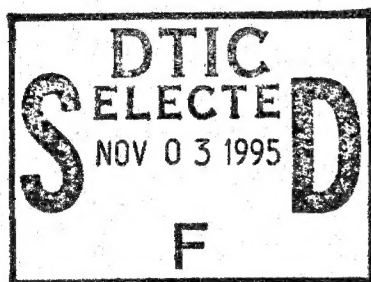

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF APPROXIMATELY 220 MILES OF RIGHT-OF-WAY FOR THE TEST SUPPORT NETWORK FIBER OPTICS CABLE BACKBONE ON WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE, NEW MEXICO



by
Mark Sale
Victor Gibbs

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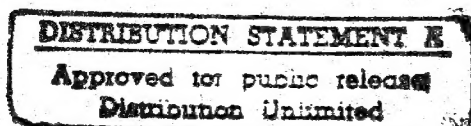
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NUMBER 86



GEO-MARINE, INC.



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**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY
OF APPROXIMATELY 220 MILES
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NEW MEXICO**

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MISCELLANEOUS REPORT OF INVESTIGATIONS
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Geo-Marine, Inc.
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ABSTRACT

This report presents the results of a cultural resources survey of approximately 220 miles of the proposed right-of-way for a buried fiber optics cable on White Sands Missile Range in southern New Mexico. The inventoried property is administered variously by the Department of the Army at White Sands Missile Range, Holloman Air Force Base, and White Sands National Monument. Survey included land areas in Doña Ana, Otero, Lincoln, and Socorro counties. The survey area consisted of a 50-foot wide right-of-way traversing the missile range proper from south to north following existing roads. Approximately 203.3 miles (1232.12 acres) were composed of properties on White Sands Missile Range, 14.2 miles (86.06 acres) on Holloman Air Force Base, and 2.5 miles (15.15 acres) on White Sands National Monument. Personnel of Geo-Marine, Inc., conducted the survey during February and March 1994.

As a result of the current project, 15 new archaeological sites and 74 isolated artifacts were located and documented along the planned installation route. Twelve previously recorded archaeological sites were relocated in the right-of-way corridor. These 27 total sites were inspected to assess potential impact from installation of the fiber optics cable. Of the 27 total sites that fall within the right-of-way, 25 are located on White Sands Missile Range and the remaining two are located on Holloman Air Force Base. Of the 15 new sites, 10 are considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) and five are considered to be of unknown eligibility at the present time. Of the 12 previously recorded sites, four remain eligible, seven retain the status of unknown eligibility, and one site remains ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

One site should not be affected by cable installation, provided that original plans are adhered to and placement occurs adjacent to the road in an already disturbed context. Rerouting of the cable will avoid impacts to 14 other sites, and running the cable overhead on poles at four sites will minimize impacts. Archaeological monitoring is recommended for 20 sites to ensure against unnecessary impacts to cultural properties and to document any evidence of previously undetected cultural deposits exposed by cable installation. If rerouting of the cable proves infeasible, then a data recovery program should be developed in consultation with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION TO THE PROJECT AREA

White Sands Missile Range (WSMR), a research and development test range used to test and evaluate modern weapon systems, has determined the need to update the telecommunications network throughout the range. Such necessity has prompted plans to install new subsurface fiber optics cables serving fixed and mobile sites range-wide, a project referred to as the Test Support Network (TSN) improvement program. The current project concerns the TSN communications mainline or "backbone," a portion of the total network planned for future installation. Construction disturbance will include cable plowing by bulldozer over most of the route and grader leveling where appropriate. Limited sections of cable are to be pulled through existing buried conduit, and several segments are scheduled to run overhead. In overhead areas where existing poles are not present, excavation (or boring) of pole locations will be required.

As a result of the planned improvements, a cultural resources inventory, an assessment of impacts, and alternatives to the actions are required by federal law prior to construction as part of an environmental assessment. These directives are defined in the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (PL 89-665 et seq.); the *Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974* (PL 93-291 et seq.); Executive Order No. 11593, *Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*; and Army Regulation 420-40, *Historic Preservation*. Geo-Marine, Inc., contracted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Fort Worth District, conducted the cultural resources investigations during February and March 1994.

The majority of the property (203.3 miles, 1232.1 acres) to be affected by the cable installation is administered by White Sand Missile Range, but approximately 14.2 miles (86.1 acres) lie within Holloman Air Force Base (AFB) property and 2.5 miles (15.2 acres) are administered by White Sands National Monument (Figure 1). The south end of the right-of-way (ROW) begins at Launch Complex (LC) 32 near the White Sands Missile Range Main Post area. This segment runs basically east to Range Road 15 and turns north to Highway 70. After following Highway 70 to Holloman AFB, the proposed TSN route follows Range Road 9 north past the Tularosa gate where it jogs slightly to the east and parallels the eastern missile range boundary north to Range Road 8. From Range Road 8, the line runs westward and joins Range Road 9 again, and turns north toward the Oscura Mountains. From North Oscura Peak the line drops off the Oscura Mountains escarpment and heads generally west along Range Road 24 to Stallion Range Center. Tangents include sections of proposed cable routes from Rhodes Canyon to just south of the Tularosa gate, Range Road 8 to Range Road 7, and Range Road 17 between Range Roads 6 and 9. A short section of line runs south from LC 37 to Range Road 2 (Nike), another joins the line along Range Road 15 connecting to LC 50, and one segment joins the HELSTF facility to the main line along Range Road 264.

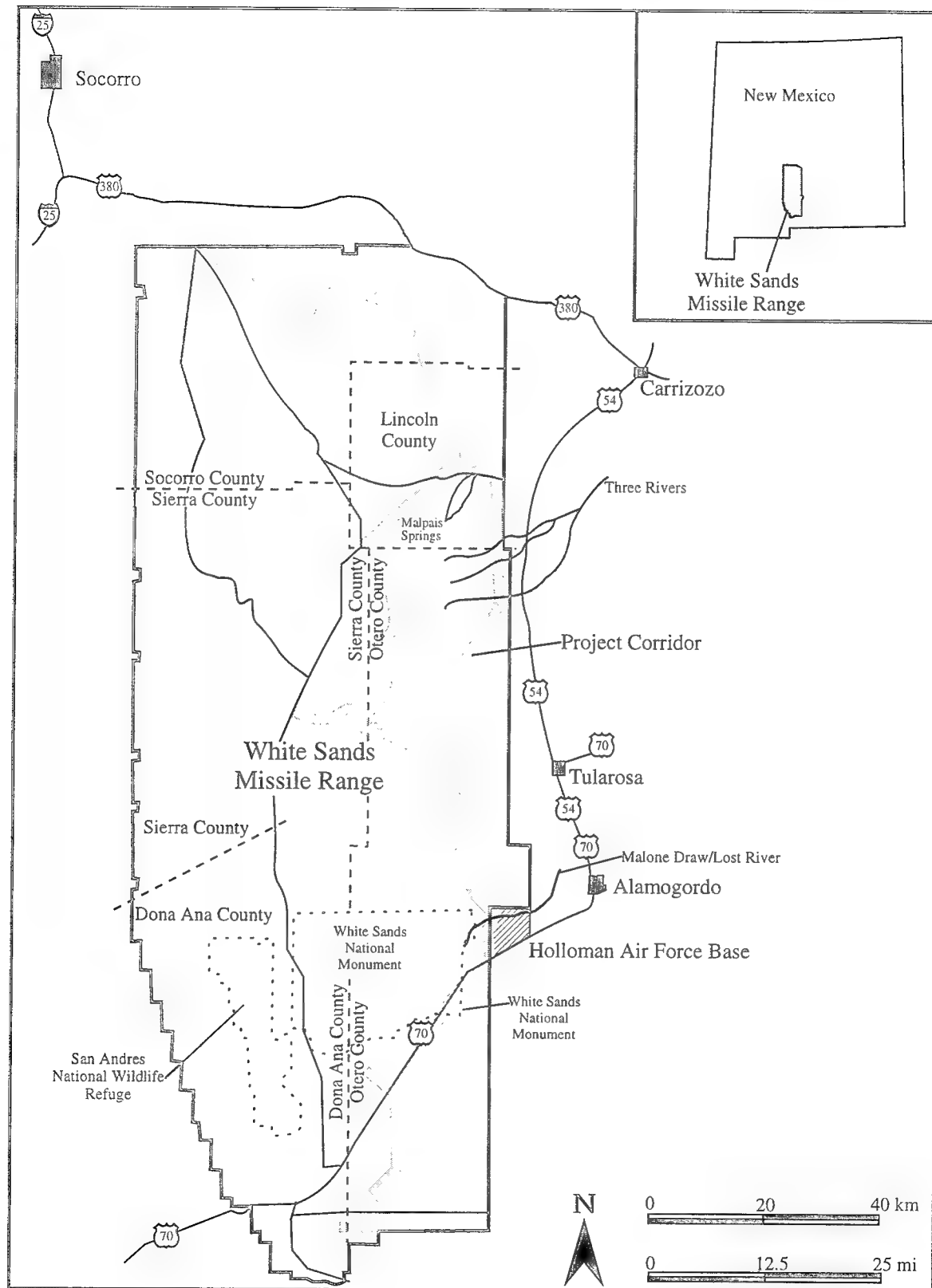


Figure 1. Location of the project area.

Chapter 1: Introduction to the Project Area

Computer-aided plan drawings provided to GMI personnel by TSN engineers depicted proposed routes, showing the relationship of the cable path to existing roads and the nature of the installations. TSN stakes were also installed at all breakout locations and at strategic points along the line prior to fieldwork, further clarifying exact locations/routes. In several instances where slight realignment of the cable path would avoid cultural resources, TSN engineers promptly responded by modifying plan drawings accordingly.

This document reports the findings of the cultural resources inventory. The following chapter provides a brief discussion of the natural and cultural environments of the area. Chapter 3 presents a history of cultural resource investigations in the vicinity of the project, and the research methods are discussed in Chapter 4. Site descriptions of newly documented sites, as well as a section briefly discussing those previously recorded sites that fall within the ROW, are presented in Chapter 5. Chapter 6 summarizes the findings of the investigations and recommends actions for the sites that are affected by the construction activities. Following the body of the report are a listing of the cited references and appendices that include: (A) the results of samples collected for analyses; (B) legal descriptions of land along the survey route; (C) UTM designations for the surveyed areas; (D) data on isolated occurrences and site artifacts; (E) site forms for the newly recorded sites as well as previously recorded site forms and update documentation; and (F) USGS site plottings.

CHAPTER 2

NATURAL ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE PROJECT AREA

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physiographically, the project area is part of the Mexican Highlands section of the Basin and Range Province (Fenneman 1931). The Mexican Highlands section is characterized by a series of north-south trending mountain ranges separated by bolson plains such as the Jornada del Muerto and the Tularosa Basin. The Tularosa Basin covers an area of 4,780 square miles and is bound on the east by the Sacramento Mountains, on the west by the Organ, San Andres, and Oscura mountains, on the north by Chupadera Mesa, and on the south by the Jarilla Mountains. Elevations in the region range from over 12,000 ft above mean sea level (amsl) at Sierra Blanca on the east to less than 4,000 ft near Lake Lucero on the floor of the basin.

The vast majority of the surveyed area lies within the Tularosa Basin proper, with sections near the north end crossing the margins of Chupadera Mesa and then the Jornada del Muerto west of the Oscura Mountains. Environments traversed include coppice dune lands, gypsum flats, and limestone mountains. Vegetation ranges from mesquite-dominated dune country and nearly sterile gypsum beds to grasslands and pinon/juniper forest.

Paleoenvironment

The environment during the Late Pleistocene is typically depicted as a wet, post-glacial time marked by lush vegetation and expanded forests. This period of greater effective moisture allowed the existence of numerous lakes and juniper savannas over much of the Greater Southwest, including some areas that are now quite desolate (Irwin-Williams 1979:31). Available surface water and dense grasslands supported now-extinct animal populations such as mammoth, horse, camel, bison, and sloth, collectively referred to as megafauna.

Between about 10,000 and 9500 B.C., a marked decrease in effective moisture occurred, resulting in desiccation of many of the area lakes and streams. Thick alluvial deposits laid down by Late Pleistocene streams suffered the effects of erosion, and vegetation undoubtedly diminished. Although the extent of the impact this drying period had on faunal resources is unclear, impacts are certain to have occurred and diminished populations likely resulted.

An Archeological Survey: Test Support Network, White Sands Missile Range

A return to wetter conditions is postulated to have begun around 9000 B.C. (Irwin-Williams 1979:31). This period is suggested to represent the equivalent of nearly 50 percent more rainfall and slightly lower temperatures than those of the present. Much of today's barren deserts were then grasslands, supporting substantial populations of those animals that had survived the previous droughts.

Sometime around 8000 B.C., climatic conditions in the Southwest entered a gradual drying trend again, and by about 5000 B.C., conditions similar to those of the present had stabilized. As the distribution of fully developed grasslands was reduced, the megafauna that relied on the grasslands began to decline. Camel, horse, mammoth, and other species did not survive after around 6000 B.C. (Irwin-Williams 1979:32). Oscillations in the effective moisture did not cease at 5000 B.C., however. Several episodes of drought as well as increased effective moisture are postulated throughout prehistoric times and, in fact, have been documented historically.

CULTURE HISTORY

Human occupation of the American Southwest has spanned approximately 12,000 years. The earliest generally recognizable cultural occupation dates to about 10,000 B.C. and is referred to as the Paleo-Indian period. Coinciding with the termination of the Pleistocene, the Paleo-Indian cultural period was succeeded by the Archaic, Formative, Protohistoric, and Historic periods of human occupation of the Southwest. Although the sequence is secure, the assigned dates that cover general time frames throughout the southwestern U.S., but may vary among specific areas, are as follows:

Paleo-Indian	10,000 B.C. - 5500
Archaic	5500 B.C. - A.D. 200
<i>Early Archaic</i>	5500 B.C. - 3000 B.C.
<i>Middle Archaic</i>	3000 B.C. - 1800 B.C.
<i>Late Archaic</i>	1800 B.C. - A.D. 200
Formative	A.D. 200 - 1450
<i>Mesilla Phase</i>	A.D. 200 - 1100
<i>Dona Ana Phase</i>	A.D. 1100 - 1200
<i>El Paso Phase</i>	A.D. 1200 - 1450
Protohistoric	A.D. 1450 - 1680
Historic	A.D. 1680 - present

On the White Sands Missile Range itself, all the major recognized periods of human habitation in southwestern prehistory are represented among the documented archaeological sites. The cultural remains found thus far in the area reflect human populations dating from as early as ca. 9,000 B.C. (the Paleo-Indian period) through the subsequent Archaic, Formative, Protohistoric, and Historic periods.

Chapter 2: Natural Environment and Cultural History of the Project Area

Paleo-Indian Period

The return to wetter conditions postulated to have begun around 9000 B.C. (Irwin-Williams 1979:31) provided the context for the evolution of the Clovis culture. Although most of the limited cultural remains from this early period have been found in association with the now-extinct megafauna, undoubtedly, the subsistence patterns of these early Clovis peoples were equally dependent on floral resources available in the lush grasslands and pinon/juniper woodlands.

By ca. 8000 B.C., however, major environmental changes began to have an effect on the human populations in the region as the megafauna that relied on the abundant grasslands began to decline in numbers. The major environmental changes that occurred between 8000 and 5000 B.C. necessitated cultural adaptations as evidenced in the archaeological record. As the mammoth, horse, and camel disappeared, *Bison antiquus* (early) and *Bison occidentalis* (late) became the dominant game species of the Late Paleo-Indian Folsom populations. Unfortunately, these large herd animals relied on continually shrinking grasslands. So, as their numbers declined, the pressure on human populations to seek alternative subsistence strategies increased.

In the project area, the Early Paleo-Indian period is best represented by a large campsite excavated in the late 1960s (Weber and Agogino 1968). Located on the west side of the Oscura Mountains, the Mockingbird Gap site reportedly contained Clovis materials dating to ca. 9000 B.C. (Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985:24). A smaller site located in the gypsum flats near the opposite end of the missile range also included Clovis materials (Laumbach 1985). Paleo-Indian artifacts from the subsequent Folsom period have been more frequently documented on WSMR, though Folsom sites remain a rarity. Folsom materials have been recovered from throughout the missile range in a variety of environmental zones, but these early materials are typically found in temporally mixed assemblages or as isolated artifacts (Browning et al. 1991:67; Eidenbach 1983:102; Laumbach 1985:43; Seaman and Doleman 1988). With Folsom remains reported from the adjacent McGregor Range (Carmichael 1986:211), from Holloman AFB property near Alamogordo (HSR in progress), and from Holloman AFB Main Base (GMI 1995: in progress), Late Pleistocene utilization of the Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson appears to be unquestionable.

Archaic Period

During the nearly 6,000 years of the Archaic period within the project area, a slow evolution took place. The use of textiles gradually replaced the use of large mammal hides, and nomadic lifestyles slowly gave way to a more sedentary, agriculturally influenced subsistence. As domesticated plants came into use, maintenance of these resources required constant attendance from at least a few individuals. Base camps, including some type of habitational structures (either *jacales* or pithouses) and storage facilities, became more popular. Foraging efficiency continually increased during Archaic times as the usefulness of more plant species and the technology to process them were discovered.

Several years ago, Cynthia Irwin-Williams (1979:33) discussed four distinct Archaic cultural traditions in the Greater Southwest. Two of these cultural traditions were at that time considered influential within the project area: the Oshara (northern) and the Cochise (southern). A few years later, when Cordell (1984:162) described the Hueco complex in southeastern New Mexico and the Coahuila complex of eastern Chihuahua, Mexico, as ancestral to the Jornada Mogollon, she also pointed out that the tradition was not (in 1984) formally named.

An Archeological Survey: Test Support Network, White Sands Missile Range

More recently, MacNeish (1993) has defined the Chihuahuan tradition for south-central New Mexico and northern Mexico. Beckett et al. (1979:224) had previously discounted Lehmer's (1948) statements depicting the Cochise culture as a precursor to the Formative period developments in the El Paso region, stating that:

. . . even though the Cochise culture appears to underlie a portion of the Western Jornada area, this does not seem to hold true for the entire region. The San Andres range seems to provide a barrier for the Archaic inhabitants of the Jornada area. . . . The Archaic on the west side of the San Andres Mountains seems to be predominantly that of the Cochise culture. . . . The Archaic on the east side . . . seems to be more closely related to Eastern New Mexico and West Texas. There is a need to redefine the whole preceramic culture or cultures that underlie the Jornada Mogollon area.

The Chihuahuan tradition as outlined by MacNeish (1993) provides the redefinition called for by Beckett, and supplants the Cochise tradition within the study area. Most of the project area falls within the realm of the Chihuahuan tradition (MacNeish 1993:4). This tradition has been assigned to the remains that were once referred to as those of the "Hueco Cave Dweller" (Cosgrove 1947) who were originally considered coeval with Anasazi Basketmaker I. Four phases are postulated for the Chihuahuan tradition and identified by diagnostic projectile point types: Gardner Springs (6000 ± 500 to 4300 ± 300 B.C.), Keystone (4300 ± 300 to 2600 ± 200 B.C.), Fresnel (2500 ± 200 to 900 ± 150 B.C.), and the Hueco (900 ± 150 B.C. to A.D. 200 ± 100) phases.

The Gardner Springs phase is the least documented of the Chihuahuan phases, represented by "only about 21 components" (MacNeish 1993:391). MacNeish notes that artifacts of this phase bear more similarities to the Sulphur Springs phase (Cochise tradition) and San Dieguito culture to the west than to "any of the late local big game hunters." Following this line of evidence, MacNeish hypothesizes that the complex was intrusive to the region. Gardner Springs phase subsistence is portrayed as seasonal foraging of both desert and mountain ecozones. Limited evidence suggests a hunting emphasis on large game animals such as deer and antelope, with somewhat secondary utilization of plant resources evidenced by the presence of mortars, ground stone, and rock-lined roasting pits. The Keystone phase is better documented, with 36 total components, two of which have been carbon dated (MacNeish 1993:394). More specialized types of ground stone implements appeared during the Keystone phase, and the utilization of small mammals increased. Larger roasting pit features suggest a more intensified use of the landscape, possibly influenced by population pressure. Although during this phase, the diversity and frequency of roasting pits, the frequency of ground stone tools, and the presence of larger sites are all noted, considerable continuity from the preceding Gardner Springs phase is expressed by artifact types.

The Fresnel phase is projected as a time of major change during the Archaic period, and included the introduction of domesticated plant resources. The gathering strategy was evidently more base camp oriented, to which forays would return for processing. Oddly, larger projectile types increase, while the evidence for large animal processing does not. Site frequency suggests substantial increases in population and wider-reaching trade influences are evident during this phase, including Oshara connections. The Hueco phase is the best documented of the Archaic period sequence and demonstrates an increased reliance on domesticated plants. New species of corn were developed locally. Beans, and possibly amaranth, were imported from Mexico, and ceremonial concepts that were developing in the contemporaneous Formative period of Mesoamerica appear on prayer sticks (*pahos*) and rock art. The ratio of small to large animal bones increases in favor of the former, roasting and storage pits increased in size, and trough metates with heavy manos for grinding corn were adopted.

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General trends in projectile point morphology have been recognized during the Archaic period, enabling refinement of temporal assignments into Early, Middle, and Late subdivisions. While MacNeish (1993) has recently subdivided the Archaic period into four phases, correlation with this sequence is problematical based on survey-level data. The full range of Archaic-style projectile point types present locally are not represented in MacNeish's recent work, nor is the morphological range for any given type. For the sake of simplicity and compatibility, the long standing use of Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods is applied in this report, in concurrence with Carmichael (1986), Browning (1991), and others.

Formative Period

The Formative period of prehistory expresses the most variability of the prehistoric eras on WSMR. The central and southern portions of the study area typically include Jornada Mogollon-affiliated remains, while on the northern end Anasazi influence is apparent. Most of the study area lies within the Jornada Branch of the Mogollon culture region, as defined by Lehmer in 1948. The production of ceramics generally marks the beginnings of the Formative period. Variations in ceramic types, along with other identifiable culture traits such as house construction, form the basis of culture regions, or territories. Certain details of Lehmer's construct have been modified through time, but the basic cultural domains and most of the associated nomenclature have persisted, though such regions were originally defined during the infancy of Southwestern archaeological study. The Jornada Branch, a desert-adapted form of the larger Mogollon region, includes three phases. Not exempt from debate, these phases, originally outlined in 1948 by Lehmer, are defined by changes in ceramic attributes and tradewares, and to some extent, structure types.

Mesilla Phase

Although some argument remains (Browning et al. 1991:22; Carmichael 1986:14), the beginning of the Mesilla phase has been tentatively set about A.D. 200 with the production of plain, brownware pottery. The increased use of cultigens and the increased storage potential provided by ceramic vessels contributed to the inception of a sedentary, village lifestyle during this phase. Structural remains typically consisted of roof- or ramp-entry pit structures. Decorated tradewares, predominantly Mimbres Black-on-white, are commonly included in associated ceramic assemblages. Pinched and direct brownware rim forms are usually attributed to the Mesilla phase and are often relied upon for temporal assignments, particularly in the absence of decorated tradeware examples (Whalen 1978:59). The Mesilla phase ended around A.D. 1100 (Browning et al. 1991:29).

Dona Ana Phase

Originally conceived by Lehmer (1948:78), the Dona Ana phase represents a transitional period when pithouses were abandoned in favor of pueblo-style housing. Since its definition, however, several researchers have aptly demonstrated weaknesses of or exceptions to this general rule (O'Laughlin, personal communication 1994). Further complicating temporal assignments to the Dona Ana phase is the reliance on local decorated wares. Black paint designs (bichrome) adorn the early decorated style, with red paint (polychrome) added later. Unfortunately, the red pigments used in the later Dona Ana and succeeding El Paso phases is somewhat fugitive, and often difficult to discern. Additionally, Chupadero Black-on-white, a tradeware commonly associated with remains of this phase, continued in production throughout the following El Paso phase, and possibly to as late as A.D. 1500 (Browning et al. 1992:71). A variation in

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rim forms does seem to correlate with the Dona Ana phase, when rims appear to have been intentionally thickened and flattened (Carmichael 1986:72, 81).

Although the validity of the Dona Ana phase as a component that is identifiable in the field remains somewhat questionable, the use of this designation continues. In the future, however, it may be ultimately discarded, opting for "Early El Paso phase" or "Early Pueblo" terminology, as a few previous researchers have preferred (Sale and Laumbach 1989; Whalen 1978:58).

El Paso Phase

The El Paso phase essentially represents the Pueblo period of Jornada Mogollon prehistory. Although several structure types have been reported (O'Laughlin, personal communication 1994; Sale and Laumbach 1989:140), contiguous, surface, room blocks of puddled adobe typify structural remains. El Paso Polychrome jars with everted rims are associated with this phase. A specialized, intensive farming adaptation has been suggested for El Paso phase times (Whalen 1978:38), yet hunting and gathering continued to play an important role in subsistence. Hunting activities appear to have been primarily focused on small mammals, particularly rabbits (Carmichael 1986:16). Trade contact with surrounding regions reached its peak during this phase, as evidenced by ceramic tradewares from central and northern New Mexico, as well as northern Arizona and Mexico. An increase in the size and density of sites relating to the El Paso phase is taken to represent a population increase and infers higher levels of social organization (Carmichael 1986:16).

The end of the El Paso phase is marked by the depopulation of the Jornada region. While the reversion of the local occupants to a less intensive adaptation (i.e., hunter-gatherer lifestyle) has been argued (Wimberly 1979), there is little recognized archaeological evidence for occupation of the region after A.D. 1400. Production of the local ceramic types, used to designate this cultural group, seems to have ended abruptly. In the Tularosa Basin, all major village locations were evidently abandoned by about A.D. 1350 (Wimberly and Rogers 1977:450). What happened to the Jornada and where they might have gone remains predominantly in the realm of speculation at the present time.

Following the Archaic period, Anasazi and Rio Grande pueblo utilization of the northern study area is evidenced by occasional finds of glazeware and whiteware. On the northeastern edge of WSMR, portions of Chupadera Mesa are included in military land holdings. Previous research on and near Chupadera Mesa have documented both pueblo (Peckham 1976) and field house sites (Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985) apparently related to the Rio Abajo province of the Rio Grande prior to A.D. 1000 (Clifton 1985). Ceramics recovered from survey adjacent to the Oscura Mountains also indicate utilization of the northern missile range by puebloan groups possibly as late as A.D. 1750 (Browning et al. 1991). Red Mesa Black-on-white, Kana'a Gray, Socorro Black-on-white, Escondida Polychrome, Koyiti Glaze-on-yellow, and Agua Fria Glaze A red ceramic examples have all been recorded within the northern White Sands Missile Range (Browning et al. 1991:113; Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985:59). While large pueblos are present just outside the northern range boundary near the Rio Grande (Sale 1987:13) and closer to Carrizozo along Highway 380 (Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985:67), agricultural pursuits within the northern missile range proper appear confined to small camps and isolated field houses (Clifton 1985:36; Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985:67). In summary, the northern portion of WSMR has produced evidence of at least seasonal use by the Rio Abajo or Chupadera Mesa Anasazi and the Western Mogollon (Browning et al. 1991) groups as well as the Jornada Mogollon during the Formative period.

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Protohistoric Period

Several cultural groups may have utilized the study area during the Protohistoric period. According to Beckett and Corbett (1988), Chinarra, Concho, Jano, Jcome, Manso, Suma, Piro, and even Tarahumara may have visited the present-day WSMR. Unfortunately, archaeological evidence representing these groups has not been found, or at least recognized. The only documented protohistoric inhabitants on the range are the Mescalero Apache. First documented by the Spanish explorers (Sale and Laumbach 1989:13), and more recently by archaeological remains (Sale and Laumbach 1989:13, 51), the Apache once roamed freely throughout the project area.

During recent archaeological investigations associated with the treasure hunt at Victorio Peak, Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR), personnel located several firing positions utilized during the Hembrillo Canyon battle. Hembrillo Canyon, a natural pass through the San Andres Mountains north of Lake Lucero, has provided most of the Protohistoric evidence documented on WSMR. In addition to inclusion of the famed Victorio Peak treasure cache, this canyon was once a favored camp for Apaches. During an unsuccessful attempt by U.S. military troops to trap Apache chieftain Victorio in 1880, Hembrillo Canyon became a battleground.

On February 3, 1880, a Major Morrow located Victorio's band in the San Andres, just west of White Sands. A fight followed, with the Apaches escaping during the night. The hostiles were encountered again in a canyon northwest of Aleman (probably 16 km [10 miles] west of the San Andres near Caines Ranch), were again attacked and again escaped. Six days later, a Captain Rucker overtook the Indians once more still in the San Andres. This time, however, the Apaches charged the disadvantaged troops and forced them back across the Rio Grande (Thrapp 1974:262).

In March of that same year, 35 Apaches were noted to have escaped the Mescalero Agency to join Victorio's camp. Victorio's camp, it was understood, remained where it had been (some 80 or 90 km [50 or 60 miles] distant), in the San Andres near a spring in the upper Hembrillo Canyon, on the east side of the crest of the range (Thrapp 1974:266).

In April, a Colonel Hatch issued special orders designed to flush Victorio and the Mescalero out of the San Andres. One battalion of soldiers was to cover the northeast and east sides of the San Andres. Another battalion was to cover the west side blocking flight toward the Rio Grande and the Black Range. Hatch himself, with yet another battalion, was to move into the mountains and bring Victorio to a fight. From Fort Concho in Texas, 280 men and officers had been sent toward the Mescalero Agency, expecting that they might block escape to the east and southeast. This seemingly foolproof plan was fouled when the battalion responsible for the east and northeast coverage drank some chemically charged water at Malpais Spring (Cruse 1941) and became ill. After finding another known spring dry, the battalion "at long last, suffering the effects of the gypsum and their long, dry marches, staggered into Hembrillo Canyon" (Cruse 1941:72). Here they found the springs held by Victorio and his men. Following an all-night fight involving perhaps 200 Apaches and at least 50 soldiers, additional troops arrived and finally roused the Indians. Victorio fled south, probably down Green Valley, while Hatch and his troops moved north along the west side of the San Andres. The two groups narrowly missed each other, allowing Victorio's band to escape and, once again, to frustrate the military (Thrapp 1974:70).

Tommy Cruse (1941:7), in remarking on the mistakes of the 9th Cavalry column from Fort Stanton during this attempt to corral Victorio in the San Andres, states that:

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[i]t must be understood that this wild section was almost Terra incognita to any but the Indians. A few important points, such as springs and water holes and peaks, were known to a few hardy frontiersmen and Army men, but often their situation was conjectural and indefinite.

The exact location of this historic encounter has now been established, and while the report of these findings remains in progress at the time of this writing, publication is eagerly anticipated. To date, evidence of Apachean activity on WSMR is limited to: a remarkable pictograph record in Hembrillo Canyon that likely depicts the Apache version of the battle there (Sale and Laumbach 1989); the battle firing positions (as yet unpublished); a probable Apachean potdrop (Sale and Laumbach 1989); a roasting pit in Hembrillo Canyon radiocarbon dated to A.D. 1620 \pm 50; a similar roasting pit located within a multicomponent site with a corrected radiocarbon date of A.D. 1660; and three hearths dated 1760, 1862, and 1867. All these features lie within the San Andres Mountains and aside from a few micaceous brownware sherds observed in association with the Hembrillo Canyon roasting pit, no evidence of Apachean material culture was recognized on sites with dated features. In fact, three of the sites included surface evidence of utilization during both the Late Archaic and the Formative periods. One of these sites that was considered to be of Late Archaic temporality, based on its location and low artifact density, contained a Late Archaic style projectile point and Formative period White Mountain Redware ceramics (Sale 1991).

This situation illustrates the problems associated with the recognition of Protohistoric sites in the study area. Without the rare discovery of metal arrow points or worked glass, Protohistoric components are nearly impossible to identify short of radiocarbon dating. While it is well-known that the San Andres Mountains, and for that matter all of WSMR, was once part of the Mescalero Apache homelands, recognizable evidence remains frustratingly elusive.

Historic Period

While the Spanish expeditions and subsequent colonization of Santa Fe followed the Rio Grande and Jornada del Muerto route (Camino Real) west of the project area, evidence suggests that some resources near WSMR may have been utilized as early as the seventeenth century. The Organ and San Andres mountains flanking the Tularosa Basin on the west, figure prominently in early Historic period activity near the study area.

Stories abound of a sealed Spanish mine and accompanying treasure, found and then lost in the northern Organ Mountains (Jameson 1989:105-113). Further north, the Victorio Peak treasure (named after, but unrelated to, a nearby Apachean campsite) claims a similar cache that is still being actively sought by the famed Noss family as this report is being prepared. According to the Padre LaRue story (Jameson 1989:99), a dissident Spanish mining colony in the San Andres Mountains originally secreted the supposed treasure during the 1600s. Jameson (1989:104) states that Ova Noss showed him a Spanish sword, a silver goblet, and a golden cup, "all which she claimed came from the cache within Victorio Peak." While solid archaeological evidence documenting Spanish activity in the study area is yet lacking, it seems absurd to suppose that with hundreds of trips along the dry Jornada del Muerto, the Spanish never opted to explore the majestic mountains flanking the trail to the east. Nonetheless, the Tularosa Basin lacks mention in Spanish records, predominantly due to the Apache activity there. Schneider-Hector (1993:32) remarks that "... from 1610 to 1821, in spite of the Spanish presence, the white sands country remained an Apache domain."

In addition to documented use of Hembrillo Canyon and San Nicholas Spring by the Apache (see Protohistoric), the importance of another location in the San Andres is related by Eve Ball (1970:11).

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Salinas Peak, the highest in the San Andres Range, is our Sacred Mountain. To it our medicine men go, not only for herbs, but for that far more efficacious instrument of healing which we call Power. Just what Power is I cannot explain, for it is beyond my comprehension. Those who seek it go alone that they may be tested for their worthiness. It is a gift to be bestowed not only for virtue but for prayer and courage. If the applicant bravely endures hunger, fear, and other tests of which we do not speak, he may receive a healing art, usually for some specific illness. Or he may be given the ability to do some seemingly impossible things such as the Power possessed by Lozen. [Lozen was reported to exhibit an ability to 'see' enemy movement well beyond visual range].

Spanish campaigns against the Apache in the project area were reported in 1771, 1775, and 1776 until a Lieutenant Hugh O'Connor was "ordered to Mexico City, where he was stripped of rank and ordered to write a complete report of his activities on the northern frontier" (Wimberly et al. 1979:21).

The first Mexican settlement in the Tularosa Basin area occurred around 1845, when a water powered sawmill was constructed along Tularosa Creek to cut *vigas* for the church in old El Paso. According to local informants, transport of the *vigas* required three separate trips, the first of which proved costly (in terms of lives and oxen) at the hands of the Mescalero (Sanders 1990:5).

The Tularosa Basin remained a dangerously uncharted territory until after the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848, which brought this portion of Apacheria under the jurisdiction of the United States government. The first documented excursion into the Tularosa Basin by United States military forces occurred when the military pursued Apaches into the Tularosa Basin. The ensuing skirmish resulted in casualties on both sides (Wimberly et al. 1979:31).

By 1849, the military had learned of timber in the Sacramento Mountains (Schneider-Hector 1993:28), and during that year a Captain Marcy led the first official exploratory venture into the Tularosa Basin. Only a few days after Marcy's venture, a Lieutenant Smith was directed to survey the Sacramento Mountains east of the basin. Smith reportedly followed the salt trail to San Nicolas Springs, just north of present-day Highway 70 along the east side of the San Andres range. (Springs in the Tularosa Basin were continually mentioned during subsequent military pursuits of the Apache.) Smith then crossed the basin following a large Indian trail to Dog Canyon along the Sacramento Mountain foothills (Schneider-Hector 1993:41). Smith's conclusion that the region's rough terrain precluded a safe passage for wagon travel, served to inhibit further exploration of the Tularosa Basin for only another decade.

Of important note are the first mentions of the salt road and San Nicolas Springs by these early American explorers. It was during Marcy's expedition that the salt road leading from El Paso to the Tularosa Basin first received attention. Though little published information is available on the salt road, the area around WSMR had apparently been used to harvest salt for an unknown length of time prior to 1849. *Carretas* from the El Paso area had long established a route paralleling the Organ Mountains to San Nicholas Springs, then on to the salt lake area, despite the Apache threat. Little evidence of the salt road has ever been documented, but San Nicholas Spring still provides a fresh water flow toward the basin, and early, non-Indian artifacts may some day be recovered there, providing a glimpse of Spanish/Mexican presence in the project area.

In 1862, the salt road was discontinued in favor of salt beds located near Guadalupe Peak in Texas. Sonnichsen (1961:1) related that the quality of the salt near Guadalupe Peak was better and that "there was a rumor that private owners might close off the Tularosa supply."

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The Valley Mexicans must have known about the existence of these deposits from the earliest times, but until the outbreak of the American Civil War they let them alone. Custom and a good road had led them from time immemorial to the Tularosa or San Andres salinas along a two-day's journey to the north in New Mexico [Sonnichsen 1961:7].

For whatever reason, however, the salt road in the Tularosa Basin fell into disuse and the salt business moved to Texas, where disputes over rights to salt deposits resulted in murder and feuding in 1877.

An early attempt to settle in the basin along the Tularosa River took place around 1860, but Apache attacks forced the settlers to flee southward (Schneider-Hector 1993:42). By 1862, however, settlement of Tularosa proved to be successful. Kit Carson, while campaigning against the Mescalero, visited the area and reported that:

[t]he country adjacent to Fort Stanton was beginning to assume the appearance of industry and civilization. Below the military reserve, on the Rio Bonito and Rio Ruidoso, settlements were springing up rapidly . . . [and] on the Tularosa, some 50 or 60 settlers from La Mesilla had established themselves and commenced planting [Bender 1974:83].

Both the villages of Tularosa and nearby La Luz constructed entrenched fortifications providing retreat for defense against Apache raids (Sanders 1990:10). Such measures testify not only to the ever-present danger surrounding the early settlers of the basin, but also to the tenacity of those settlers to hold and farm the rich drainages along the Tularosa Basin margins.

Dog Canyon became a well-known Apache stronghold in the foothills of the Sacramento Mountains overlooking the Tularosa Basin. From there, much of the Apache raiding took place. The canyon figured significantly in the military campaigns that were carried out against the Apache (Wimberly et al. 1979). Between 1859 and 1880, eight documented engagements between the Mescalero Apache and the United States Army were fought in Dog Canyon (Wimberly et al. 1979:143). In 1881, however, Chief Nana was ousted from the basin for the last time.

Ironically, years after the last Apache skirmish in Dog Canyon, murder and turmoil along the canyon's waters would again bring extensive notoriety to the canyon when a man named Frank "Frenchy" Rojas was gunned down. Officially, the coroner's jury reported that the Frenchman, who had settled the canyon mouth prior to 1886, died of a self-inflicted rifle wound to the chest, on or the day after Christmas 1894. Although Oliver Lee, a Texas cattleman who had settled Dog Canyon a mile or so below Frenchy's homestead, was suspected by some, no charges were ever filed.

The Salt War also influenced another man's decision to move to New Mexico. Two years later, however, Albert Fountain and his son Henry were waylaid and murdered near White Sands. Again, Oliver Lee was suspected. This time indictments were filed, but he was acquitted of the charge.

The arrival of the railroad brought major changes to the Tularosa Basin and vicinity. The situation was summarized in the words of Julio Betancourt (Wimberly et al. 1979:103):

By 1897, the Tularosa Basin was teeming with the excitement at the prospect of construction to El Paso and amidst the ruckus caused by the Fountain Murder. John Eddy, who had promoted the railroad through the Pecos Valley, bought the El Paso and White Oaks Railroad from Jay Gould and managed to persuade Rock Island Investors to extend their own line from Liberal, Kansas to El Paso. The El Paso Northeastern Railroad, as it was called, bought out several ranches in the Sacramentos

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and began securing water rights. In April, Lee sold his Alamo Canyon holdings to Eddy, water rights and all, and surveyors had already arrived to lay out the first blocks of Alamogordo.

A rail terminal was established and the area expanded from "three tents and a handful of people in June 1898, to a town of one thousand people by March 1899" (Schneider-Hector 1993:46). The feuding among other ranchers over water, land, and political leverage in the Tularosa Basin had finally been pacified by the arrival of industry and population growth. By the turn of the century, the Apaches had been subdued and resettled on their own reservation, the Lincoln County War (which ended political strangleholds) had been fought, and a city had been created. A new era faced the local inhabitants of the Tularosa Basin, who were not soon to forget the bloody past.

North of the Tularosa Basin, the present-day towns of Socorro (on the northwest) and Carrizozo (on the northeast) border the missile range. In the Socorro area, Spanish colonizers encountered the first pueblos while traveling north along the Rio Grande during the 1500s (Ashcroft 1988:1). By the early 1600s, the Piro Indians around Socorro had been baptized by the Spanish missionaries and the first Catholic mission, Nuestra Señora de Pilabo del Socorro, had been constructed. Spanish occupation of the Socorro area, however, was not without tribulation, as one author remarks:

Few Spaniards lived in Socorro in this early period and Spanish rule in New Mexico as a whole was tenuous. Village life in Socorro was often interrupted by marauding Apaches—one reason why so few of the Spanish villagers moved to the frontier settlement. In 1675 Apaches raided the village of Senecu, about ten miles south of Socorro. Missionary Fray Gil y Avila was killed as were most of the inhabitants. The survivors fled to Socorro [Ashcroft 1988:2].

Five years later the northern pueblos revolted against the Spanish rule, and when retreating Spanish along with loyal native inhabitants could find no haven at Socorro, they fled south to El Paso del Norte. The mission Socorro del Sur was then established near El Paso to accommodate the sympathetic Indians who had abandoned their homelands in favor of Spanish protection.

Otermin (in 1681) and Diego de Vargas (in 1692) revisited the burned ruin of what had once been the church at Socorro Pueblo, but not until around 1816 was Socorro resettled by the Spanish (Ashcroft 1988:3). By 1821, the burned church had been restored and the village was reportedly growing, but by that time the Spanish had been overthrown in Mexico. Mexico's "open door" policy now enabled United States citizens entry into the region, and the opening of the Santa Fe Trail to American commerce in 1821 marked the beginning of changing times for Socorro. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo placed Socorro among properties of the United States. Anglo occupants of the town were primarily limited to the military troops who were first stationed there in 1847 to defend against Apache raiding, but remained until 1854 when Fort Conrad was constructed in nearby Valverde. Following the short-lived Fort Conrad, Fort Craig was constructed a few miles farther south in 1854. During the Civil War, Confederate troops from Texas entered New Mexico in an attempt to claim the territory. After a victory at Valverde, the Confederate forces were successful at negotiating the surrender of Socorro (Ashcroft 1988:9). One month later, however, the invading forces were defeated at Glorieta, near Santa Fe, and returned to Texas. Fort Craig remained in service until its deactivation in 1879, only to be reoccupied in 1880 when Apaches led by Victorio began raiding the area. In 1884, Fort Craig was permanently closed, though a small contingent remained there until the following year. During the period of military occupation, Socorro's economic status was enhanced by the increased demand for provisions. Along with the growth resulting from this economic boost, population further increased as many of the soldiers settled in the Socorro area after the war.

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Discovery of mineral wealth in the Magdalena Mountains during the 1860s, followed by the arrival of the railroad in 1880, provided the setting for a substantial economic boom. According to Ashcroft (1988:12). "What had once been a quiet farming village of about five hundred people before the Civil War was changed with the discovery of gold and silver in the nearby mountains. By April 1880 the population stood at 1,272 and the railroad reached Socorro."

By the end of November 1880, the editor of the Socorro newspaper estimated the population at 2,500. As smelters were constructed, Socorro became a main reduction and shipping station for ores from the Black Range, the Oscura, and the White Mountain mines. Wine-making, beer-brewing, agriculture, and cattle ranching all contributed to Socorro's wealth. By 1891 Socorro had achieved such importance that a bill was introduced suggesting a move of the state capital from Santa Fe to Socorro. Mining cave-ins, unstable markets, and the demonetization of silver brought an end to Socorro's mining boom in the 1890s. A flood in 1895 which destroyed a hundred homes and killed eight people contributed to the demise of the town. Population reportedly dropped from 2,995 people in 1890 to 1,512 by the next census (Ashcroft 1988:41).

Today Socorro still boasts the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology founded in the 1890s. The railroad, agriculture, cattle ranching, and highway work now comprise the principal sources of financial support. The opera houses, saloons, and smelters are closed but the town yet echoes of the territorial New Mexico mining boom.

Located just east of the northern WSMR boundary lies the old mining community of White Oaks. With the discovery of gold deposits in the late 1850s, White Oaks achieved boom town status with as many as 2,500 inhabitants. Total gold production from the White Oaks mines has been estimated at 4.5 million dollars and the area is said "to have the deepest dry free-milling gold mines in the United States, probably the world" (Parker 1971:127,129). Business thrived at White Oaks through the late 1800s, not only adding to the regional population, but also improving the condition and safety of road travel between distant towns. Travel from Alamogordo past the Oscura Mountains to Socorro was facilitated by the establishment of trade from White Oaks. Stage lines from the Tularosa Basin to Carthage, a coal mining operation southeast of Socorro, became commonplace. Unfortunately for White Oaks, the town fathers decided to charge the coming railroad excessively to pass through the town, thinking the engineers had no option. Much to the surprise of those at White Oaks, the railroad bypassed the town completely. By the turn of the century, the mines had played out, and with the railroad avoidance of White Oaks, the town was doomed.

A new town, Carrizozo, was established along the railway southeast of White Oaks, and most of the population of the once-booming mining town eventually relocated there; "some of them brought their buildings with them" (Parker 1971:xvi). Today, while White Oaks rests in ghost town status (though a few families remain) Carrizozo is supported by travelers along U.S. Highway 54, the railroad, cattle ranching, and tourism.

One mining town once prospered within the confines of WSMR, near the south end of the Oscura Mountains. Estey City was created during a brief mining boom in the early 1900s and now remains as the only true ghost town on WSMR land. Wilson (1975:14) has summarized the pertinent details:

Estey City was a copper-mining 'boom' town, one which never achieved notable production. Development started in 1900 when the Estey Mining and Milling Company, promoted by David M. Estey of Owosso, Michigan began building an ore crusher, electrolytic plant and other features of a copper-mining and reduction enterprise. The townsite apparently dates from 1901, and soon grew to include some 50 permanent dwellings, a large warehouse, general store, saloon and a "commodious hotel" that would accommodate up to 60 guests.

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A financial panic resulted in the company going bankrupt in 1902 and the 'city' soon became a ghost town. In 1903 a Divident Mining and Smelting Co. purchased the properties, tapped new water supplies, and began construction of a smelter. Activity continued through at least 1905, hampered by a shortage of water and the expense of mining low-grade ore. The later years are not well recorded, but the post office closed on March 15, 1910 and with this the town effectively ceased to live. Total production amounted to only about \$10,000 in copper.

CHAPTER 3

PREVIOUS RESEARCH IN THE PROJECT AREA

Literally hundreds of survey projects have been conducted on White Sands Missile Range. Ranging from short, linear ROW projects to several thousand-acre block surveys, cultural resource inventory studies on the missile range have been conducted by New Mexico State University, Eastern New Mexico State University, the University of New Mexico, the University of Texas at Austin, and more recently by Human Systems Research, Inc. For at least the last decade, however, HSR has been responsible for the overwhelming majority of archaeological studies on WSMR and the present data base for the range is predominantly a product of their work. HSR has also been responsible for the only known archaeological survey of White Sands National Monument (Eidenbach and Wimberly 1980) and for much of the previous archaeological inventory work on Holloman AFB.

Though numerous previously investigated areas lie along or adjacent to the present inventory corridor, many of the prior projects did not result in site identification or were so limited in extent that the data do not significantly contribute to the overall prehistoric settlement/land use patterns presently being illuminated by ongoing research. A few of the larger projects conducted in recent years, however, do significantly contribute to understanding utilization patterning present on the missile range. Several of those will be discussed here, with regard to overall significance and pertinent contributions.

HSR PROJECT 8524

In 1985, 180 miles of fiber optics ROW were inventoried for cultural resources on WSMR by HSR. Portions of seven distinct environmental zones were included in the study, ranging from dunes and alkali flats to upper bajada and mountains (Clifton et al. 1987:6). Similar to the present study, HSR project 8524 bisected the entire missile range from north to south, with shorter tangents or 'spurs' serving nearby locations. The primary fiber optics corridor investigated in 1985 parallels Range Road 7, which flanks the eastern side of the San Andres Mountains, at a distance of several miles. The present study, however, parallels Range Road 9, a considerable distance to the east of the HSR previous study, though along Range Road 8, the project areas overlap.

The 180 miles of 4-m-wide ROW encountered 30 archaeological sites and 78 isolated artifacts, an average of one site per six miles of survey. Ten of the sites (33 percent) were assigned to the Archaic period, 11 (37 percent) to the Jornada Mogollon, four (13 percent) were assigned multicomponent status, and five (17 percent) remain unassigned or indeterminate. Though uncertainties remain concerning temporal affiliation of five sites (HSR 8524-11, 14, 20, 21, and 29)--including the only tentative Dona Ana phase component,

An Archeological Survey: Test Support Network, White Sands Missile Range

two Archaic assignments, and two Mesilla phase assignments--component frequency with respect to environmental zones may serve to suggest basic land use patterns in the prehistoric utilization of WSMR. Temporal/environmental data are summarized in Table 1. No sites were located in the upper bajada, mountain, alkali flat, nor white sand dune zones.

Table 1
Location of Sites by Environmental Zone Recorded during Project HSR 8524

Phase	Lower Bajada	Coppice Dunes	Alluvial Plains
Archaic	7 (2*)	3	2
Mesilla Phase	11 (4*)	1	1
Dona Ana Phase	0	0	1
El Paso Phase	(1*)	1	0
Historic	(1*)	0	0
Indeterminate	3	1	1

* = multicomponent sites among total sites

HSR PROJECT 8420

HSR also conducted a cultural resource planning survey of three areas in WSMR in 1985. An area adjacent to the missile range headquarters or main post, one along Nike Avenue in the vicinity of the several launch complexes, and an area adjacent to Stallion Range Center were inventoried for a total of 7,520 acres. Although at opposite ends of the range, both the Nike Avenue and the Stallion Range Center areas lie in relatively close proximity to the present project area.

Thirty-five sites were encountered along the 3,360-acre survey conducted along Nike Avenue, for a total of one site per 100 acres. The Nike Avenue area is typified by stabilized coppice dunes, and cultural debris is usually only visible in interdunal blowouts. Nine small Archaic period sites were documented along Nike as were 20 Jornada Mogollon or Formative period sites, while six cultural properties remained unclassified temporally, due to lack of diagnostics. Unfortunately, no distinction between phases of the Formative period sites is included in the report and, therefore, inference regarding land use changes during the period is not possible.

The Stallion Range Center survey documented nine sites in 1,680 acres, an average of one site per 200 acres. Although the majority of soils in the Stallion area are alluvial in nature and support fairly level grasslands (Kirkpatrick 1986:13), several areas include coppice dune hummocks of aeolian derivation. Shrubbery, supported by the increased permeability and water-holding capacity of these sandy zones, often stands in marked contrast to the surrounding grasslands. Such shrubbery-dotted microzones apparently proved attractive to prehistoric inhabitants in the Stallion area, as sites commonly occur there.

In the Stallion Range Center area, two Archaic period sites were recognized, three Jornada Mogollon sites, and four remain unassigned. Perhaps one of the more significant details of this study was the

documentation of Jay/Bajada projectile points on sites near Stallion (Kirkpatrick 1986:29), suggesting use of the northern missile range during the Early Archaic.

HSR PROJECT 8944

In late 1989, HSR conducted an archaeological inventory of nearly 4,000 acres adjacent to the western slopes of the Oscura Mountains. Coined the "SAWS" project, this study consisted of a single contiguous area or block survey. The SAWS project area is skirted by the present ROW corridor as it descends the Oscura escarpment.

Thirteen archaeological sites were recorded during the investigation (Browning et al. 1991:45), suggesting use of the area during the Archaic and Formative periods, as well as during the early 1900s. Five Archaic period sites were recorded, one of which includes a Paleo-Indian component as well as an Anasazi-related Formative period and a historic component; one Historic period site; two unassigned prehistoric artifact scatters with historic components; and five unassigned prehistoric sites.

Most of the prehistoric sites consist of small artifact scatters presumably related to single-episode hunting/gathering activities. One site, however, covers 1,697,500 m² and includes evidence of utilization ranging from Late Pleistocene times, throughout the Archaic and Formative periods, to historic times. The site was situated along an intermontane valley marked by sandy soils and stands of shrubbery, which are not commonly encountered elsewhere in the study area. Significantly, three projectile points recovered from this study likely represent Paleo-Indian types, and seven represent Jay/Bajada styles. Not only did this data shed much needed light on the potential early use of the northern missile range, but the ceramics documented may indicate visitation to the area by northern puebloan peoples during the Formative period. The potential for multicomponent utilization of a single resource area was also well-documented by the large, multicomponent site. For further information on previous research in the northern missile range, the reader is referred to Browning et al. (1991:35-39).

HOLLOMAN AIR FORCE BASE

Prior to 1990, few cultural properties had been recorded on Holloman AFB. In recent years, however, Holloman AFB has attained an in-house manager for cultural resources and contract inventory surveys. Since 1991, the number of recorded cultural properties on Holloman AFB has increased drastically, contributing significant archaeological data for a portion of the Tularosa Basin about which little was previously known. While the University of New Mexico conducted some of the earlier work on Holloman AFB, Geo-Marine, Inc., and Human Systems Research are responsible for the more recent surveys and for most of the data on record.

Recent investigations on Holloman AFB by Geo-Marine, Inc., have documented sites of human activity spanning 10,000 years (Sale and Gibbs 1995). Four sites with Paleo-Indian components have been discovered on Holloman AFB properties and a continuum of prehistoric use is now demonstrable for that portion of the Tularosa Basin. Though most of the available water on Holloman AFB proper is highly saline, and only limited varieties of relatively sparse vegetation thrive there, prehistoric sites are not uncommon. Major drainages appear to be the focus of much of the prehistoric activities on Holloman AFB. Prehistoric utilization of the area appears to consist predominantly of processing/campsites associated with resource procurement forays.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES IN THE PROJECT AREA

A search of existing files indicated that 12 previously recorded sites were located within the proposed ROW (Table 2).

Table 2
Characteristics of Previously Recorded Sites in the ROW

LA #	Site Type	Size m ²	Artifact Types ^a	# of components	# and type of features	Temporal Affiliation	Comments/Recorder
19199	Trash dump	4	human bone, tin cans	1	0	Recent Historic	Bohannon-Houston 1979
22271	Prehistoric campsite	2,400	L,G,FCR	1	1 roasting pit 1 stain	Unknown	Bohannon-Houston 1979
50183	Lithic scatter	168,000	L	1	0	Late Archaic	HSR 1985
52363	Prehistoric campsite	125,000	L,C,G,FCR	1	2 FCR	Formative	HSR 1985
58874	Prehistoric campsite	280,000	L,G,FCR	2	0	Paleo ^b ; Early ^b , Middle ^b , and Late Archaic	HSR 1985
60701	Trash dump	400	glass, mop handle, lumber	1	0	Recent Historic	HSR 1987
71166	Historic structure/ lithic scatter	8,400	room block, cans, glass/ L,G	2	1 rock struct.	1940+	HSR 1989
75763	Prehistoric campsite	3,600	L,G,FCR	1	0	Unknown	HSR 1989
75764	Prehistoric campsite	195,200	L,G,FCR	1?	0	Late Archaic	HSR 1989
77923	Artifact scatter	7,661	L,C,G	2	0	Paleo ^b ; Archaic; and Anasazi PIII	HSR 1987
88020	Lithic scatter/ trash dump	650,000	L,G/ historic trash	2	0	Late Archaic; Recent Historic	HSR 1992
104274	Missile launch site	1,297,692	Military launch debris	1	155	1945 +	HSR 1994

^a C=Ceramics; G=Ground stone; FCR=Fire-cracked rock; L=Lithics

^b Potential component

CHAPTER 4

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

RECORDS SEARCH

The State of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) data files were consulted to retrieve information on previously recorded sites along the project route. Files were searched that covered the area along a two-mile-wide corridor, centered on the proposed ROW. By means of this seemingly broad coverage, sites and clusters of sites in and near the current survey area were plotted prior to fieldwork. Previously recorded sites and areas with high potential for sites could then be anticipated, and duplication of effort minimized. In addition to NMCRIS files, Holloman AFB cultural files were consulted, as were master maps and site records maintained by the WSMR archaeologist. Several sites were found to be represented on WSMR files and not on the NMCRIS records, and vice-versa.

Once sites potentially located within the ROW had been plotted on field maps, visitation was conducted to confirm site area relationship to the proposed cable route. With the exception of several sites not originally included in file searches but located on topographic map copies provided by NMCRIS after completion of fieldwork, all sites potentially extending into the proposed construction corridor were inspected. Those sites potentially within the ROW not included in original file searches were visited after this initial survey was completed.

FIELD PROCEDURES

During the current project, an intensive pedestrian survey of the proposed ROW was undertaken using computer-aided plan drawings, topographic maps, and previously recorded site information. When appropriate, survey strayed from the ROW in an effort to inspect the areas exhibiting the best visibility. In this manner, previously disturbed zones (particularly those with road gravels) and areas covered with dense sand accumulation were avoided. Typically, survey focused on the edge of the disturbance in the former situations and on the road cut in the latter.

Previously unrecorded sites located during survey were recorded using New Mexico Laboratory of Anthropology forms, photographed, sketch-mapped, and plotted on U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) 7.5-minute topographic maps. Isolated finds and a sample of artifacts from each site were analyzed in the field using HSR forms to maintain consistency with the existing data base for WSMR. Collections were limited to diagnostic projectile points, a cruciform, a stone ball, and a few questionable ceramic sherds. A Global

Positioning System (GPS) was used to collect locational information for all sites and isolated occurrences, along with accuracy control data from known USGS locations. Several sites were revisited following initial fieldwork to discuss avoidance strategies, etc. In two cases (LA 104286 and LA 104426), additional stain features had been exposed since initial documentation, and these features were added to the data base.

In addition to survey, limited excavation was conducted on three stains near the northern end of the proposed cable route. Two of these stains occurred in a deep road cut and were not associated with any detected cultural debris. Testing (or bisection) of these features was initiated to clarify form and nature. The third stain bisected was loosely associated with site LA 104426 and had been recently exposed in a road cut. This stain exhibited an additional deposit depth of about 10 cm but did not produce carbonized remains suitable for collection. Radiocarbon and flotation samples were obtained from the other two stains, both of which appear to be of cultural origin (see Chapter 6 for a discussion).

Twelve previously recorded sites in or near the ROW were inspected and assessed for potential construction impacts. Wherever potentially intact cultural deposits were noted within the proposed cable path, TSN engineers accompanied archaeologists to the sites to study options. Favored solutions for cost effectively minimizing impacts are presented in the recommendations chapter of this report.

Following initial survey, an additional nine miles were surveyed east of Range Road 15 in an attempt to avoid several features documented within the originally planned route west of the road. Survey of approximately 1.5 miles was conducted near WSMR Main Post to avoid two other sites. Additional findings of these reroute surveys are included in this report.

After delivery of the draft report, the primary author accompanied WSMR archaeologist Mike Mallouf to most of the cultural properties discussed in this report. General impact assessment and avoidance strategies were discussed, and the majority of cable path rerouting recommendations resulted from this tour. The New Mexico State Historical Preservation Office (SHPO) was consulted by Mr. Mallouf, and Dan Riley (SHPO) concurred with the recommendations presented in this report.

ARTIFACT ANALYSIS AND DEFINITIONS

Cultural material that was encountered during the fieldwork was analyzed in the field. Ceramics were classified according to type and vessel form. Brownware rimsherd morphology was noted. Both lithic and ground stone material types were recorded. Ground stone was classified according to tool type (when discernable), and locus of use (i.e., unifacial, bifacial, etc.). Lithic artifacts were assigned to type groups based on morphological attributes observed during analysis. Attributes typically indicative of each lithic classification group are as follows:

1. *Angular debris.* Siliceous rock materials that appear to have been broken but do not include attributes of flakes, such as conchoidal fractures.
2. *Flake.* Rock materials that display evidence of intentional breakage, particularly, the concave side if a conchoidal fracture. This category also includes all portions of flakes that display the convex side of a conchoidal fracture.
3. *Core.* Any rock materials that display the concave side of conchoidal fracturing.
4. *Uniface.* Any rock materials that include evidence of retouch or microflake removal along one face only, although several edges may be included.
5. *Biface.* Rock materials that include evidence of retouch or microflake removal along both faces of one or more edges.

6. *Projectile Point*. Artifacts that typically demonstrate retouch or microflake removal along all edges and both faces, and typically include reduction of areas to facilitate hafting.

Temporal Assignments

Diagnostic artifacts were utilized to determine temporal affiliation of cultural properties located during this study. In cases where temporal affiliations are based on a single artifact, or where the vast majority of temporal indicators disagree with a few items, uncertainties cannot be avoided. Situations where Late Archaic-style projectile points occur with Formative period assemblages are not uncommon in the local region (Carmichael 1986:100), and curation of earlier projectile point types by later inhabitants is beyond question. Unfortunately, previous researchers have not responded consistently to such problems and, in fact, policies dictated by the Laboratory of Anthropology have changed somewhat over the years. Today's atmosphere carries messages of caution. Excavations have frequently disproved initial suppositions and many firm conclusions have been refuted. For the purpose of this report caution is exercised regarding temporal assignment. It is preferred neither to assign components based on a single artifact, nor discount such items as curation. Rather, *potential* temporal components are considered appropriate and are used in this text.

CHAPTER 5

RESULTS OF INVESTIGATIONS

The current archaeological survey resulted in the documentation of 15 previously unknown sites (Figure 2) and 74 isolated artifacts (Figure 3). Fourteen sites and 73 isolated artifacts were located on White Sands Missile Range; the remaining site and isolated artifact were documented on Holloman Air Force Base. Thirteen of the cultural properties consist of prehistoric activity areas and one site is a Historic period structure (Table 3). The historic structure area includes prehistoric artifacts, requiring the assignment of multicomponent status to this site. Since evidence of Historic period activity greatly overshadows the observed prehistoric component on this site, however, it will be referred to as the historic site elsewhere in this text.

In addition to the new sites that were documented during the current survey, 12 previously recorded sites were situated in the ROW. Brief discussions of those known sites are included in a section following the descriptions of the new sites.

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

LA 104275

LA 104275 (Figure 4) consists of a prehistoric site located along an elevated dune ridge at an elevation of 3,990 ft (1,216 m) above mean sea level (amsl). The site measures approximately 12,500 m² (100 m N/S x 125 m E/W) and overlooks a playa basin approximately 500 m to the west. The site lies in an area of low aeolian dunes that support typical local desert vegetation including mesquite, creosote, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, broom snakeweed, and forbs.

The site consists of several stains among an extensive scatter of ground stone, lithic debris, ceramics, and fire-cracked rock, with several localized concentrations of artifacts. Artifacts are exposed in interdunal blowouts that comprise approximately 30-40 percent of the site area. Lithics consist of materials common in the local environment including cherts, rhyolites, chalcedonies, quartzites, and limestone representing all stages of the lithic reduction process. No chipped stone tools or tool fragments were observed. Ground stone includes basin metate fragments but predominantly represents slab metate fragments, and one-handed manos of quartzite, sandstone, and granitics. All but one of the artifact concentrations included ceramics, which are limited to El Paso Brownware. Two rim sherds, one direct and one that is a generally everted, undecorated sample that appears to represent a flared-mouth jar (not necessarily El Paso Polychrome-type

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eversion) were noted. Six total stains were observed. Five of the stains are small and are taken to represent hearth remnants. Three of the small stains are in close proximity to or in direct contact with artifact concentrations that include lithics, ground stone, ceramics, and fire-cracked rock. One large 4-x-5-m stain is associated with a large artifact concentration that does not include fire-cracked rock. This large stain may represent a midden, a pithouse, a hearth (without surface evidence of fire-cracked rock), or any combination of the three.

The large stain extends into and has been impacted by the main road cut to a depth of at least one meter. Considerable disturbance has occurred within the site (graveled road cuts, power lines, buried cable routes, etc.), but at least 25 percent of the site is considered likely to be intact. Prior surface collection is evident, as demonstrated by collectors' piles. In addition to visual survey and mapping, two artifact concentrations including approximately 10 percent of the total site surface artifact assemblage were analyzed in the field.

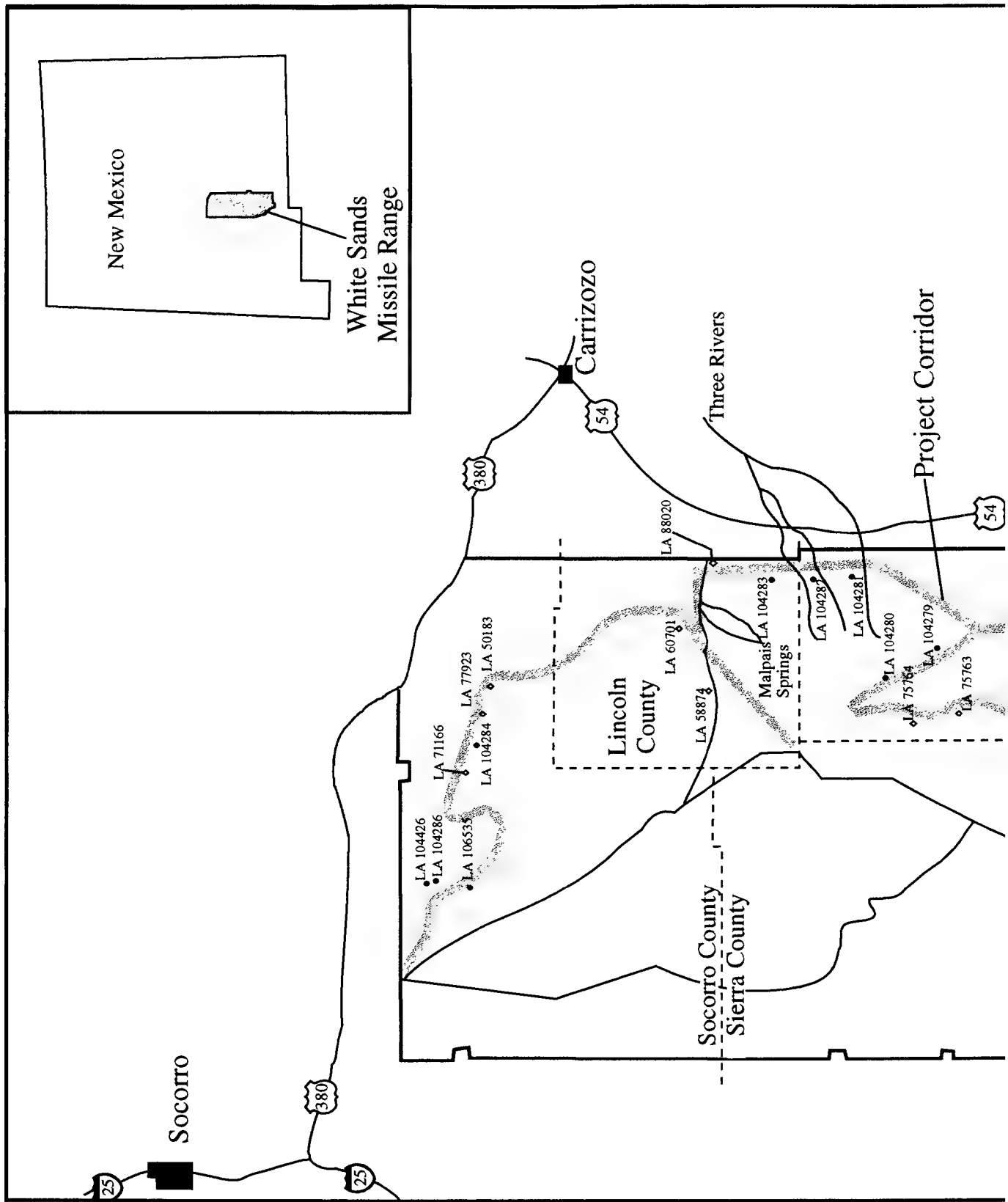
The presence of El Paso Brownware places the chronology of this site between about A.D. 200 and A.D. 1000 (Mesilla phase) although multiple occupations, including the Archaic and extending into the Dona Ana/Early El Paso phases, are not precluded and are common in the area. The stains provide the possibility for the use of radiocarbon dating to determine the site occupancy range. On the basis of the chronometrically datable stains and the potential for structural deposits, LA 104275 is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).

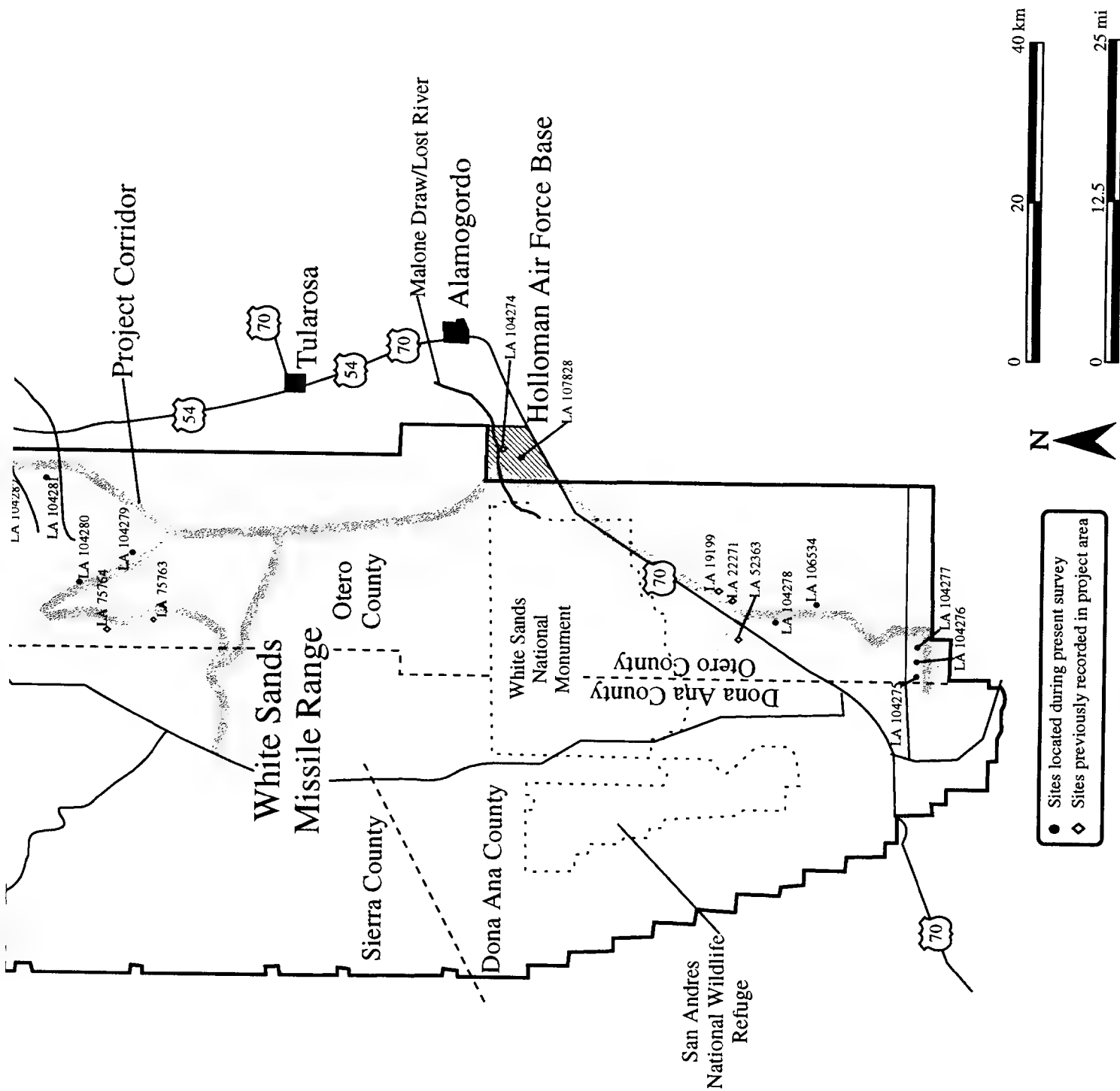
LA 104276

LA 104276 (Figure 5) is a prehistoric site that lies along an elevated dune ridge that overlooks a playa basin approximately 1.7 km (1.05 mi) to the west. The site measures approximately 28,000 m² (140 m N/S x 200 m E/W) and is at an elevation of 4,040 ft (1,231 m) amsl. Elevations east and south of the site area rise slightly. The site is located in an area of low aeolian dunes that support typical local desert vegetation including mesquite, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, broom snakeweed, and forbs.

The site consists of an extensive low density, artifact scatter. The artifact assemblage includes lithic debris, typically small ground stone fragments, fire-cracked rock, and a few ceramics. Artifacts are exposed in interdunal blowouts that comprise approximately 20 - 30 percent of the site area. Lithics are predominantly secondary and tertiary flakes and angular debris produced from locally available cherts, basalt, chalcedonies, dolomite, and possibly limestone and quartz. One bifacial perforator was the only lithic tool observed in the site area. Ground stone types include slab metate and one-handed mano fragments of sandstone, quartzite, and granitic materials. Ceramics consist of a few El Paso Brownware jar sherds, one thickened El Paso Polychrome or Bichrome rim, and two Chupadero Black-on-white sherds. In addition to visual survey and mapping, approximately 25 percent of the total site surface artifact assemblage was analyzed in the field. No staining was apparent on the surface but the extensive and widely distributed presence of fire-cracked rock in association with other artifacts, as well as the observation of artifacts occurring 1 m above blowout bottoms, suggests the potential of subsurface deposits including hearths.

Surface collection is evident, as demonstrated by collectors' piles. Military disturbance consists of road cutting, cable plowing, blading, cement pad construction, and instrument mound building in the eastern half of the site. The total ceramic sample places the potential chronology of this site in the Dona Ana phase (A.D. 1000 -1150). However, the presence of El Paso Brownware may indicate a beginning occupation date ranging from A.D. 200-1400 in the absence of other datable cultural evidence. No staining or artifactual evidence was observed that suggests the presence of chronometrically datable intact deposits. Therefore, the eligibility of LA 104276 for inclusion in the NRHP is unknown.





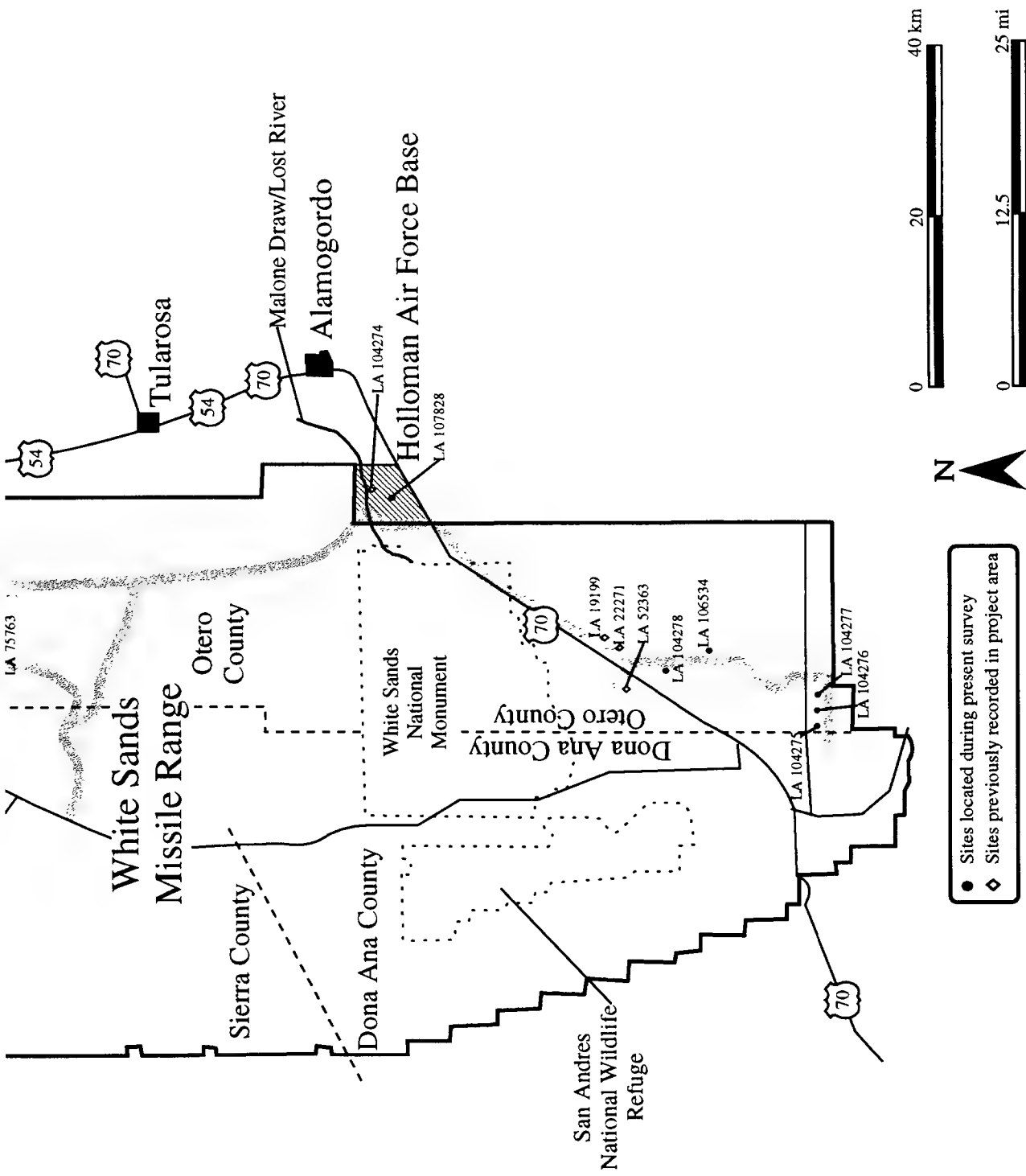
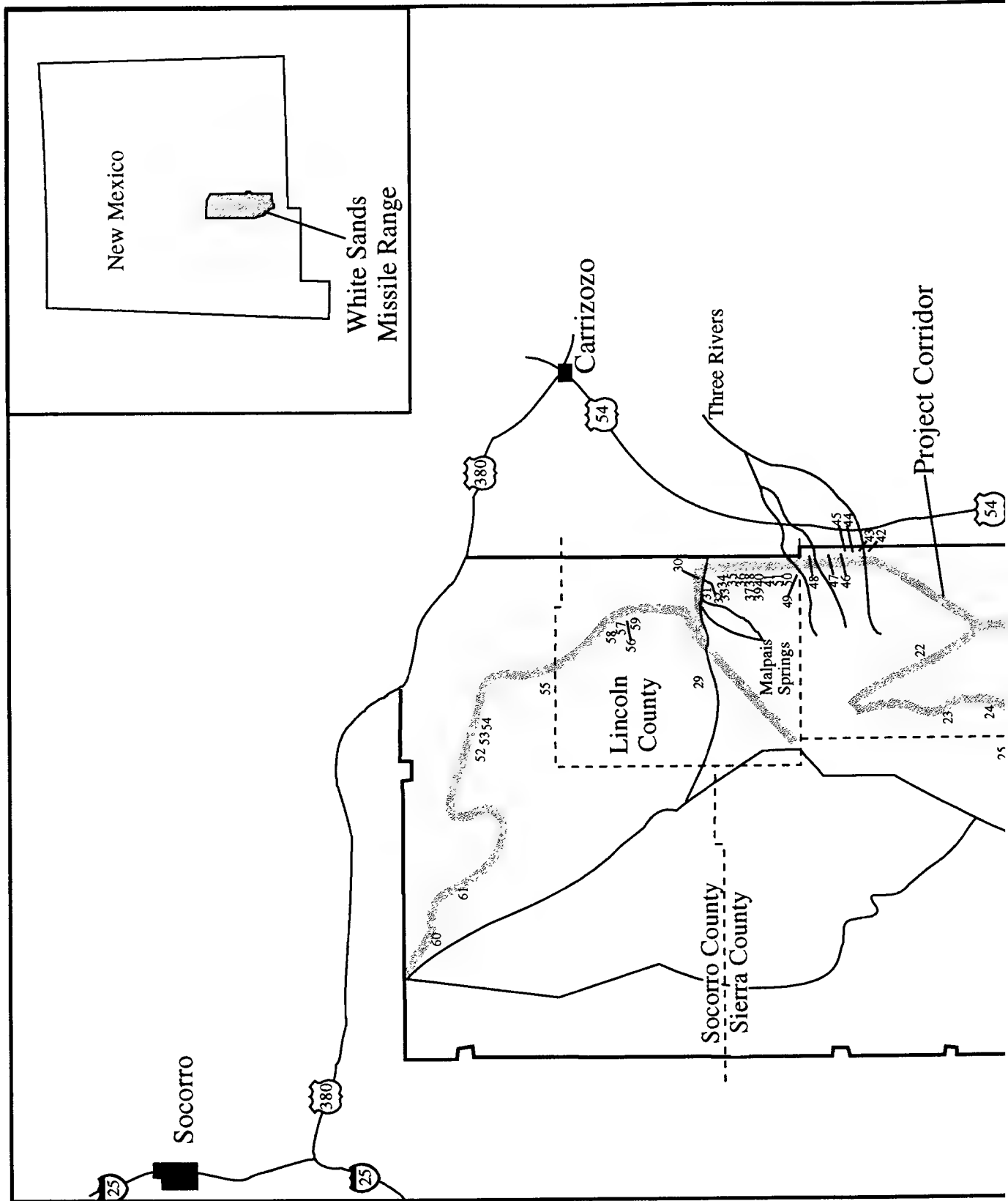


Figure 2. Newly recorded sites and previously recorded sites along the project route.



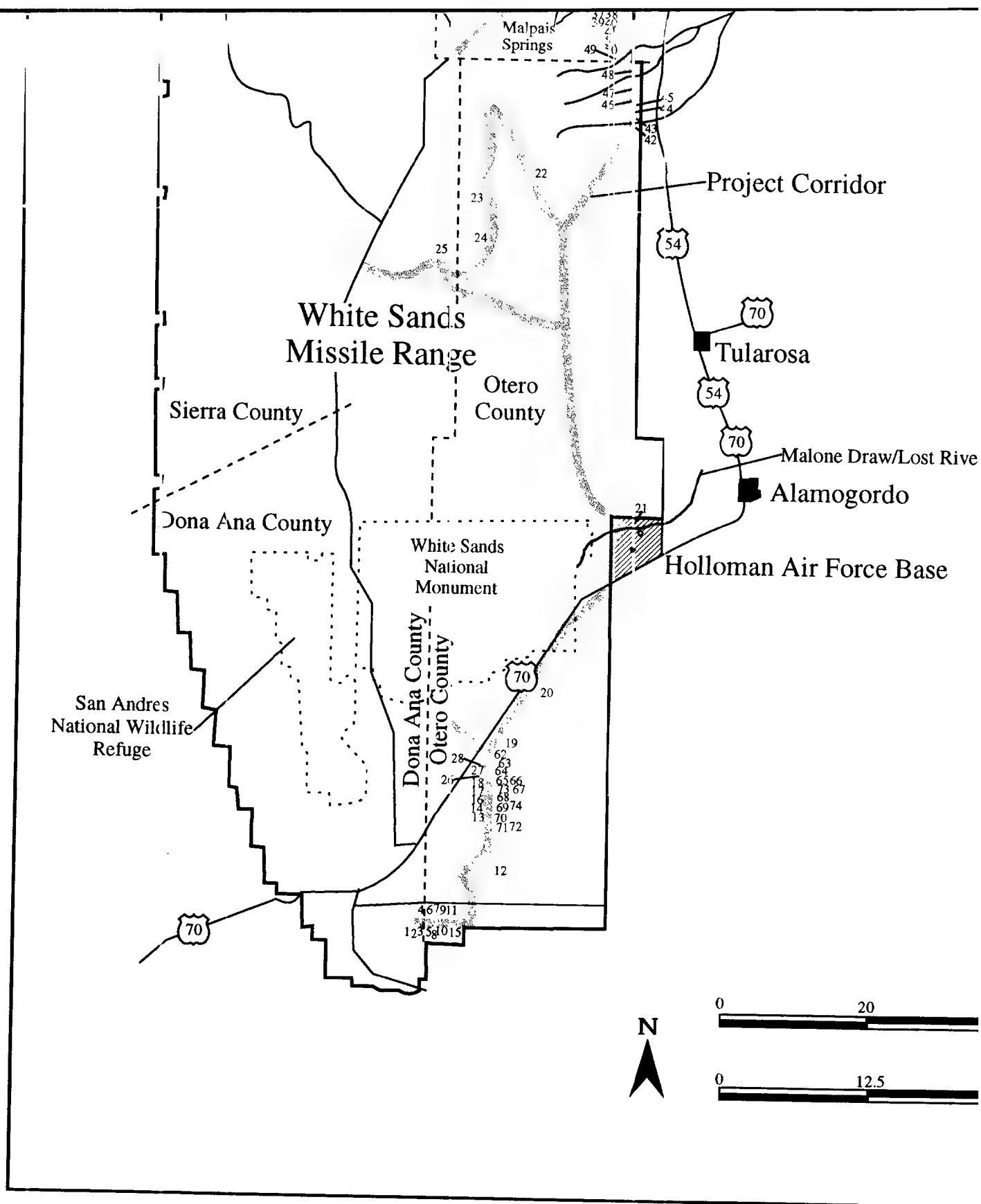


Figure 3. Locations of isolated occurrences.

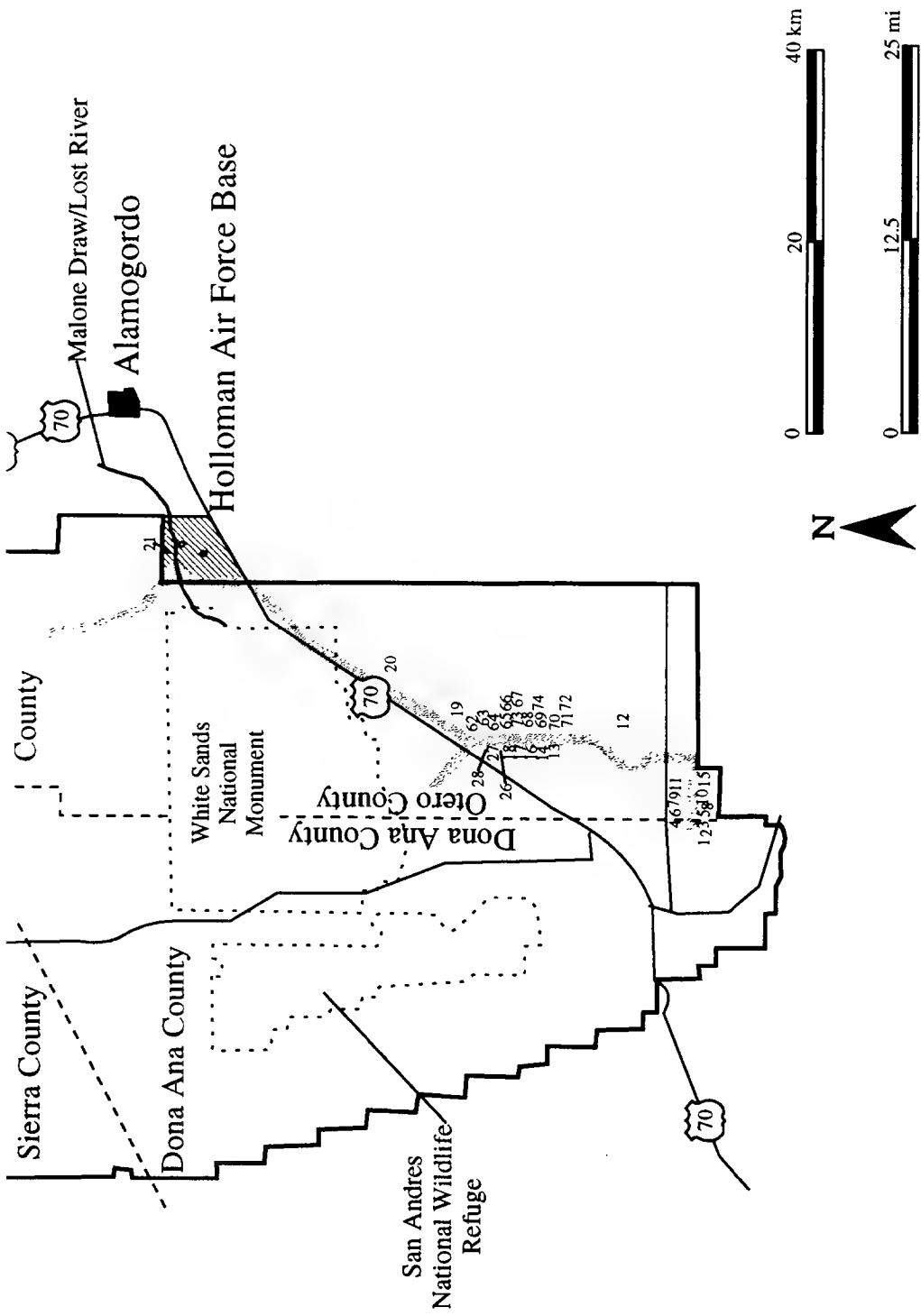


Figure 3. Locations of isolated occurrences.

Table 3
Characteristics of New Sites Recorded During the Current Survey

LA #	Site Type	Size m ²	Artifact Types ^a	# of Components	Collections	# and Type of Features	Temporal Affiliation	Comments
104275	Prehistoric campsite	12,500	L,G,C,F	1	N	5 stains, 1 midden	Mesilla	Possible structural remains.
104276	Prehistoric campsite	28,000	L,G,C,F	1	N	0	Dona Ana	
104277	Prehistoric campsite	8,400	L,G,F	1	N	0	Unknown	
104278	Prehistoric campsite	1,915,067	L,G,C,F	2	Y	12 stains 2 middens	Late Archaic/Mesilla	Probable structural remains.
104279	Prehistoric campsite	8,400	L,G,F	1	N	2 FCR 1 stain	Unknown	
104280	Prehistoric campsite	60,000	L,G,F	1	Y	11 FCR 7 stains	Late Archaic	
104281	Prehistoric campsite	97,000	L,G,C,F	1+	Y	10 FCR 2 FCR/stain 1 stain	Late Archaic ^b Mesilla	
104282	Prehistoric campsite	32,875	L,G,F	1	Y	14 FCR 1 stain	Late Archaic	Site mostly buried.
104283	Prehistoric campsite	8,000	L,G,F	1	N	2 FCR 1 stain	Unknown	
104284	Historic structure	7,200	L,G,F	2	N	1 historic structure (house)	1940s-1950s	
104286	Prehistoric campsite	64,800	L,G,C,F	1+	Y	4 sm. stains 1 lg. stain	Early Archaic ^b Mesilla	Probable structural remains.
104426	Prehistoric campsite	13,000	L,G,F	1	N	9 FCR 3 FCR/stain 1 stain	Unknown	
106534	Prehistoric campsite	1,000	L,G,C,F	1	N	1 FCR 1 stain	Mesilla	
106535	Prehistoric campsite	60	S	2	Y	2 stains	Late Archaic	
107828	Prehistoric campsite	3900	L,C,F	1	N	0	Mesilla	

^a C=ceramics; F/FCR=fire-cracked rock; G=ground stone; L=lithics; S=stain

^b Potential component

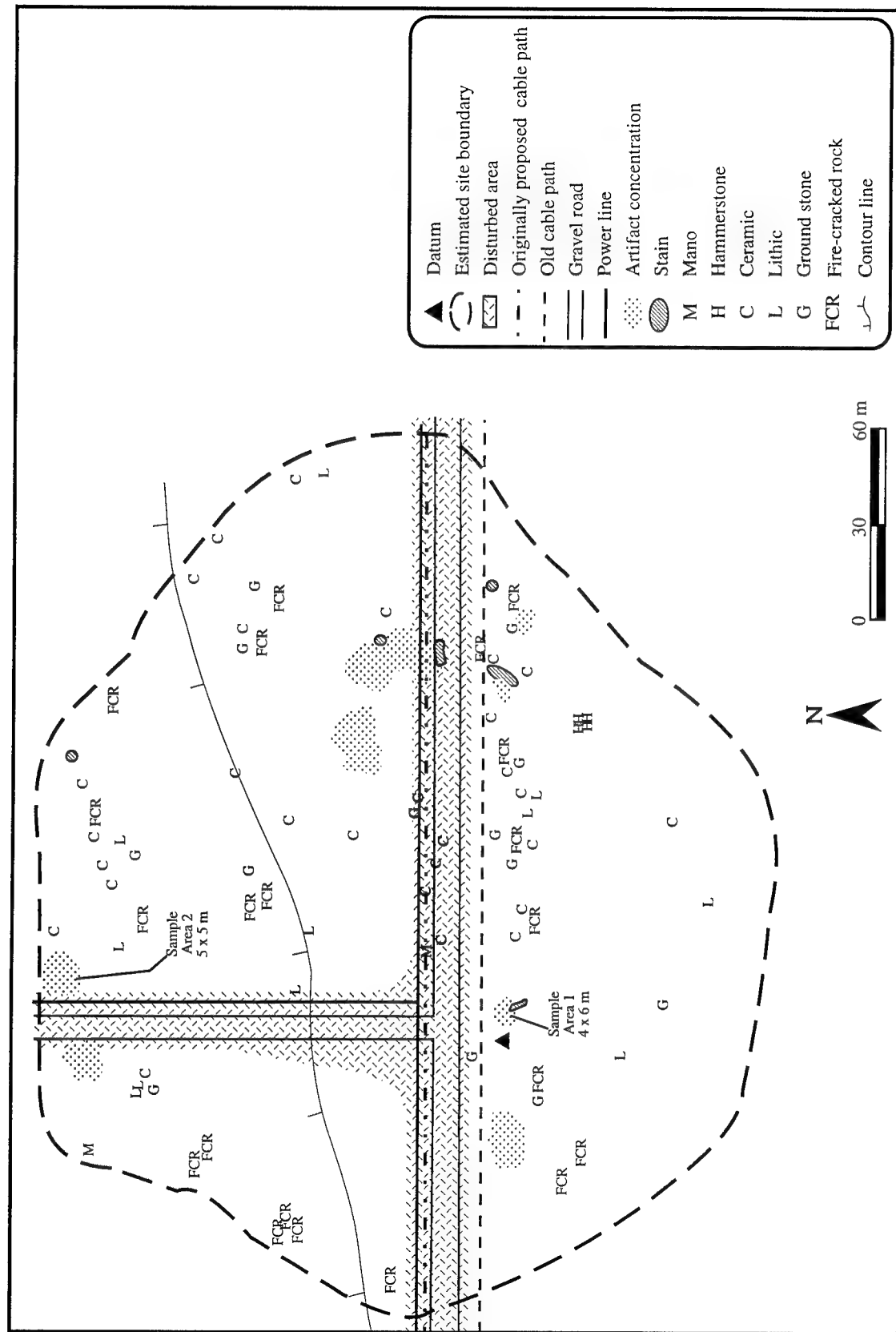


Figure 4. Plan map of site LA 104275.

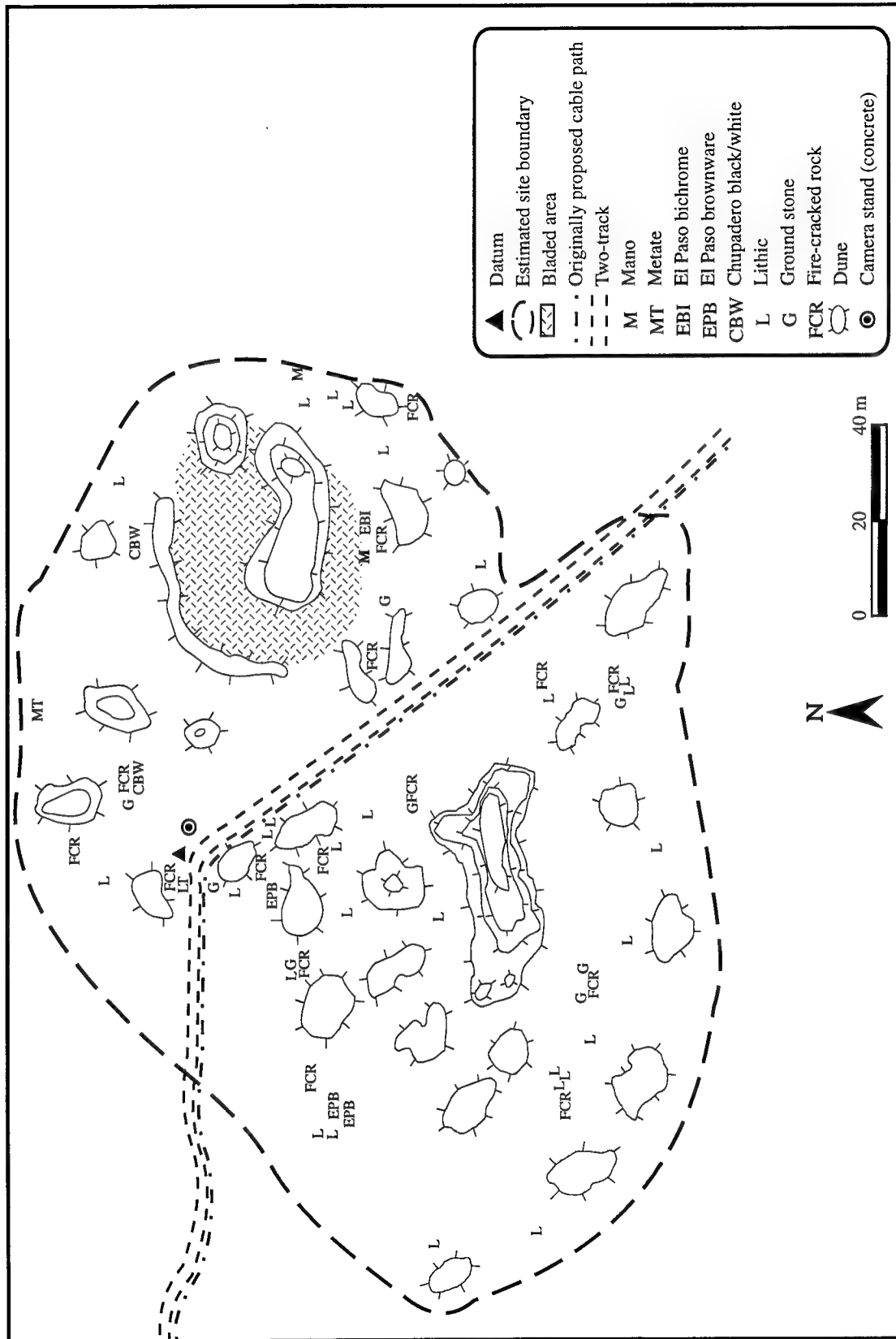


Figure 5. Plan map of site LA 104276.

LA 104277

LA 104277 (Figure 6) is a prehistoric site that lies in an area of low aeolian dunes. The site measures approximately 8,400 m² (100 m N/S x 84 m E/W) and is situated at an elevation of 4,040 ft (1,231 m) amsl. Elevations east and south of the site area rise slightly. Vegetation includes mesquite, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, broom snakeweed, and forbs.

The site consists of a localized, low density artifact scatter. Artifacts are exposed in interdunal blowouts that comprise approximately 30 - 40 percent of the site area. In addition to visual survey and mapping, approximately 60 percent of the total surface artifact assemblage on the site was analyzed in the field. Lithic debris consists of flakes, angular debris, and one core each of locally available chert, chalcedony, and quartzite. Ground stone consists of sandstone, quartzite, and granitic slab metate and one-handed mano fragments. Granitic and limestone fire-cracked rock are also present. No formal tools other than ground stone were observed. No ceramics were observed.

At least 50 percent of the total site area is covered with dune formations/sand accumulation, providing the potential for subsurface deposits. Although probable, no determination of the depth of subsurface deposits could be made. A two-track (cable route) road bisects the site area and a graveled road passes just beyond the limits of the artifact scatter to the west. Surface collection is suspected due to lack of tools or other diagnostics, and obvious military activity was noted.

No temporally diagnostic artifacts nor chronometrically datable materials were observed on this site. However, since dune formations cover a large portion of the site area, subsurface deposits may be present. Therefore, the eligibility of this site for inclusion in the NRHP is at present unknown.

LA 104278

LA 104278 (Figure 7) is a prehistoric site situated along a low rise marked by tall coppice dunes overlooking lower regions or playas to the west and southwest. The site measures 1,915,067 m² (1,463 m N/S x 1,309 m E/W) and is at an elevation of 3,980 ft (1,213 m) amsl. Typical local desert vegetation includes mesquite, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, broom snakeweed, grasses, and forbs.

The site overall is characterized by low density lithic, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatters, but includes high density artifact concentrations, stains, and possible midden areas. Artifacts and features are exposed in interdunal blowouts at varying frequencies throughout the nearly 1-mi² site area. Only cultural manifestations within 100 m of the roadway were documented in detail due to the site size. A wide range of raw materials is present within the lithic assemblage, dominated by locally available black, gray, and chalcedonic cherts, in that order. Tan, green, brown, black/brown banded, red jasperous and pink cherts, limestone, quartzites, obsidian, and crystal quartz were also noted, but in lesser quantities. All stages of the reduction process are represented in the lithic assemblage, but secondary and tertiary samples were prevalent.

Formal chipped stone tools observed were limited to a few small bifaces, several unifaces, and three (collected) projectile points. The Late Archaic-style projectile points that were collected consist of one intact and two fragmentary specimens. The fragment illustrated in Figure 8a is of white chert and has overall dimensions of 31 mm x 17 mm, and the gray chert sample shown in Figure 8b measures 38 mm x 30 mm. The intact specimen from this site (Figure 8c) is of a light brown chert and has dimensions of 39 mm x 21 mm with a thickness of ca. 5 mm. An unusual ground black obsidian cruciform that measures

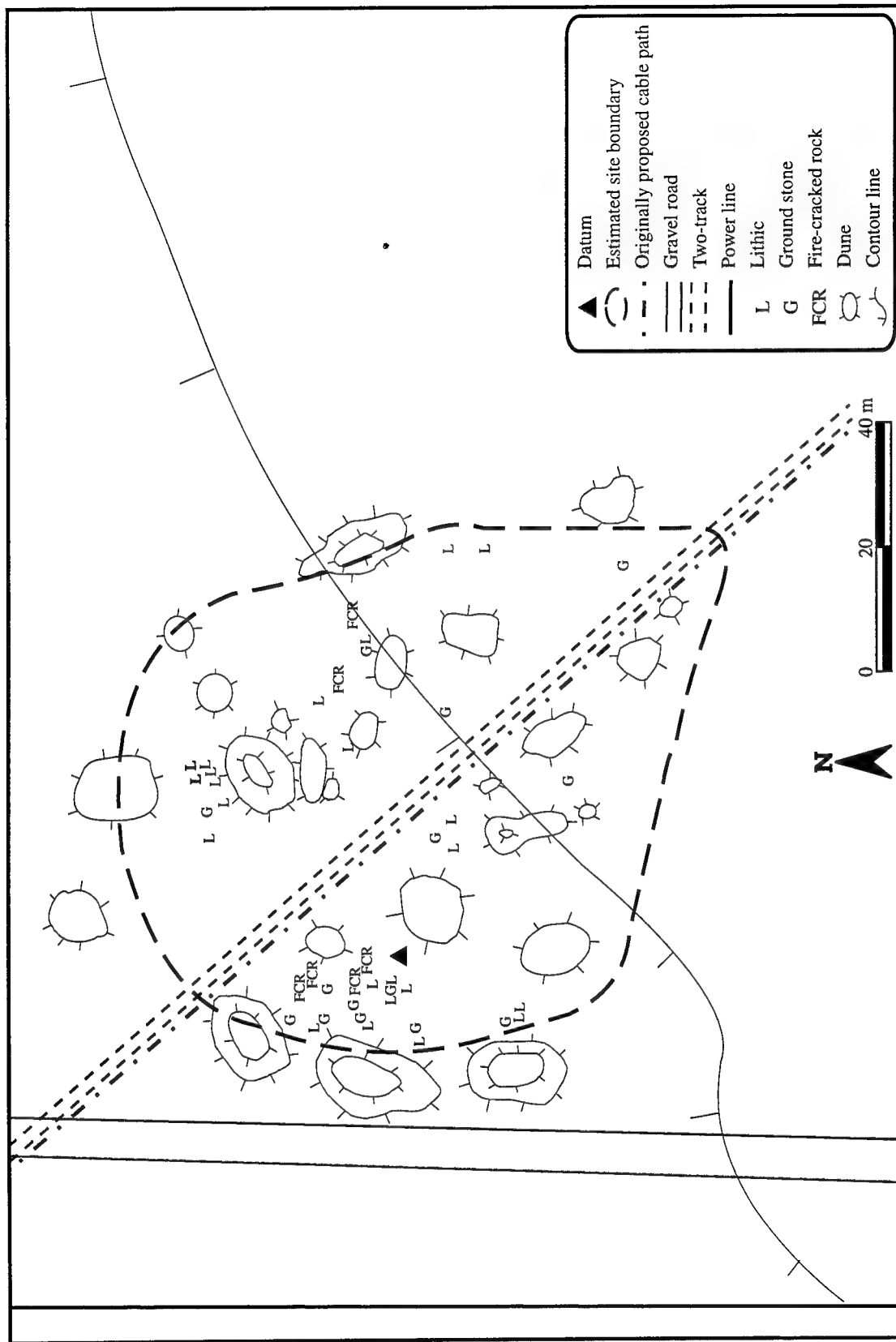


Figure 6. Plan map of site LA 104277.

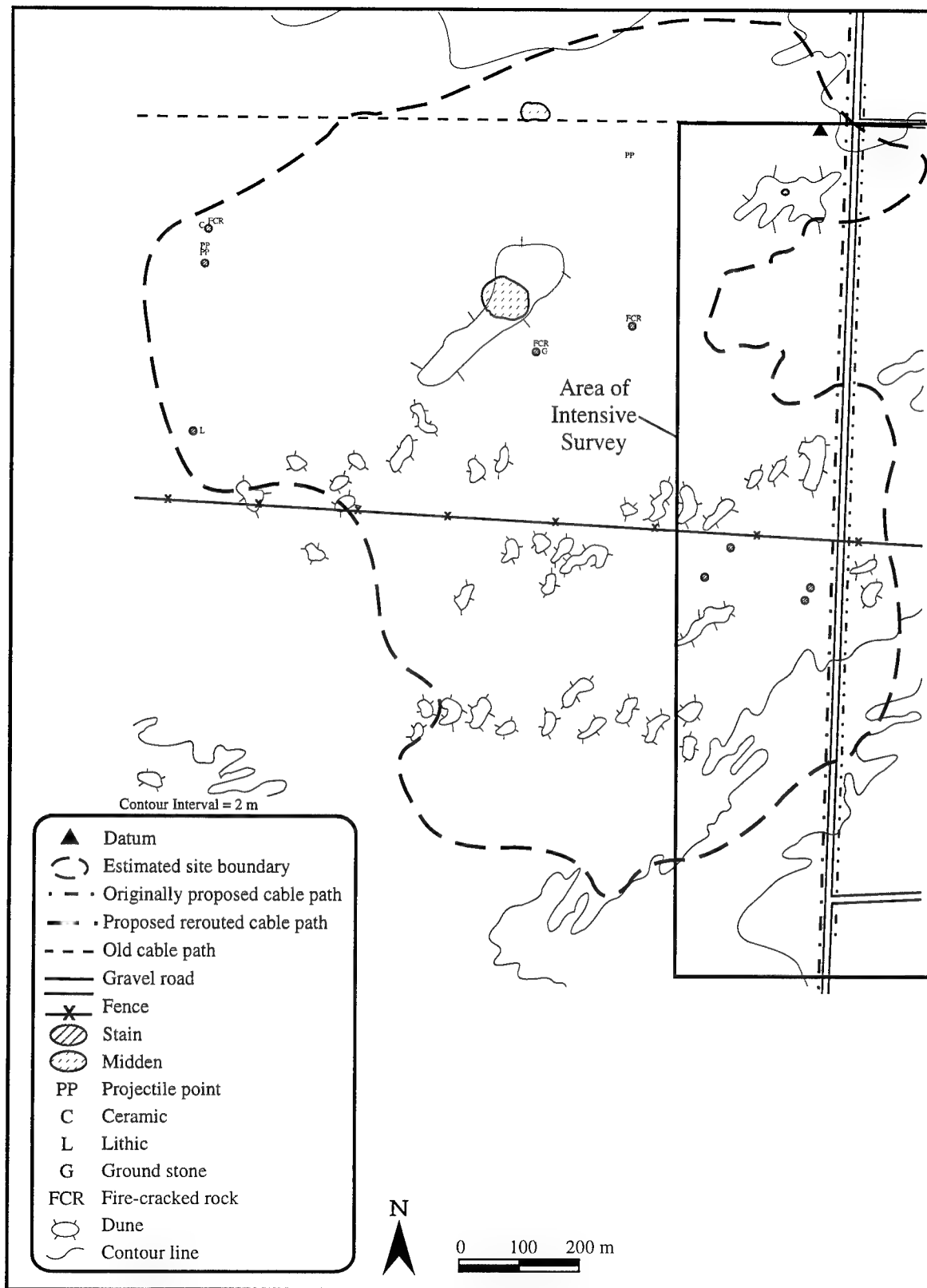


Figure 7. Plan map of site LA 104278.

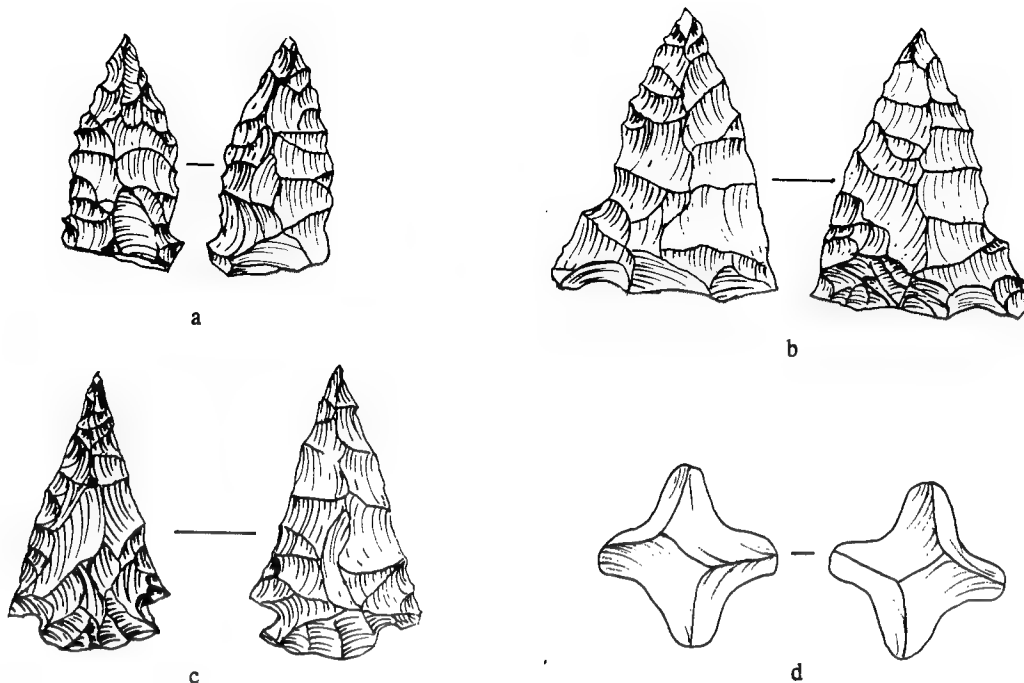


Figure 8. Illustrated artifacts recovered from site LA 104278: (a) white chert Late Archaic projectile point fragment; (b) gray chert Late Archaic projectile point fragment; (c) light brown chert Late Archaic projectile point; (d) ground black obsidian cruciform (Scale 1:1).

ca. 24 mm x 24 mm x 5 mm (Figure 8d) was collected as well as a small quartzite stone ball. In addition to visual survey and mapping, approximately one percent of the total site surface artifact assemblage was analyzed in the field.

Ground stone is limited to slab and basin-type metates, and one-handed manos of sandstone, quartzitic sandstone, granitics, and schist, in frequency-descending order. Fire-cracked rock materials follow a similar pattern of frequency, with limestone samples contributing substantially. Ceramics occur sporadically across the site west of the road and consist of El Paso Brownware straight-neck jar fragments. A pot drop (or eroded cache) of two large bowls and one Chupadero Black-on-white sherd comprise the only exceptions to the brownware jar prevalence noted.

Twelve relatively small charcoal stains were recorded, of which at least four included associated artifacts. Two areas of extensive staining with high densities of associated artifacts were also documented and may represent structural remains. Areas of intensive or reoccurring lithic tool production in proximity to a hearth, however, can also produce stains associated with high densities of artifacts.

The depositional/erosional profile of the site area includes dunes over 6 m in height, with a 70-percent sand overburden cover on the east edge of the site gradually decreasing to the west, where caliche platforms are exposed. Overall, approximately 40 percent of the site area may lie buried under the coppice dunes/blowsand mantle. Artifacts and features were observed up to 2 m above blowout bottoms suggesting varied elevations during occupational times. Amateur surface collection is suggested by beer bottles near the road and the sparsity of complete tools and diagnostics.

An Archeological Survey: Test Support Network, White Sands Missile Range

The site appears, in general, to be a collection of campsites, focused on resource procurement/preparation based on ground stone frequency. The localized nature of the ceramic samples may indicate a multicomponent site, but, even with the presence of Late Archaic-style projectile points, the data is inconclusive. It seems apparent, however, judging from the high density artifact concentrations in association with stains, that the inhabitants considered the site worthy of semi-permanent or reoccurring occupation. Based on artifact association, occupation of LA 104278 could have occurred from the Late Archaic (1800 B.C. - A.D. 200) through the Mesilla phase (A.D. 200 - 1000). On the basis of the size of the site, the presence of potentially chronometrically datable stains, the potential for structural deposits, and the high artifact density, LA 104278 is considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 104279

LA 104279 (Figure 9) is a prehistoric site that lies along a low rise marked by dune formations. The site measures approximately 8,400 m² (120 m N/S x 70 m E/W) and is situated at an elevation of 4,140 ft (1,262 m) amsl. An old (ca. 1920s) dirt tank, windmill, corral, and hand-dug well are located within 100 m southeast of the site area. Typical local desert vegetation includes mesquite, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, grasses, and forbs.

The site consist of a low density artifact scatter with two possible hearth feature remnants. The lithic assemblage consists of debris from local cherts, chalcedonics, and limestone; hammerstones; one distal biface fragment; and two unifacially retouched flakes. Artifacts are exposed between coppice dunes in a area of high calcium or gypsum content. Ground stone samples are limited to tiny slab metate fragments of sandstone and granitic materials. Two moderate density concentrations of fire-cracked rocks probably represent eroded hearth features, both of which include ground stone fragments. A small charcoal stain observed along the edge of a dune likely represents a hearth feature and suggests intact deposits. The estimated depth of deposits is 2 m based on the location of the stain below the dune top. No ceramics were observed. In addition to visual survey and mapping, approximately 90 percent of the total site surface artifact assemblage was analyzed in the field (see Appendix D).

Little overall integrity is suggested within the site, as approximately 60 percent of the total area appears eroded below cultural contexts. Damage by bulldozer cuts, road building, and dirt tank construction are evident. Heavy traffic/grazing by cattle is assumed. The dirt tank area south of the site likely formed a natural ponding basin prior to disturbance and may have comprised the site focus. The stain implies possible intact deposits but the potential for chronometric dating is limited. Therefore, the eligibility of the site for inclusion in the NRHP is presently unknown.

LA 104280

LA 104280 (Figure 10) is a prehistoric site that lies along an elevated dunal ridge that trends southwest from Range Road 9. The site measures approximately 60,000 m² (300 m N/S x 200 m E/W) and is situated at an elevation of 4,120 ft (1,256 m) amsl. Higher elevations are visible south and east, marked by a creosote zone area and a playa is located .5 km (.31 mi) to the west. The site is located in an area of large coppice dunes that support typical local desert vegetation including mesquite, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, broom snakeweed, grasses, and forbs.

LA 104280 is very linear, appears limited to a narrow zone of dunes and sandy soils, and includes a low to moderate artifact scatter with deflated hearth and stain features. Lithics represent all stages of the

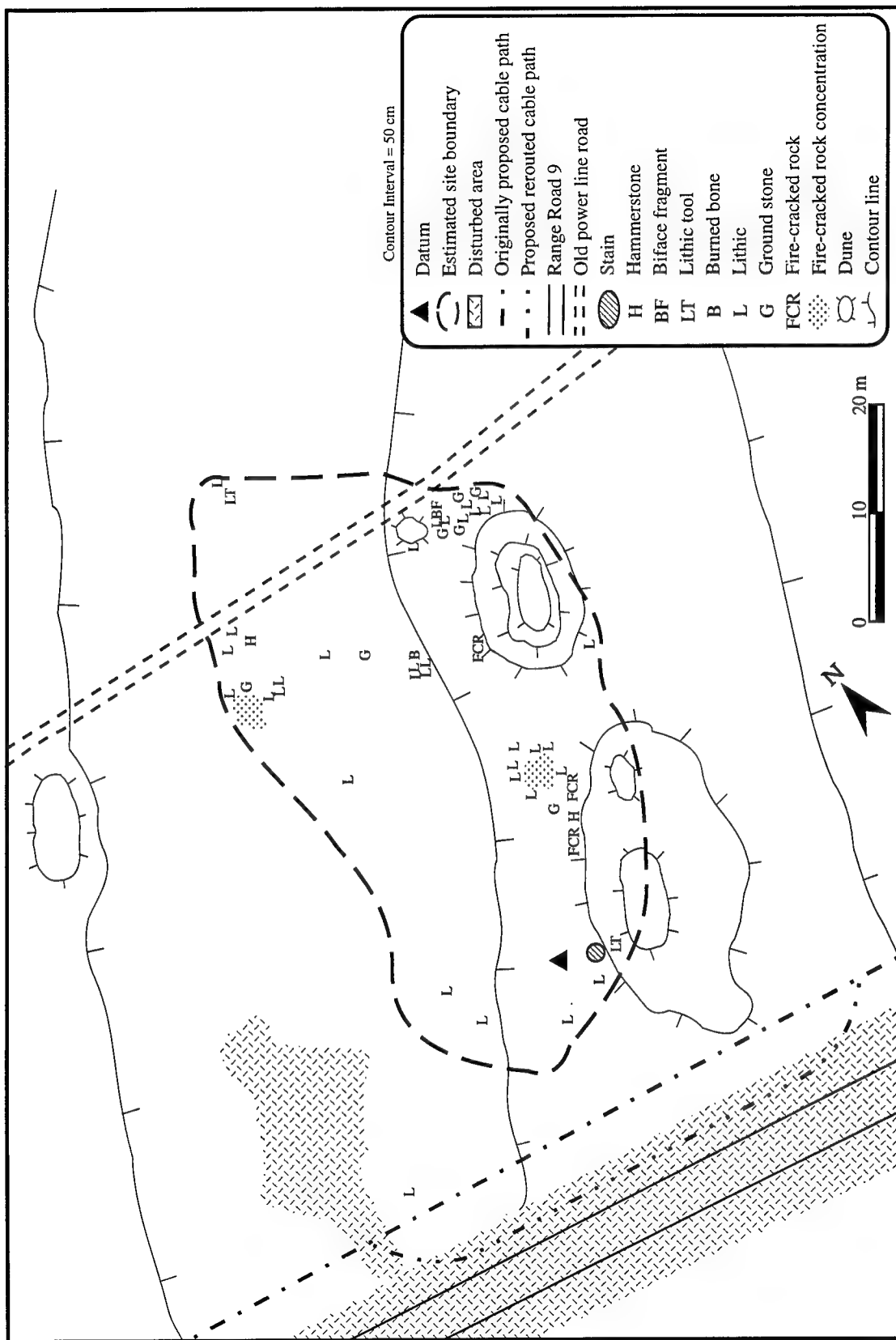


Figure 9. Plan map of site LA 104279.

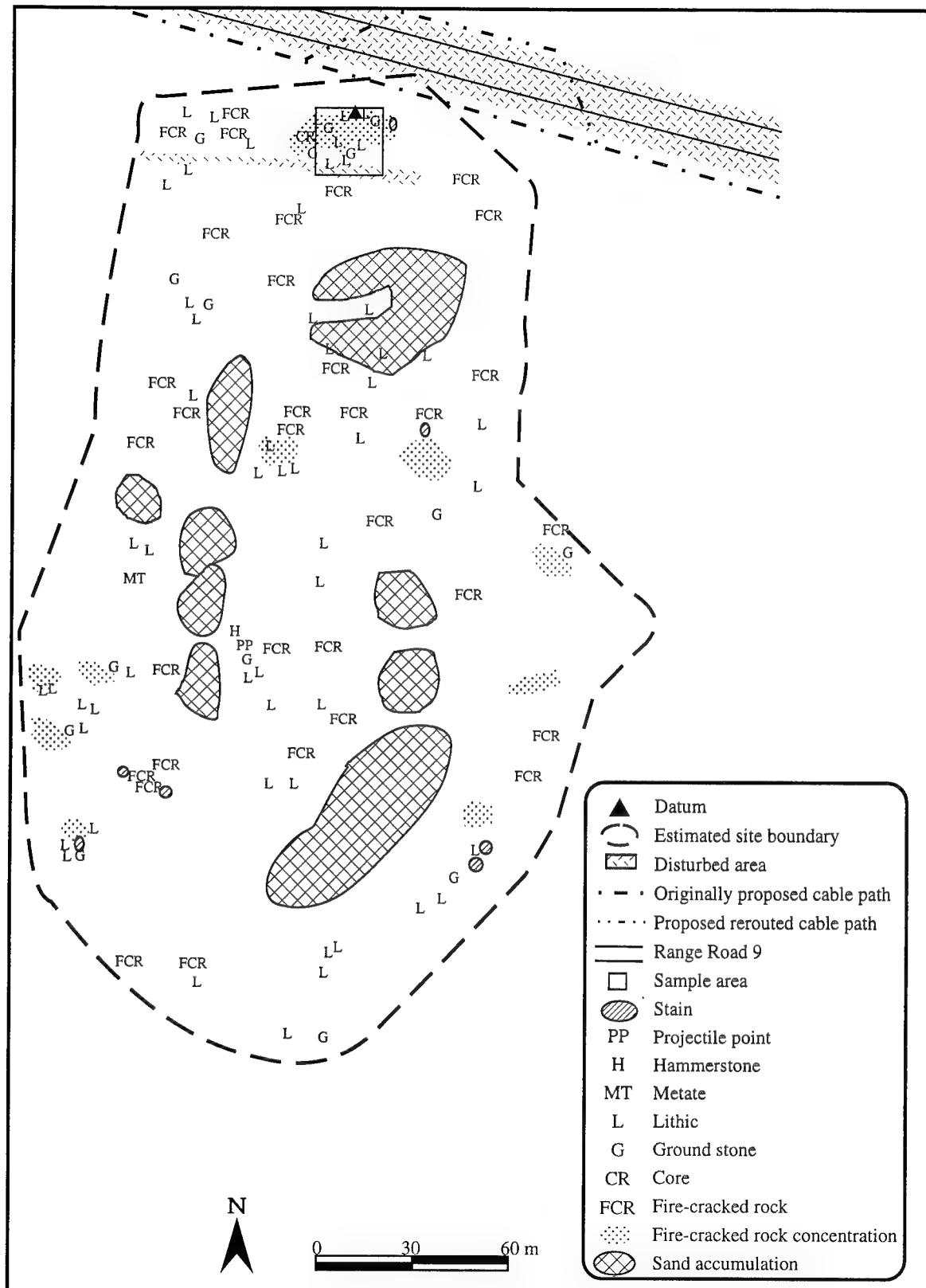


Figure 10. Plan map of site LA 104280.

reduction process and include a wide variety of locally available raw materials including cherts and quartzites. Stone tools were limited to two biface fragments, a uniface, and one Late Archaic-style projectile point (collected). The collected point from LA 104280 is of black obsidian and has overall dimensions of 29 mm x 15 mm and a thickness of 7 mm (Figure 11).

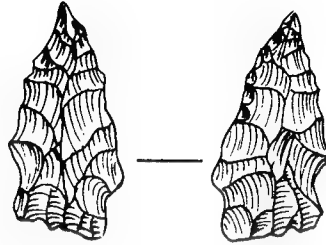


Figure 11. Illustrated artifact recovered from site LA 104280: black obsidian Late Archaic projectile point (Scale 1:1).

Ground stone included only samples of slab metates and one-handed mano fragments. Few complete ground stone tools were observed. Several concentrations of fire-cracked rock were observed but none suggest feature articulation. Six charcoal stains were located in blowout bottoms, none of which contained fire-cracked rock directly. Artifacts were observed both within blowouts and occasionally along dune slopes at more than 1 m above blowout bottoms. One vague stain was observed in a dune slope above a fire-cracked rock scatter, and approximately 1 m above the adjacent blowout. No ceramics were observed. Chronology of the site may range from the Late Archaic (1800 B.C.) based on the projectile point. In addition to visual survey and mapping, approximately 10 percent of the total site surface artifact assemblage was analyzed in the field with all samples being observed in a 20-x-20-m area.

Range Road 9 has impacted the extreme east end of the site as has an old blade cut located approximately 5 m west of the road. Soils surrounding the dune formation in which the site lies are calcareous and clay-enriched and, although most of the surrounding area lies in lower elevations than the site itself, little or no cultural debris occurred there. Based on the probable presence of intact subsurface deposits, LA 104280 is considered to be potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 104281

LA 104281 (Figure 12) is a prehistoric site that lies along a dunal ridge, 600 m north of a large unnamed drainage. The site, measuring approximately 97,200 m² (360 m N/S x 270 m E/W), is at an elevation of 4,340 ft (1,323 m) amsl. Three Rivers drainage is approximately 4 km (2.5 mi) to the east and Highway 54 is 4.8 km (3 mi) east. The site is located in an area of aeolian and alluvial dune formation that supports typical local desert vegetation including mesquite, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, broom snakeweed, and tumbleweed.

Artifacts and features are exposed in interdunal deflated areas or blowouts that comprise approximately 50 percent of the site area. Lithics consist of materials that are locally available, including cherts, rhyolites, chalcedonies, quartzites, and basalt, representing all stages of the lithic reduction process. One Late

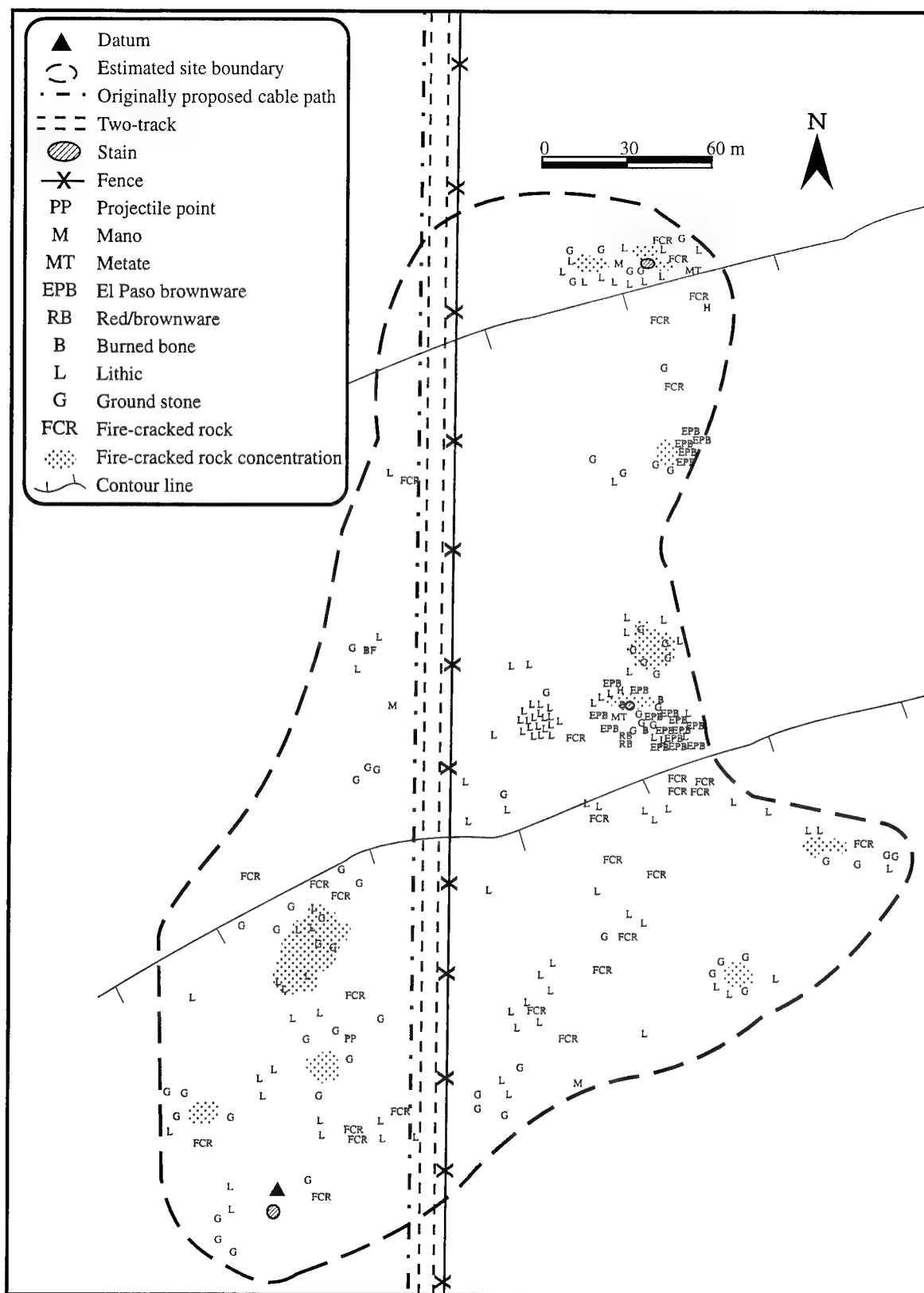


Figure 12. Plan map of site LA 104281.

Archaic-style projectile point of light gray chert was collected west of the road cut (Figure 13). The specimen, missing the distal end of the blade, exhibits serrated lateral edges and has extant measurements of 20 mm x 18 mm, with a thickness of 5 mm.

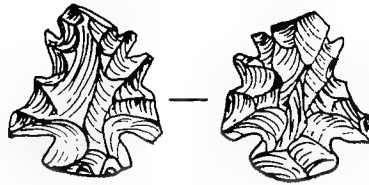


Figure 13. Illustrated artifact recovered from site LA 104281: Late Archaic projectile point fragment (Scale 1:1).

The site includes 10 fire-cracked rock concentrations, two of which exhibit charcoal stains and two which exhibit El Paso Brownware associations. One stain had no obvious fire-cracked rock association. Ground stone fragments were abundant across the site and included basin and slab metate fragments and one-handed manos of quartzite, sandstone, and granitics. Ceramics are limited to El Paso Brownware (including one direct rim sherd), one Chupadero Black-on-white sherd, and one Mogollon Red-on-brown rim sherd. All the El Paso brownware sherds were located east of the road cut. In addition to visual survey and mapping, approximately 10 percent of the total site surface artifact assemblage was analyzed in the field.

Based on the presence of El Paso Brownware, Chupadero Black-on-white and Mogollon Red-on-brown, the site may have been occupied as early as about A.D. 200 (Mesilla phase) to as late as about A.D. 1150 (Dona Ana/early El Paso phase). The Archaic-style projectile point may place occupation as early as 1800 B.C., although the curation of stone tools is common in the area, as are multiple occupations that include Archaic components. The stains provide the possibility for the use of radiocarbon dating to determine the site occupancy range and to verify the relative dates. On the basis of the presence of probable chronometrically datable stains, possible botanical remains, and artifacts related to temporal associations, LA 104281 is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 104282

LA 104282 (Figure 14) is a prehistoric site situated along a low-rising alluvial ridge. The site measures approximately 32,875 m² (263 m N/S x 125 m E/W) and is at an elevation of 4,365 ft (1,330 m) amsl. Three Rivers drainage is 4 km (2.5 mi) to the east and Highway 54 is 5.6 km (3.5 mi) east. A large unnamed drainage is 3 km (1.9 mi) to the south. Typical local desert vegetation includes mesquite, four-wing saltbush, creosote, grasses, broom snakeweed, and forbs.

Artifact density along the road cut suggests that most of the site is buried by alluvial and aeolian deposits to a depth of at least 1.5 m. In addition to visual survey and mapping, approximately 30 percent of the surface artifact assemblage was analyzed in the field. The field analysis sample was limited to a 4-x-80-m area along the road cut due to the exposed artifacts there. The road cut lies about 1 m below surrounding elevations to the west.

Artifacts, including lithics, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock, are visible within the road cut and in several deflated areas or blowouts. Lithics consist of locally available cherts and rhyolites, and represent all stages of the reduction process. Ground stone was limited to fragments of basin and slab metates, and one-handed manos of sandstone and granitic materials. Fourteen areas contain concentrations of fire-

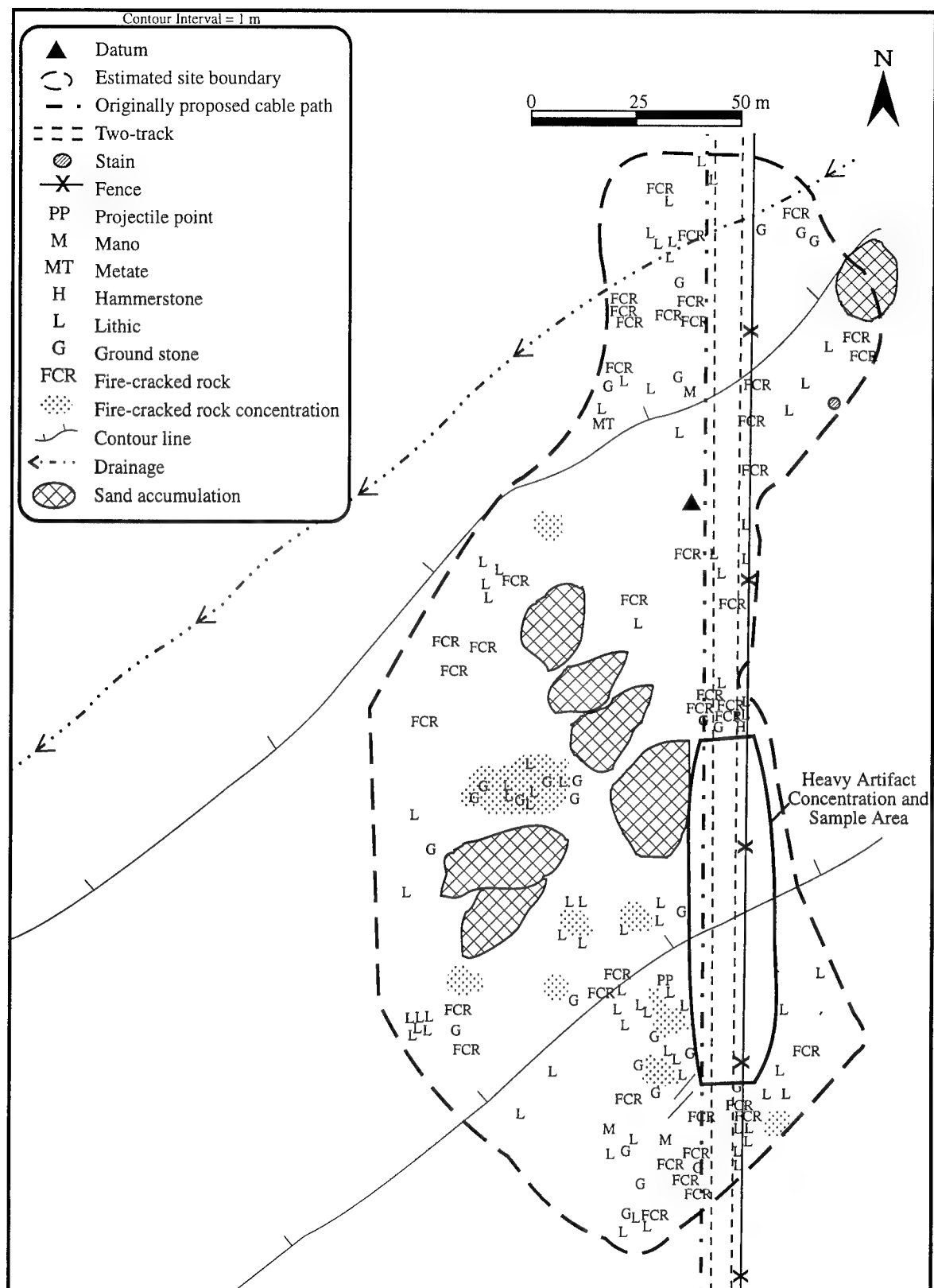


Figure 14. Plan map of site LA 104282.

cracked rock, presumed to represent deflated hearth features. A single charcoal stain, without direct fire-cracked rock association, was recorded in the northeast portion of the site area. No ceramics were observed. Chipped stone tools were limited to a single Late Archaic projectile point base, which was collected (Figure 15). This gray chert fragment is 20 mm long by 23 mm wide, and measures 5 mm in thickness.

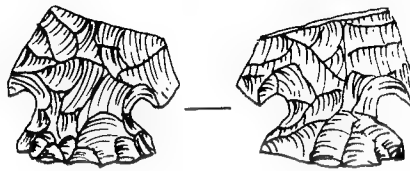


Figure 15. Illustrated artifact recovered from site LA 104282: Late Archaic projectile point fragment (Scale 1:1).

The site area likely represents a multiloci campsite and may be multicomponent, although the general lack of temporal diagnostics prohibits such assignment at present. Based on the artifact density in the road cut, most of the site is buried, and site boundaries based on visible remains are tenuous.

The Archaic-style projectile point may place occupation as early as 1800 B.C. (Late Archaic). However the curation of stone tools is common in the area, as are multiple occupations. The charcoal stain observed and the probability of additional subsurface stains provide the possibility for radiocarbon dating to determine the site occupancy range and to verify the relative dates. Staining and artifacts exposed in the road cut suggest intact deposits. Therefore, site LA 104282 is considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 104283

LA 104283 (Figure 16) lies along a low subtle rise on an otherwise nearly flat alluvial fan at an elevation of 4,400 ft (1,341 m) amsl. The site measures approximately 8,000 m² (100 m N/S x 80 m E/W). Typical local desert vegetation includes mesquite, four-wing saltbush, broom snakeweed, and grasses.

LA 104283 consists of low density artifacts and fire-cracked rock scatters exposed in the blowouts and exposed areas. The overall site area is relatively small and lithics consist predominantly of low-grade chert, rhyolites, and limestone debris in all stages of reduction. The few siliceous lithic specimens observed were limited to thinning or tool maintenance flakes. One quartzitic slab metate fragment comprised the total ground stone assemblage. No lithic tools nor ceramics were observed.

One charcoal stain was noted, which suggests datable intact deposits. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed. Fire-cracked rocks, mostly of vesicular basalt, occurs throughout the site area, but are somewhat concentrated in two areas; no indication of articulation, however, was observed. The existing road does not appear to have impacted the site area. The charcoal stain implies deposits but the site is heavily eroded and the low density artifact assemblage provides little information potential. At present, the NRHP eligibility of LA 104283 is unknown.

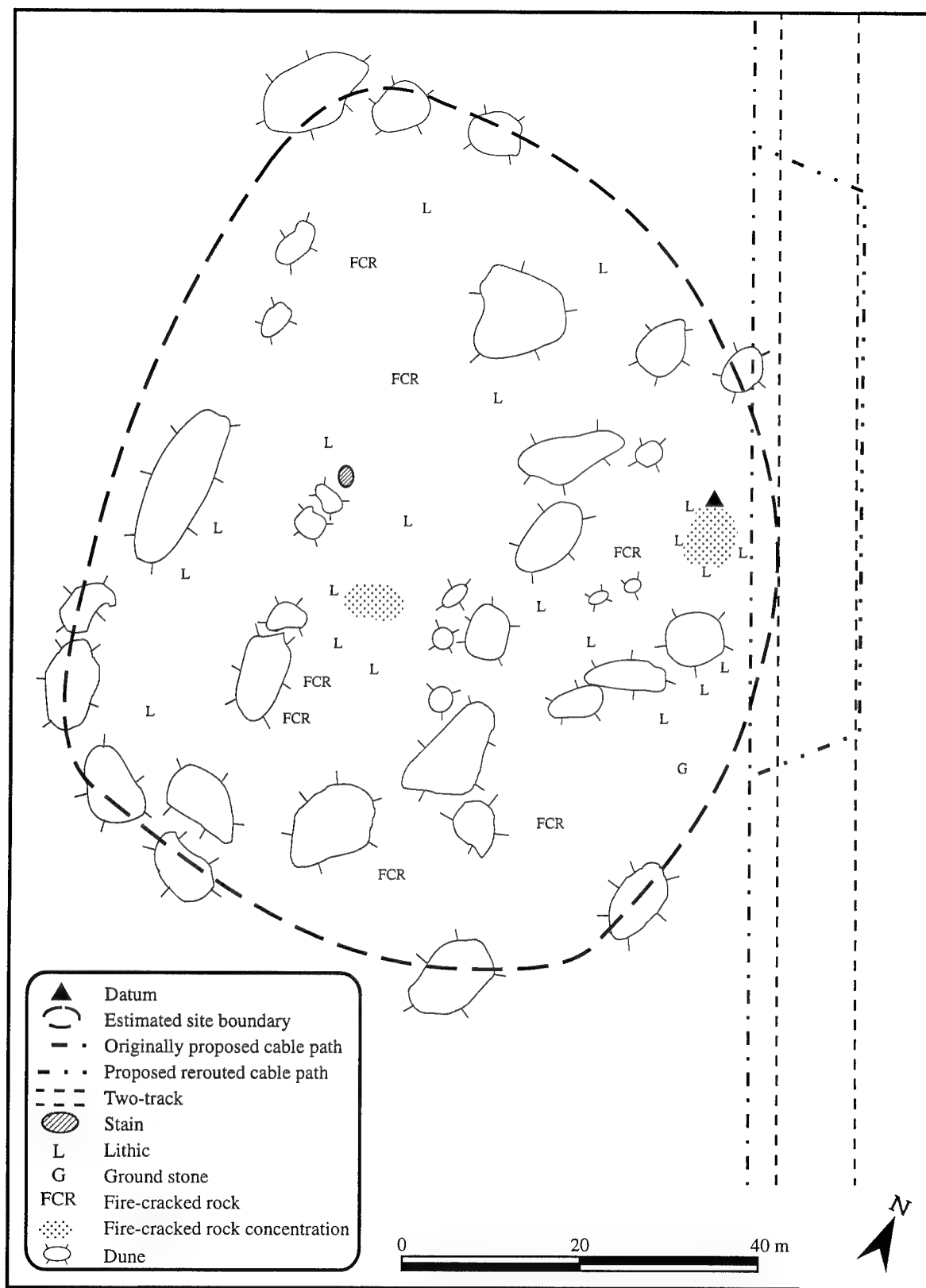


Figure 16. Plan map of site LA 104283.

LA 104284

LA 104284 (Figure 17) includes a historic and a prehistoric component and is located in an open gently northern sloping alluvial area, adjacent to an unnamed drainage or valley bottom. At an elevation of 6,960 ft (2,121 m) amsl and measuring approximately 7,200 m² (90 m N/S x 80 m E/W), the site is shown as Moya Tank on the 7.5' USGS Oscura Peak topographic map and consists of a standing L-shaped house and adjacent earthen tank. Typical local vegetation includes juniper, pinon, grasses, broom snakeweed, gamble oak, and cholla.

The historic structure is composed of local (Yeso) quartzitic limestone and reddish (Abo) quartzitic tabular blocks, laid three courses wide and cemented with mud mortar. The resulting walls are at least .6 m (2 ft) thick and form a two-room structure measuring approximately 11 m x 9 m. The western portion of the house appears to have been built first and is of gray/green limestone-type rock. The eastern extension is composed mainly of red quartzite rock. The roof is constructed of small logs and hand-hewn planks, and covered with burlap, juniper bark, and sod, in that order. Two doorways, both about .76 m (2.5 ft) in width and 1.8 m (approximately 6 ft) in height, are located on the southern end of the structure, one facing south accessing the eastern room, and one facing east accessing the western room. Windows occur on all sides except the west. Although window and doorway construction includes mill-cut lumber pieces (2-x-4s, 2-x-12s, 1-x-4s, and 1-x-6s, etc.), most of the construction lumber is from hand-hewn local timber.

A 55-gallon drum converted to a stove rests in the eastern window, but was likely placed there subsequent to abandonment. A pole-framed, metal-roofed porch, that was attached to the south end of the eastern room served to square off the structure, but has now fallen into ruin. Short roof drain gutters lie adjacent the house, suggesting a multidrain arrangement. No evidence of a cistern was observed. Bits of newspaper still attached to the ceilings suggest a 1940s to 1950s occupation, as does the tin can technology (between 1919 and 1945). Approximately 90 percent of the structure is intact, including the roof.

Adjacent features include fences of both wood and wire, suspected garden plots bounded by rock walls, a once-screened window box, and animal pens. Associated artifacts include tobacco tins, bits of porcelain, window glass, bottle glass, crimped cans, an enamel cooking pan handle, white glazeware, bits of rubber, roof metal, and round nails. The prehistoric component observed is limited to a one-handed mano and two flakes, which are not temporally diagnostic. The eligibility of LA 104284 for inclusion in the NRHP is unknown.

LA 104286

LA 104286 (Figure 18) is a prehistoric site in an area of aeolian and alluvial depositional and erosional activities. Situated on a gently westward sloping alluvial fan at an elevation of 5,060 ft (1,542 m) amsl, the site overlooks lower elevations to the south including a playa approximately 3 km (1.9 mi) distant. The site measures approximately 64,800 m² (270 m N/S x 240 m E/W) and consists of a low to moderate density lithic, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatter with artifacts visible only in deflated areas and along the disturbed edges of the road cut that bisects the site area. Approximately 80 percent of the site area is covered by sand. Typical local desert vegetation includes mesquite, yucca elata, sand sage, forbs, broom snakeweed, and grasses.

Lithic artifacts represent mostly secondary and tertiary stages of the reduction process and consist predominantly of locally available black and gray cherts, and chalcedonic cherts, but also include occasional specimens of quartzite, light green chert, jasperous chert, and obsidian. Ground stone types observed were limited to slab metates and one-handed manos of quartzitic and granitic materials.

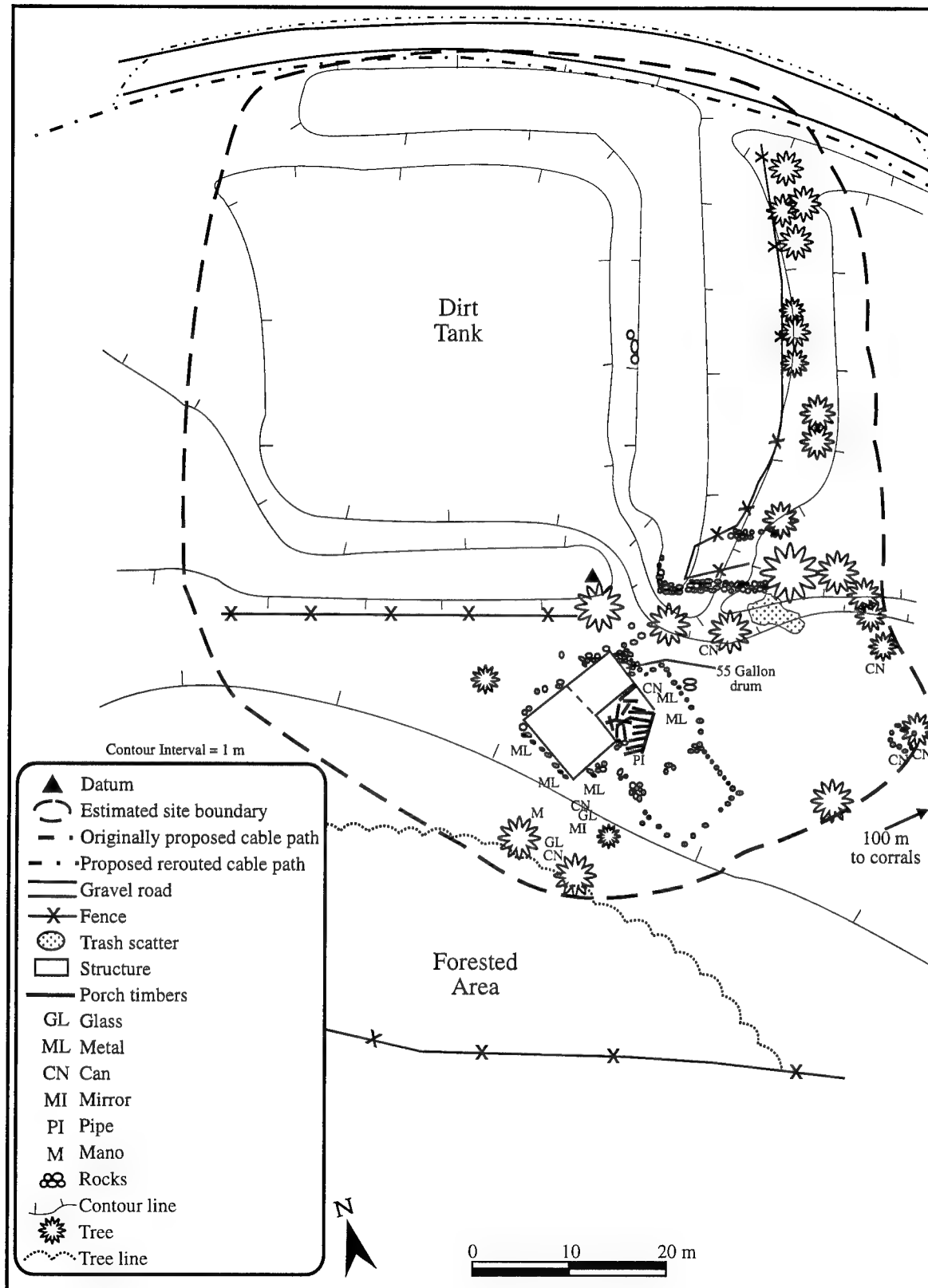


Figure 17. Plan map of site LA 104284.

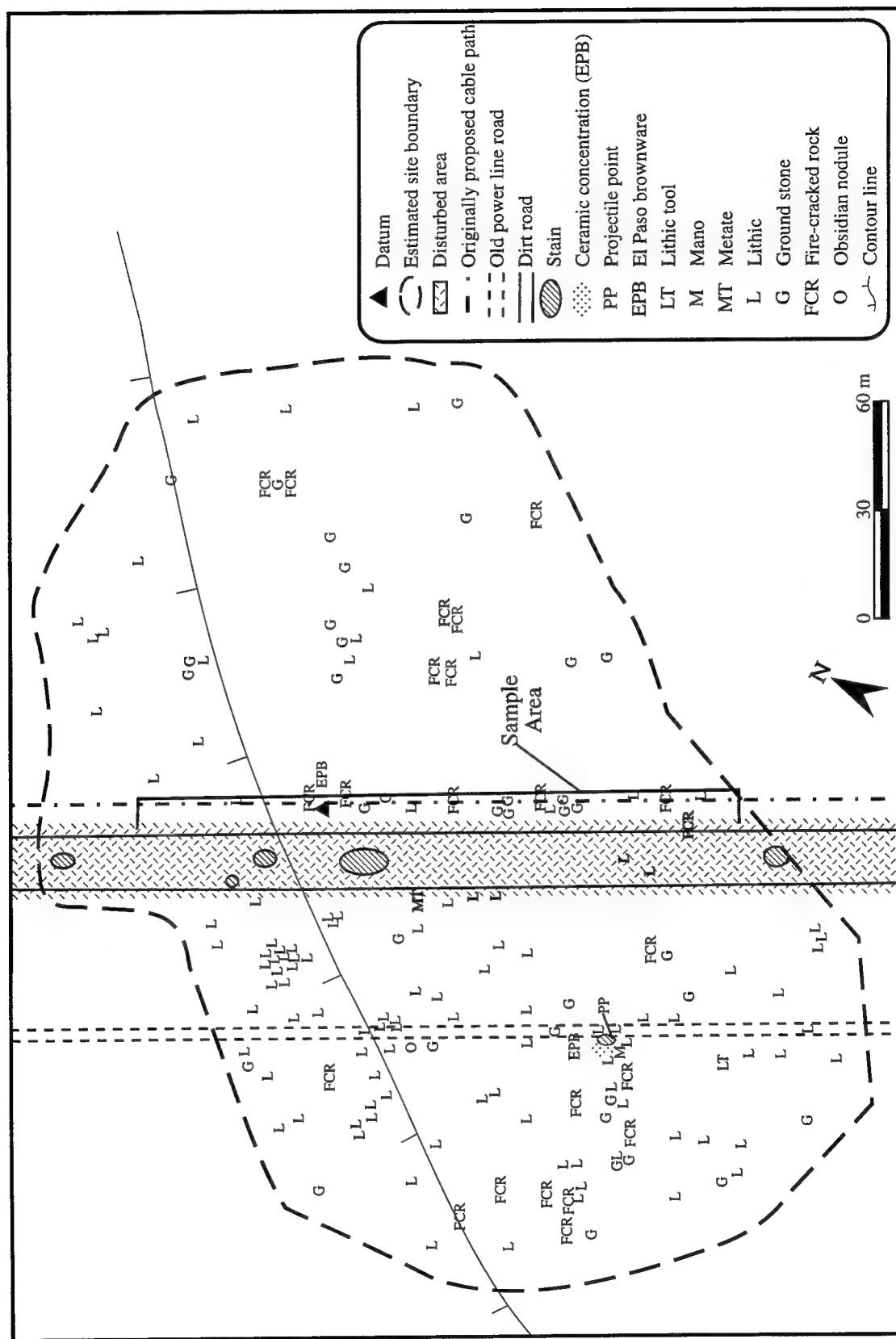


Figure 18. Plan map of site LA 104286.

Three stains (one large, two small) were observed within the road cut that has been graded by machinery to a depth of about 1.5 m. Deposits are expected to extend to a depth of approximately 2 m. Though no associated artifacts were located within the large stained area (ca. 4 m in diameter), its size is suggestive of a pit structure. The two smaller stains within the roadbed also lacked artifactual association. A fourth stain that includes brownware and a collected Early Archaic-style projectile point base (Figure 19) in association was also noted west of the main road along an old power line road. One additional brownware sherd was observed about 6 m east of the road. One unifacially utilized flake and the projectile point base comprise the total observed chipped stone tool assemblage. In addition to visual survey and mapping, a sample field analysis was conducted on approximately five percent of the total cultural assemblage that was evident along the cable route at the road cut edge.

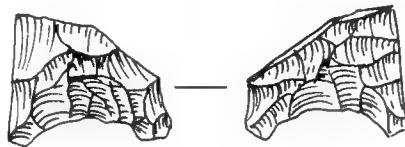


Figure 19. Illustrated artifact recovered from site LA 104286: gray chert Early Archaic projectile point base (Scale 1:1).

The projectile point is of gray chert and consists of the basal portion of the original specimen. The Early Archaic projectile point base provides evidence for occupation of the site as early as 5500 - 3000 B.C., but could represent curation in a later period. Occupancy of the site may extend over, or anytime within, a 5500 B.C. (Early Archaic) to A.D. 1000 (Mesilla phase) or later span. Radiocarbon dating of the charcoal stains could establish temporal associations. LA 104286 is potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP on the basis of the potential for intact subsurface deposits.

LA 104426

LA 104426 (Figure 20) is a prehistoric site in an area of aeolian and alluvial depositional and erosional activities. The site lies along the eastern slope of a prominent rise at an elevation of 5,060 ft (1,542 m) amsl. Measuring 13,000 m² (100 m N/S x 130 m E/W), the site is adjacent to, and just east of, Range Road 24 and the Mine site. Bruton Canyon is 8.3 km (5 mi) to the north and a playa is .5 km (.3 mi) distant. Structures and a water tank sit atop the hill approximately 200 m to the south. Typical local desert vegetation includes sumac, creosote, sand sage, grasses, and broom snakeweed.

The site consists of 11 fire-cracked rock concentrations (two of which include stains) and one stain without associated fire-cracked rock. Cultural manifestations are exposed along eroded areas and more cultural debris is expected to lie buried under sand overburden. Lithics are limited to one tan chert flake. Observed ground stone was limited to four slab-type metate fragments of sandstone and quartzitic sandstone. The overburden obscures approximately 70 percent of the site.

In addition to visual survey and mapping, one 1-x-.5-m test excavation unit was placed so that it bisected the stain without fire-cracked rock that had been exposed by the road cut. Although this deposit did not reveal charcoal or carbonized remains suitable for sample collection, it did demonstrate that more than 10 cm of additional depth exist below the road cut. Neither artifacts nor fire-cracked rock were found in association with the stain, but the homogeneity of deposits suggests a hearth-type nature.

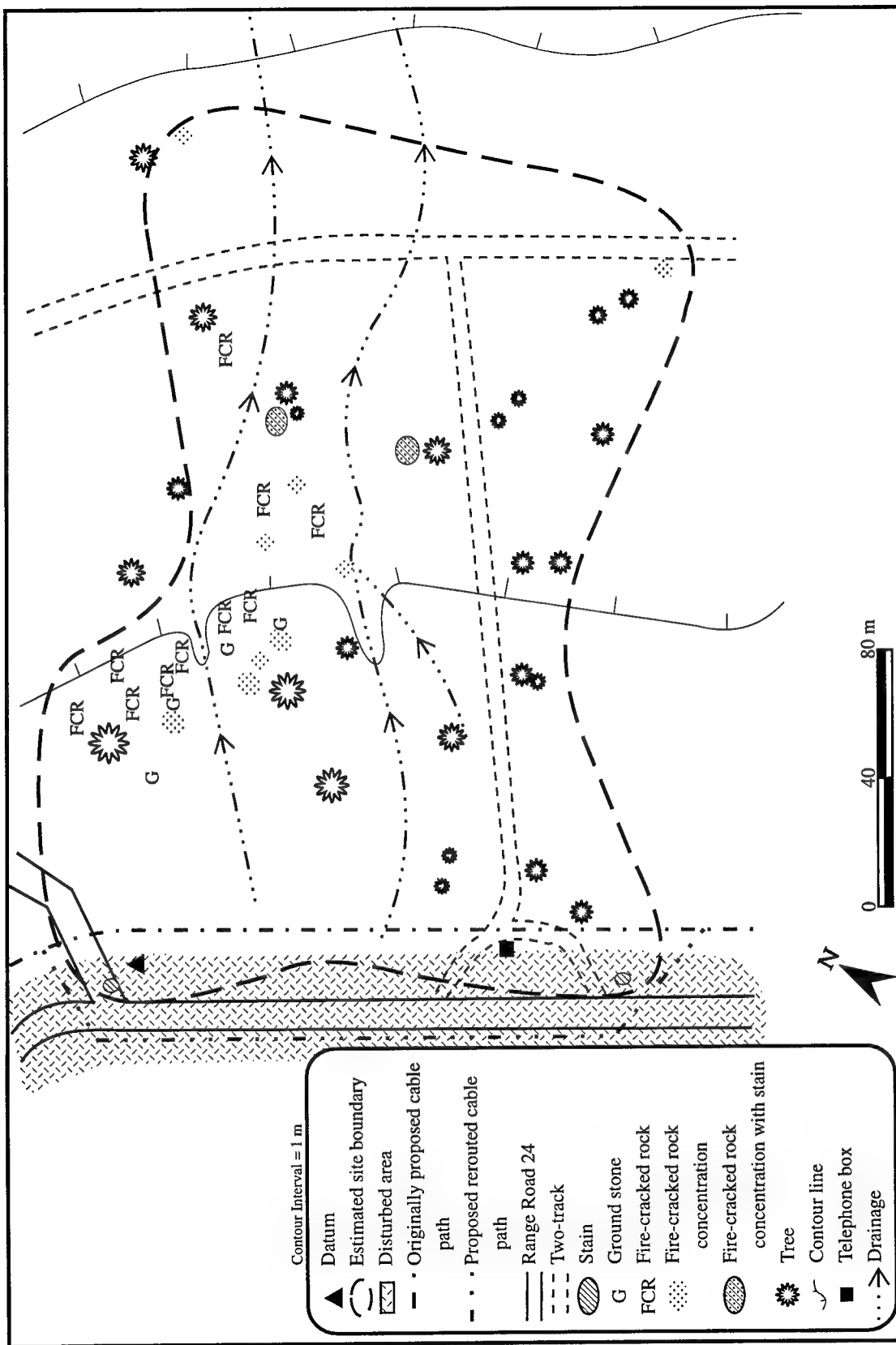


Figure 20. Plan map of site LA 104426.

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The sparsity of artifacts on this site is unusual for the area, suggesting surface collection by amateurs. Based on surface observations, and the dearth of lithic debris, the site appears to be a cluster of limited activity (probably multicomponent) campsites that were oriented toward processing/baking of floral resources. No temporal association of artifacts was possible. Several dirt access roads impact the site and surface collection is suggested by recent trash. Because of the observed presence of chronometrically datable deposits, LA 104426 is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 106534

LA 106534 (Figure 21) is a prehistoric site that lies along tall, mesquite-stabilized coppice dunes approximately 600 m south of a prominent low rise. At an elevation of 3,990 ft (1,216 m) amsl, the site measures 10,000 m² (100 m N/S x 100 m E/W) and consists of an extremely low density scatter of locally available chert debris, ground stone fragments, brownware sherds, and angular fire-cracked limestone scattered over a relatively extensive area. Artifacts are exposed in deflated interdunal areas sporadically throughout the site to a depth of 2 m below the surrounding dunes. Dunes cover approximately 70 percent of the site. The site area supports typical local desert vegetation including mesquite, four-wing saltbush, yucca elata, broom snakeweed, grasses, and forbs.

Site field analysis included visual survey and mapping. One biface fragment located on the extreme southern edge of the site comprises the total observed chipped stone tool assemblage. Ground stone consists of granitic and sandstone slab metate fragments and mano fragments of an unidentified material. Only five brownware sherds were observed, one of which was included in the road gravels adjacent to the asphalt edge. Two small sherds were widely separated on the east edge of the site, and two large sherds were closely associated on the northwest edge of the site. All ceramics were El Paso Brownware body sherds. One 2-x-2-m fire-cracked rock concentration was documented on the east side of the site and one charcoal stain was located along the lower slopes of a dune on the west side. One large hammerstone of light green chert or dolomite was located on the northeast side of the site. The presence of El Paso Brownware provides evidence of occupation within a temporal period that could extend from A.D. 200 to A.D. 1000 (Mesilla phase) or later. Because the stain on the west side of the road may include intact deposits and chronometrically datable materials, the site is considered to be eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 106535

LA 106535 (Figure 22) lies along a westward sloping alluvial fan with an aeolian sand upper strata at an altitude of 5,060 ft (1,542 m) amsl. Measuring 60 m² (2 m N/S x 30 m E/W), the site is bisected by Range Road 13. Bruton Canyon is approximately 12.9 km (8 mi) to the north. Typical local vegetation includes creosote and grasses.

The site consists solely of two charcoal stains exposed by the road cut. The depth of the deposits is estimated to be 1.7 m below the original (pre-road cut) surface. Feature #1 on site LA 106535 appears to be a 2-x-3-m carbon-enriched area with gravels and cobbles in association. The stain and rock were somewhat elongated or smeared to the north as a result of impacts from a road grader. A test unit measuring 1-x-2-m was placed over the southern half of the stain, bisecting a more densely stained or darkened area. To compensate for elevation differences within the unit caused by the edge of the road cut runoff ditch, two 10-cm levels were removed, leveling the 1-x-2-m unit with the lowest exposed (and most densely) stained areas. The overall width of the stained area became visibly reduced by this excavation

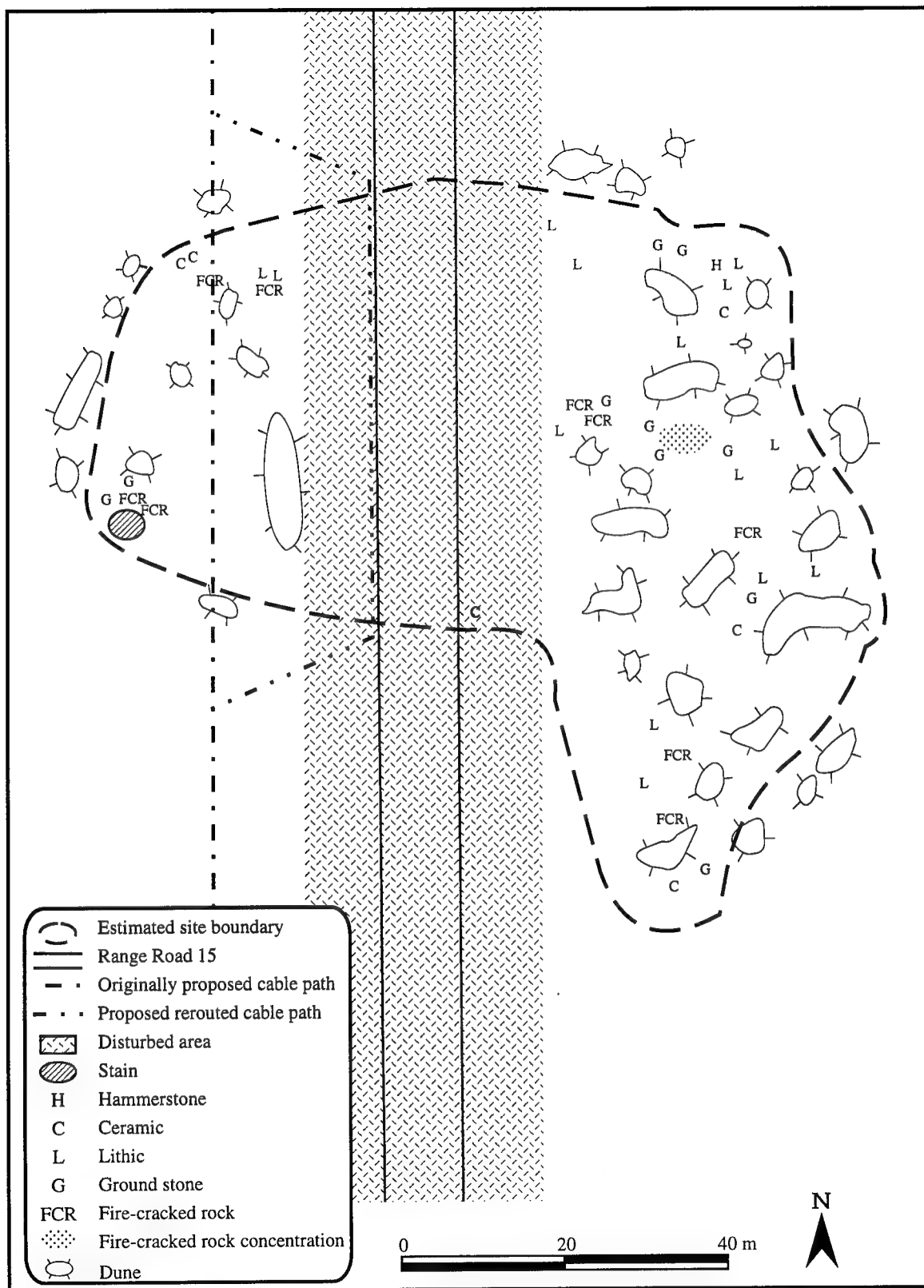


Figure 21. Plan map of site LA 106534.

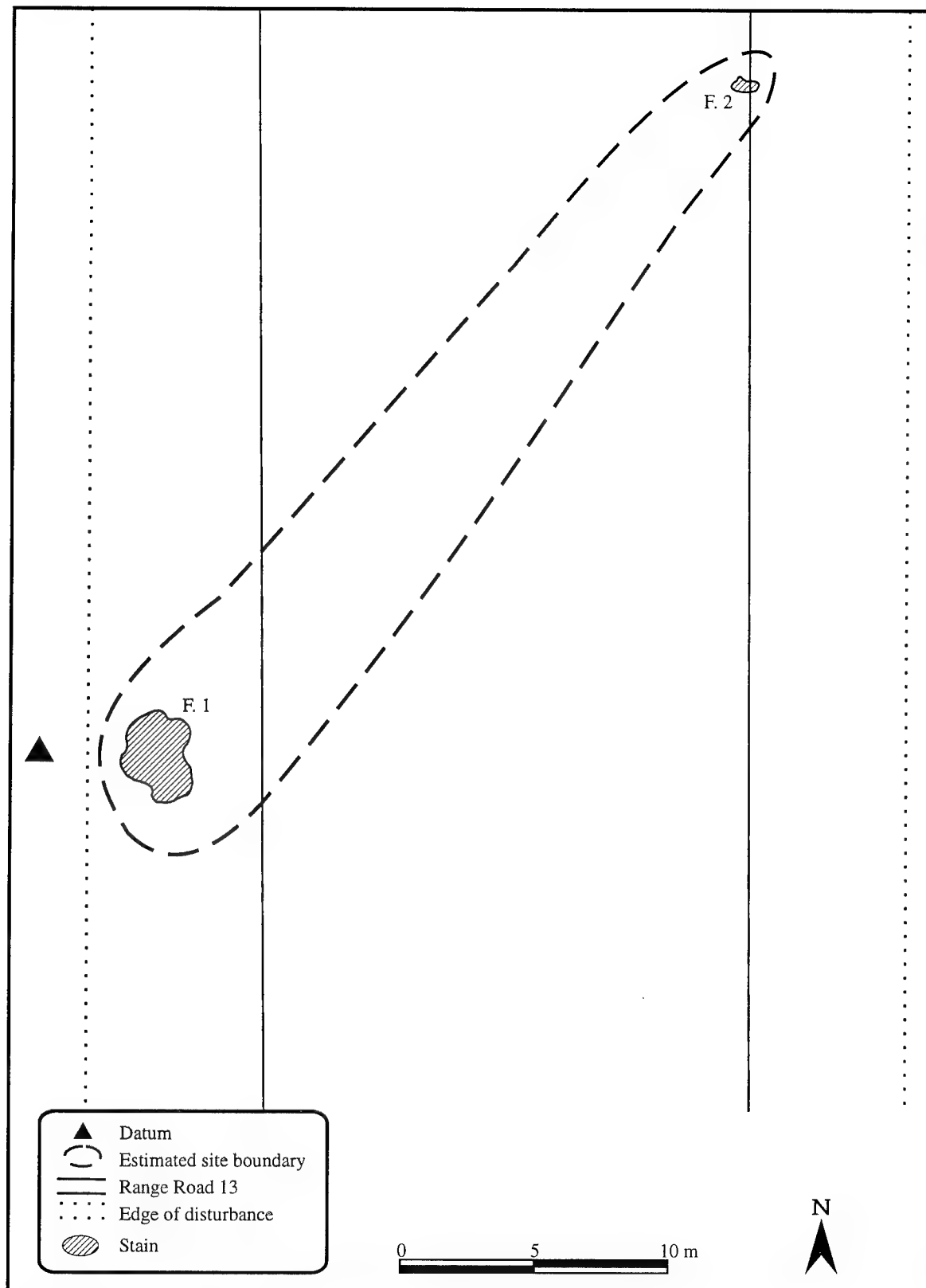


Figure 22. Plan map of site LA 106535.

and a concentrated homogenous, charcoal-enriched deposit nearly centered in the excavation unit was apparent. To bisect this deposit, a 1-x-.5-m unit was excavated an additional 16 cm to sterile soil and gravel.

Neither artifacts nor fire-cracked rock were recovered from the excavation of stain Feature #1, but radiocarbon and flotation samples were collected. Excavation data suggest that the feature is cultural, as indicated by the homogeneity of the carbonized deposits and by the stratigraphic context of the deposits. It appears that this feature originally was excavated into gravel/cobble substrata and that the original excavated gravels/cobbles were piled adjacent to the pit. This situation has resulted in unburned rock mixed with or smeared into charcoal deposits by road grading. No definite oxidized contacts or other indications of original feature limits were observed. Radiocarbon dating of charcoal collected from Feature #1 places the period of occupation within 530 B.C. to A.D. 30 (see Appendix A).

The second stain (Feature #2), situated about 30 m NNE of Feature #1, is considerably smaller. This 40-cm diameter carbon-enriched deposit first appeared as several small pockets of staining, but surface scraping exposed a fairly symmetrical circular deposit. A 70-x-30-cm test unit was placed to bisect the feature, excavating the southern half. Excavation revealed stained soil to a maximum lateral extent of approximately 45 cm, tapering down to a depth of about 20 cm. Neither artifacts nor fire-cracked rock were observed in association with Feature #2, but radiocarbon and flotation samples were collected (see Appendix A). Radiocarbon dates from charcoal collected from Feature #2 place its period of occupation within an A.D. 410 to A.D. 660 time frame (see Appendix A). On the basis of the lack of discernable artifacts and fire-cracked rock, the eligibility of LA 106535 for the inclusion in the NRHP is unknown.

LA 107828

LA 107828 lies on flat ground approximately two miles east of White Sands National Monument, on Holloman Air Force Base, at an elevation of 4,060 ft (1,237 m) amsl (Figure 23). The nearest apparent water source is some 6.5 km (4 mi) distant. The site covers approximately 3,900 m² 60 m N/S x 65 m E/W. Typical vegetation is a desert shrub biotic community including crucifixion thorn, four-wing saltbush, and grasses.

The site consists of a localized, low density scatter of lithics, ceramics, and fire-cracked rock. Lithic materials include gray and white cherts, pink chalcedony, limestone, and siltstone representing all stages of the lithic reduction process. One biface fragment and one utilized flake comprised the observed lithic tool assemblage. As many as 100 El Paso Brownware sherds were noted, representing at least two vessels. Two weathered sherds tentatively identified as Mimbres Black-on-white, in addition to two brownware sherds that may have been modified to circular discs, were also noted.

Though as much as 50 percent of the site surface may be obscured by grass cover, thus limiting much of the ground surface, little potential for subsurface deposits is expected due to a very thin loamy surface soil over gypsum hardpan. Disturbance to the site area consists of a buried cable path and accompanying two-track that have impacted approximately 10 percent of the site area. The eligibility of LA 107828 to the NRHP is unknown.

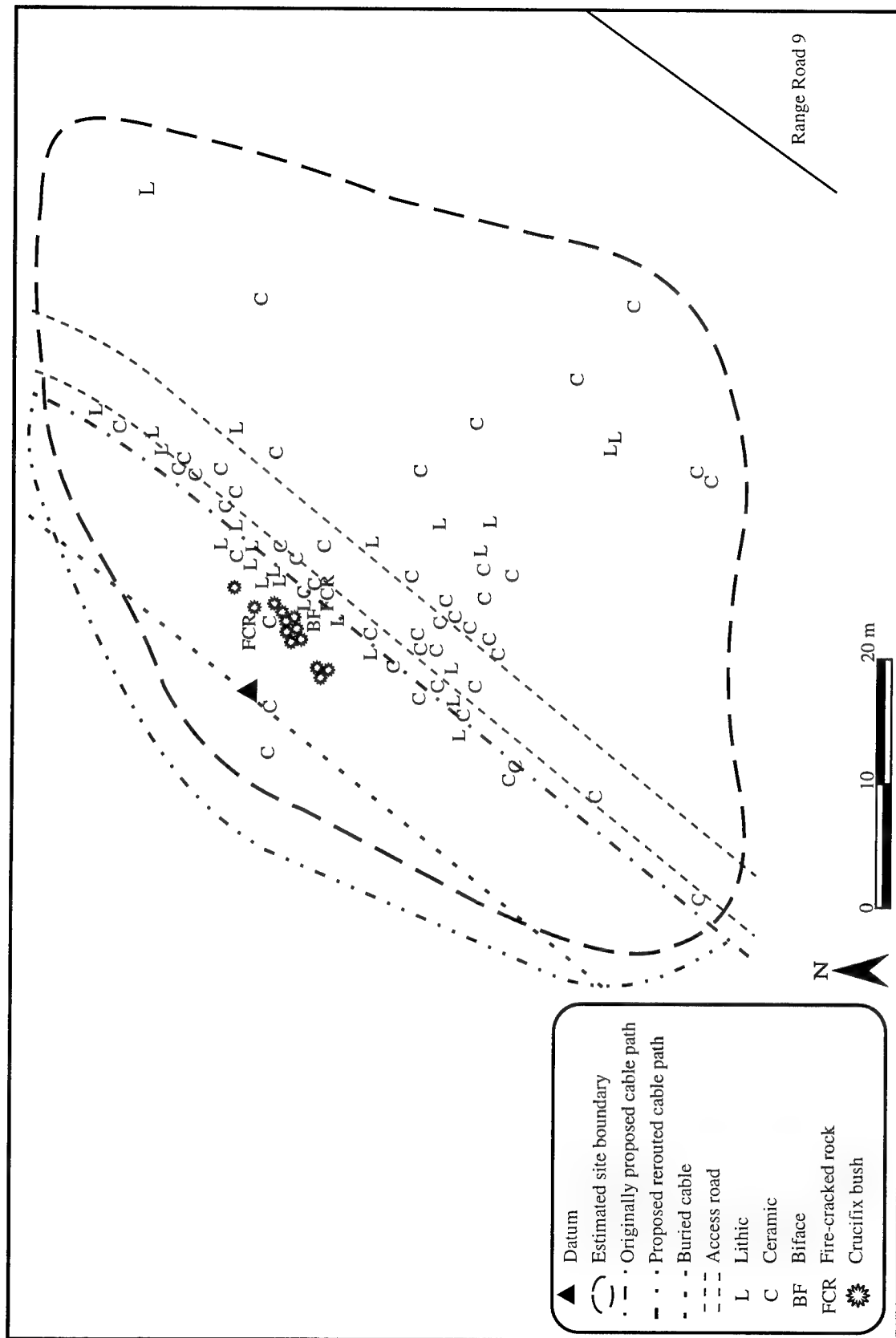


Figure 23. Plan map of site LA 107828.

PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

LA 22271

Site LA 22271 lies among coppice dunes just east of Highway 70 between the ROW fence and a power line road at an elevation of 3,970 ft (1,210 m) amsl (Figure 24). The site covers approximately 2,400 m² (160 x 15 m) and consists of a low density lithic and ground stone scatter, with lithic tools, fire-cracked rock, and two stains. Originally recorded in 1980 by Bohannon-Houston, Inc. (Camilli 1980), the site was test excavated later that year by the Office of Cultural Affairs, University of New Mexico. LA 22271 has been determined ineligible for the National Register of Historic Places according to Laboratory of Anthropology records.

The site is listed as having an unknown temporal affiliation, and disturbance is limited to wind and water erosion. Site LA 22271 lies approximately 5 m east of the proposed cable ROW. Upon revisitation, it was concluded that this site is clear of proposed construction activities; however, due to the potential for further buried deposits nearby, monitoring is recommended.

LA 50183

Site LA 50183 lies along a wide curve in Range Road 9, approximately 10 miles northeast of Oscura Range Camp, at an elevation of 6,120 ft (1,865 m) amsl (Figure 25). The site, situated along a small, forested saddle on a limestone ridge, was originally described (Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985) as being 16,800 m² (140 m N/S x 120 m E/W), and consisted of a low density lithic scatter. Lithic materials consisted of quartzite, chert, basalt, and obsidian. Two Archaic-style projectile points were collected from the site during initial recording.

Revisitation resulted in observation of a 4-m-wide mechanically disturbed road shoulder along the east side of Range Road 9 within the site area. In addition, the site was found not to extend to the west side of the road as depicted on the original map, reducing the size of the site to approximately 8,000 m² (100 m N/S x 80 m E/W). Site update forms were completed that included map adjustments. No artifacts were located in the ROW or in the disturbed road shoulder.

Soils are shallow and limestone bedrock is exposed sporadically throughout the site area, limiting potential for subsurface deposits. Mechanical disturbance to site LA 50183 is estimated at 25-30 percent. The eligibility of LA 50183 to the NRHP is unknown.

LA 52363

Site LA 52363 (Figure 26) lies along an elongated dunal ridge adjacent to Range Road 27 at an elevation of 3,960 ft (1,207 m) amsl. When originally recorded, the site covered approximately 135,000 m² (300 m N/S x 45 m E/W) and consisted of an extremely low density ceramic, lithic, and ground stone scatter. Three-plus features were suggested by fire-cracked rock concentrations (Laumbach 1985). Artifacts listed include a few chert and basalt flakes, one distal projectile point fragment, a few El Paso brownware sherds, one hammerstone, and several ground stone fragments. Formative period temporality was assigned to the site, based on the ceramics observed. LA 52363 was determined to be eligible for the NRHP.

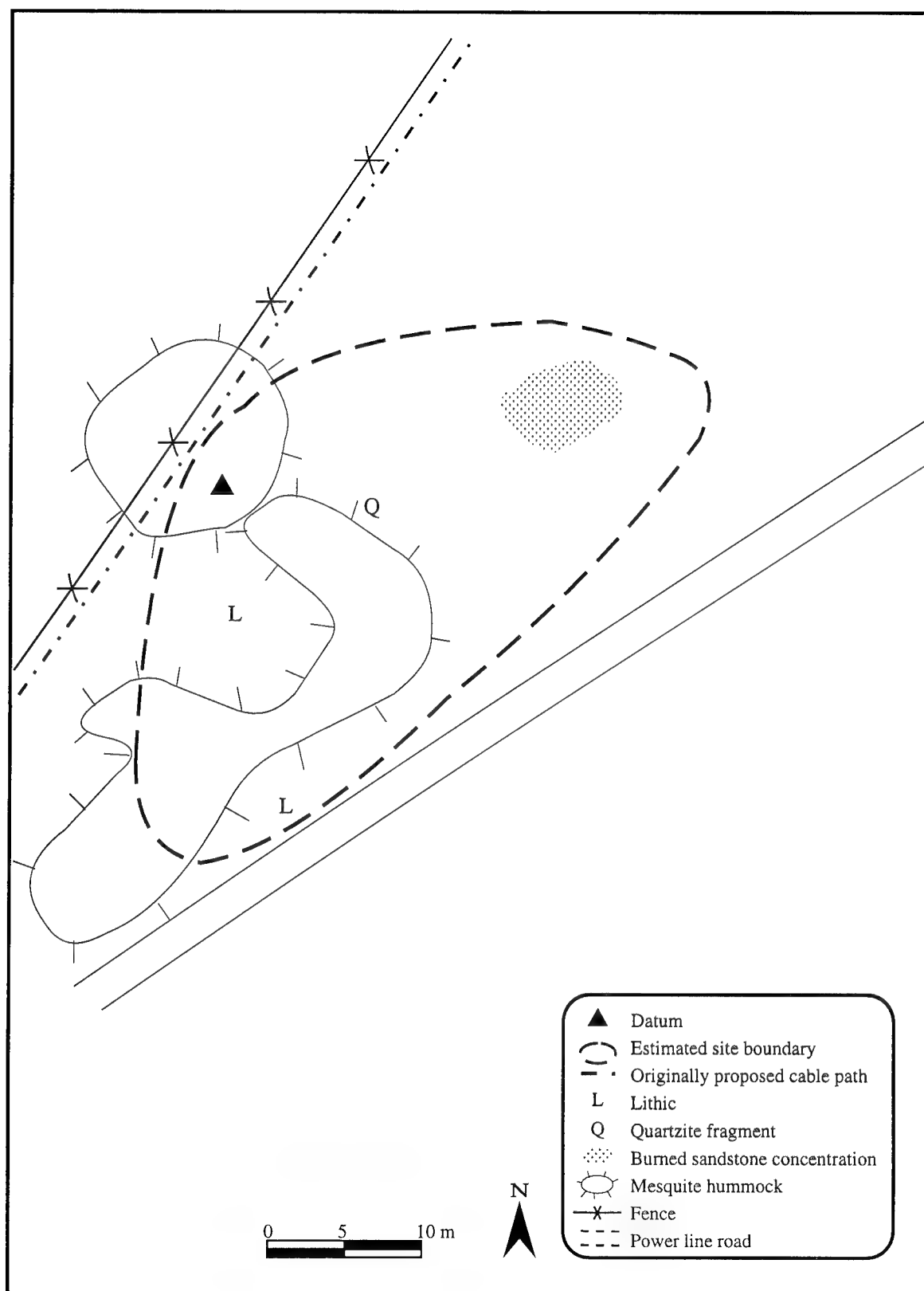


Figure 24. Plan map of site LA 22271 (from Camilli 1980).

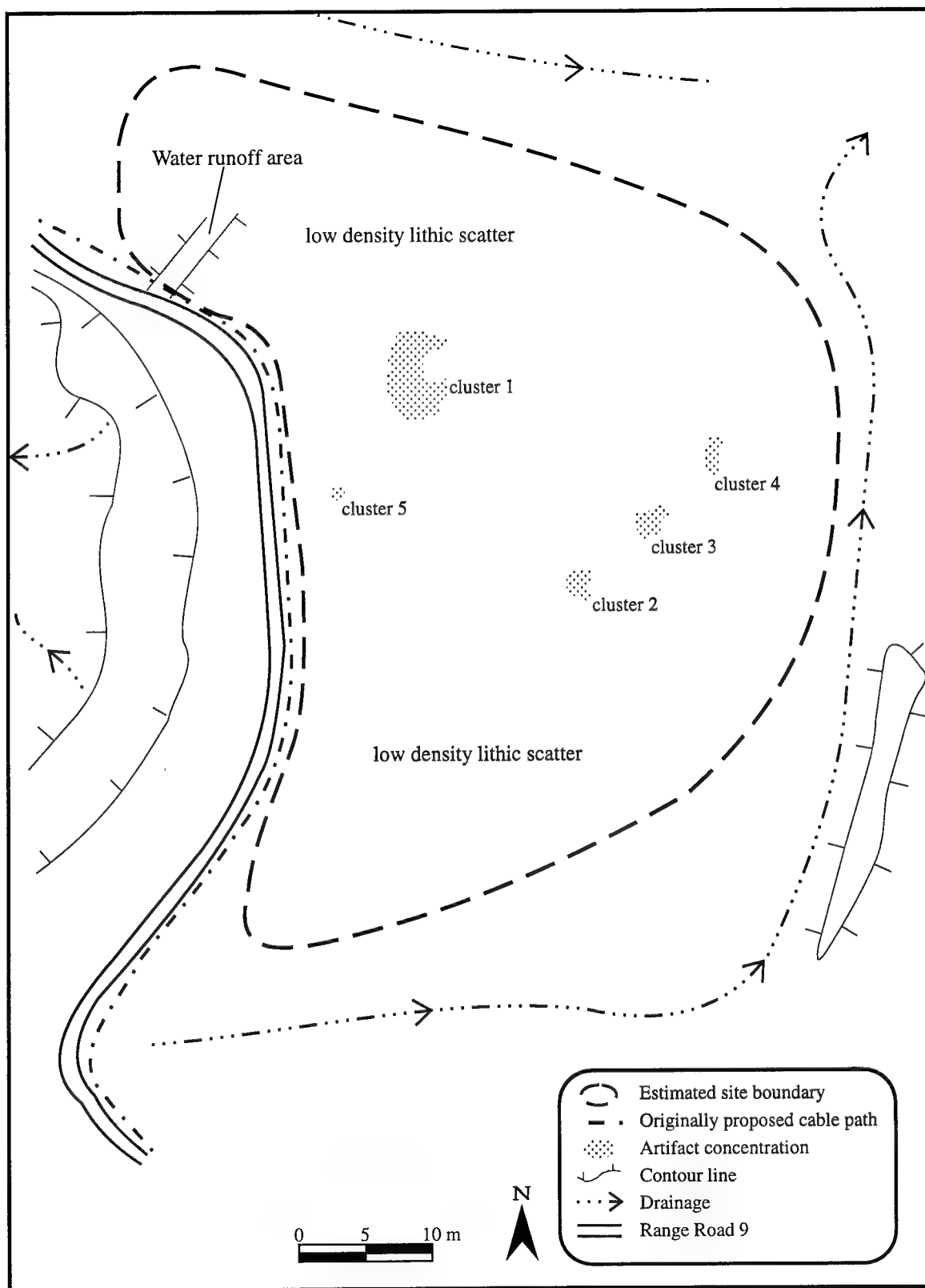


Figure 25. Plan map of site LA 50183 (from Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985).

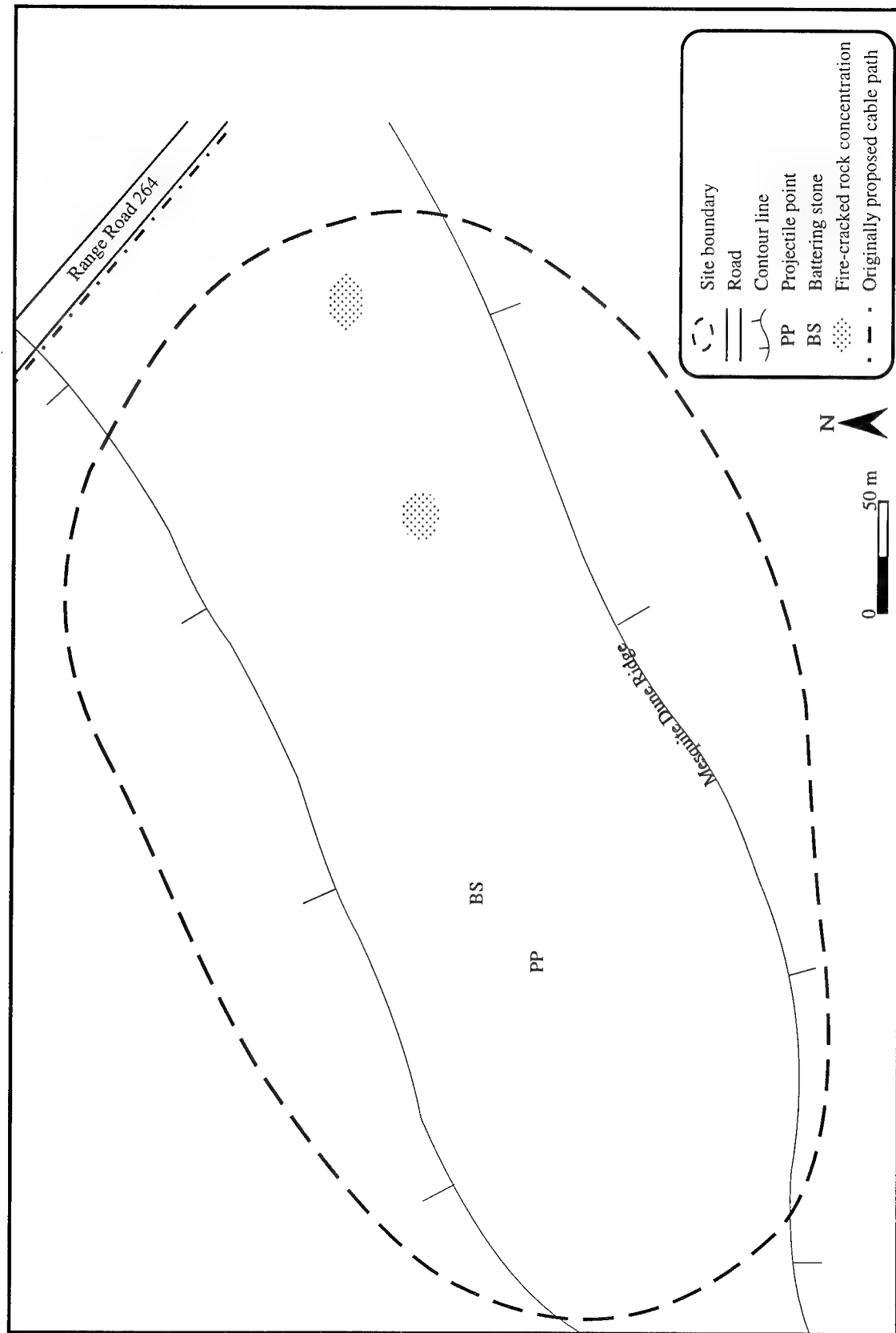


Figure 26. Plan map of site LA 52363 (from Laumbach 1985).

Although LA 52363 was originally documented as being about 50 m southwest of Range Road 27, during revisitation, ceramics were observed just outside the ROW fence west of the road. No artifacts were noted within the ROW but sand cover may mask cultural deposits. Site LA 57166 lies on the east side of Range Road 27 just opposite LA 52363. Though these two sites were originally documented as separate entities, one assigned Formative period status and the other Archaic period temporality, it appears that these properties comprise a single cultural property bisected by the road.

Though interdunal blowouts appear to be deflated to hardpan, further potential subsurface deposits are suspected to lie within/beneath the coppice dunes. No impacts are expected to occur during installation of the TSN cable, as it passes the site area between the paved road and the existing fenceline in a disturbed shoulder. Existing records were considered to accurately represent the site and no modifications were added.

The western portion of the site, where a calcified hardpan is exposed, appears eroded. Mechanical disturbance is limited to the graded corridor of Range Road 27, fenceline installation, and a buried cable bisecting the site west of the fence. Total disturbance is estimated to have impacted 10 - 20 percent of the site area.

LA 58874

LA 58874 lies along a low rise that is bisected by Range Road 8, 12 miles northeast of Range Road 7, at an elevation of 3,975 ft (1,212 m) amsl (Figure 27). The site was originally described (Clifton and Stapp 1987) as covering 280,000 m² (400 m N/S x 700 m E/W), and consisted of scattered lithics, fire-cracked rock, and a few mano fragments. Lithic materials included a wide variety of highly siliceous cherts and chalcedonies. Biface manufacturing debitage was noted and collected, along with several unifacial tools and Archaic-style projectile points which formed the basis for Archaic period temporal assignment. No articulated hearths were noted and areas containing fire-cracked rock were documented to lie more than 20 m west of the ROW.

Revisitation resulted in the observation of numerous concentrations of high-grade lithic debris, as opposed to the few concentrations originally noted. During revisitation, three projectile points were recovered: one Folsom-type medial fragment, one Bajada-type Early Archaic, and one small Middle Archaic-style Augustin (Figure 28a, b, and c, respectively). One fire-cracked rock feature with staining was also documented during revisitation. Based on the quality and types of the lithic debris noted on the site surface, LA 58874 might well have originated during the Paleo-Indian period, being reutilized during the Archaic period. Although substantial grass cover in portions of the site may obscure more intact cultural deposits, the observation of carbonized remains suggests that intact deposits may yet be present within the site.

Mechanical disturbance consists of the graded ROW corridor along Range Road 8, a buried cable path just north of the road, and a graded communication line route that bisects the site along the northern side. Soil development and grass cover obscured an estimated 40 percent of the site surface. Total disturbance is estimated to have impacted at least 10 percent of the site area. Not only do the diagnostic projectile points add early temporal components to LA 58874, they add considerable significance and/or research value to this cultural property. Although this site was previously considered insufficiently evaluated to determine NRHP eligibility, the potential for "important information," based on the presence of the projectile points coupled with the possibly intact deposits, should qualify the site for inclusion in the NRHP.

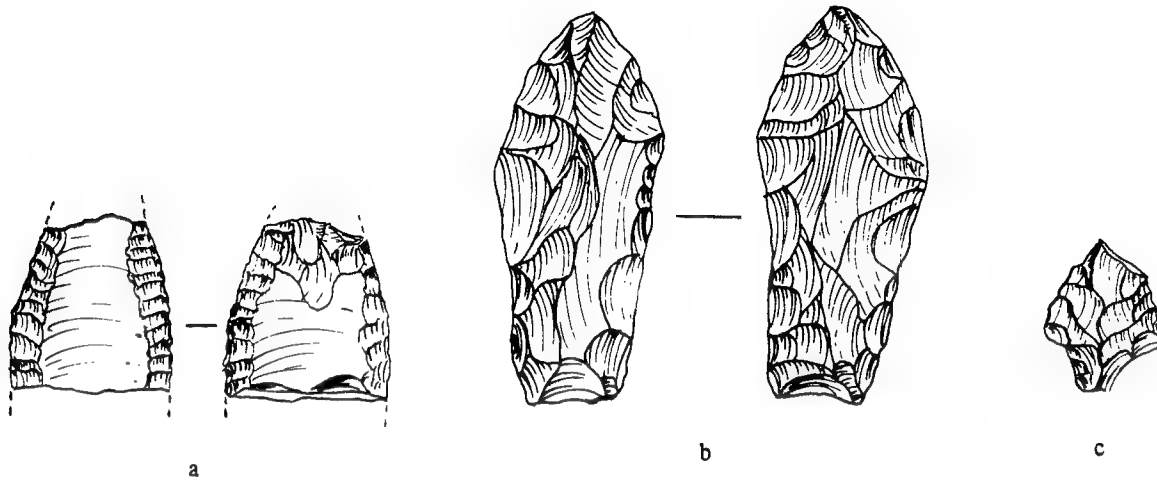


Figure 28. Illustrated projectile points recovered from site LA 58874: (a) Folsom-like; (b) black basalt Early Archaic; (c) Middle Archaic Augustin (Scale 1:1).

LA 71166

Site LA 71166 lies along the west end of Range Road 9 on the eastern slope of the Oscura Mountains at an elevation of 7,260 ft (2,213 m) amsl (Figure 29). The site covers approximately 8,400m² (120 m N/S x 70 m E/W) and is situated in a small, forested saddle overlooking a canyon to the north. The site consists of a single-room historic structure constructed from blocky limestone rubble. The structure, originally recorded by HSR (Kirkpatrick 1989), measures approximately 10-x-15 feet and has a forked, wooden support pole associated with the remains. Surrounding the structure are several wooden beams, boards, and associated trash including cans, bottles, and crockery. The site appears to date to the 1940s-1950s based on associated debris. Several lithic artifacts were located near the structure and one ground stone fragment was also observed nearby, adding a prehistoric component to the site. Originally perceived as foundation remains of a jacal structure (Kirkpatrick 1989), revisitation revealed that the structural remains actually represent a dugout-type residence.

Disturbance to the site area appears to be minimal. One piece of lumber was observed in the proposed ROW corridor. Site documentation was updated to reflect current observations. The eligibility of LA 71166 to the NRHP is unknown.

LA 75763

Site LA 75763 is bisected by Range Road 17, approximately four miles north of Range Road 6, at an elevation of 4,100 ft (1,250 m) amsl (Figure 30). The site was originally described (Browning 1989) as covering 3,600m² (30 m N/S x 120 m E/W), and consisted of lithics, fire-cracked rock, and ground stone exposed in interdunal blowouts. Formal tools included two biface midsections. No staining was noted with the fire-cracked rock scatters. Upon revisitation, the artifactual materials present on the site reflect that of the original recording, and no changes were made to original documents, including the NRHP eligibility status which is unknown.

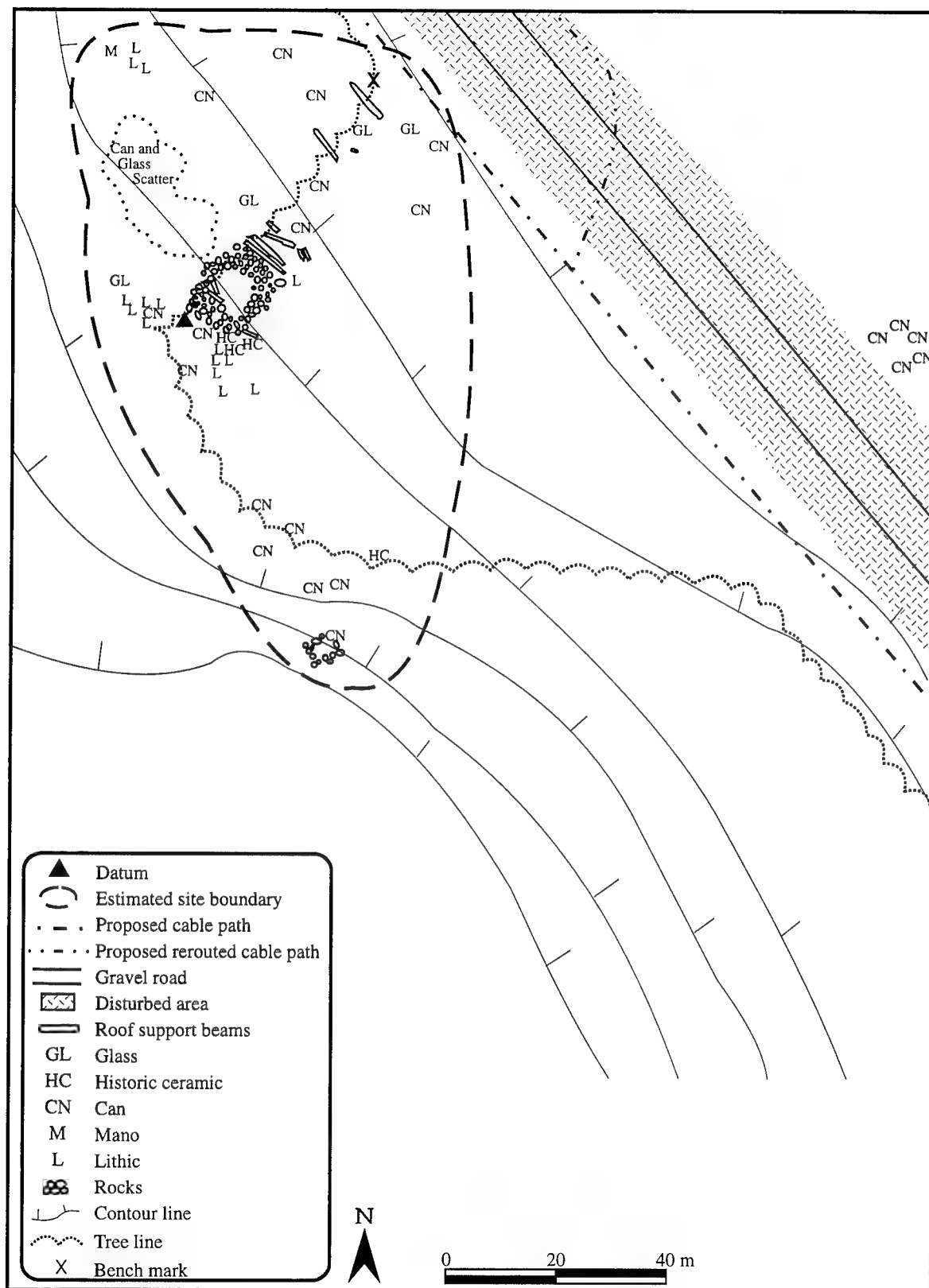


Figure 29 . Plan map of site LA 71166 (from Kirkpatrick 1989).

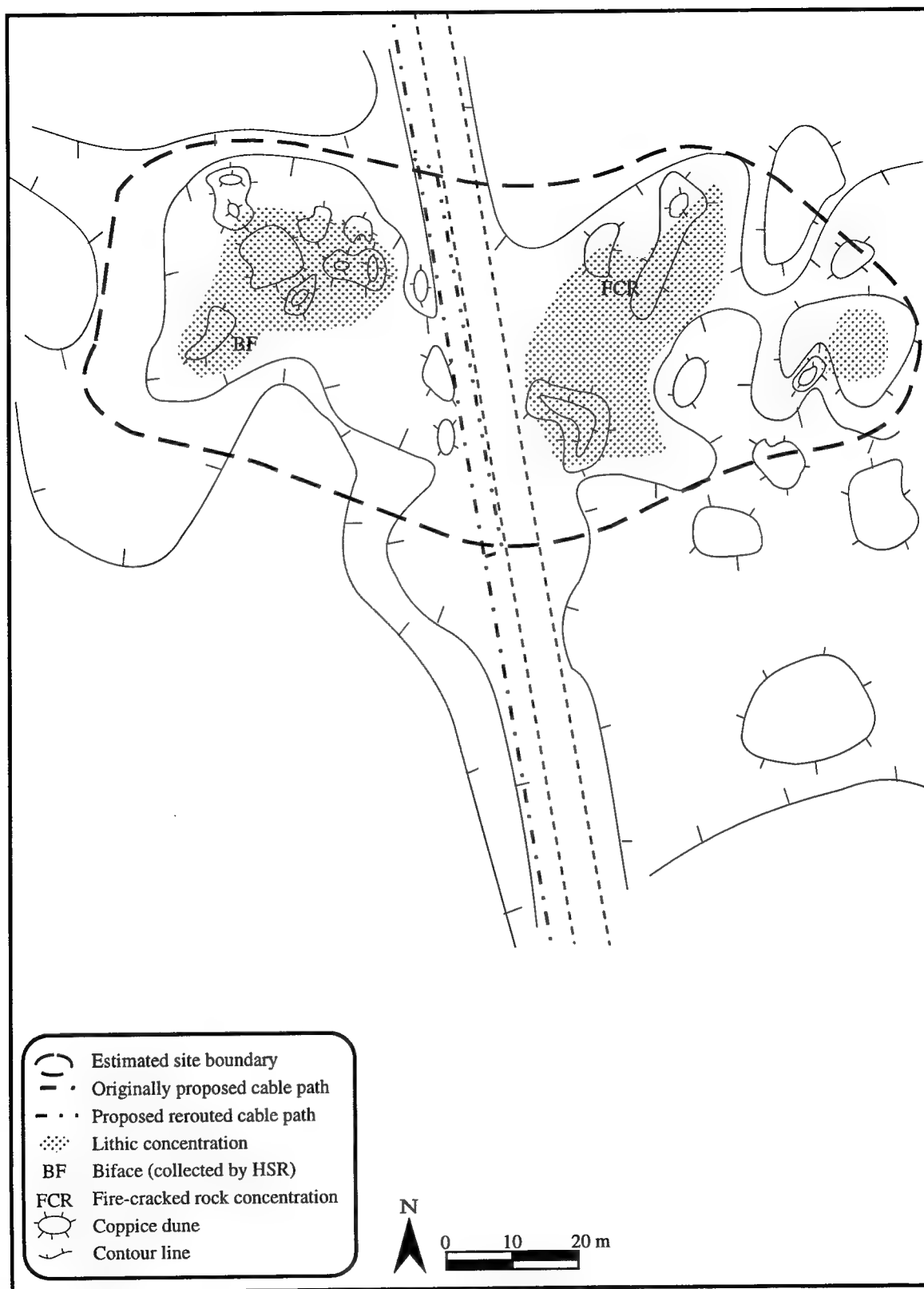


Figure 30. Plan map of site LA 75763 (from Browning 1989).

LA 75764

LA 75764 lies among coppice dunes along Range Road 17, south of and surrounding LC50 at an elevation of 4,120 ft (1,256 m) amsl (Figure 31). The site was originally described (Browning 1989) as covering 195,200 m² (305 m N/S x 640 m E/W) and consists of a low density lithic, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatter. Lithic debitage was noted to include a variety of multicolored cherts, chalcedony, and quartzite. Noted ground stone included both unifacial and bifacial one-hand manos and slab metates of sandstone and quartzite. Three projectile point fragments were recovered from the site area including one Late Paleo-Indian/Early Archaic style and two Late Archaic styles. Fire-cracked rock scatters included raw materials of vesicular basalt and sandstone, with no stains nor articulated features noted. LA 75764 was assigned Late Archaic temporality, based on the two projectile points, while the earlier type was considered a curated item.

Revisitation disclosed a metate fragment within the proposed ROW and inspection of the interdunal areas adjacent the ROW revealed fire-cracked rock and lithics within 10 m of the existing road cut. Disturbance noted within the site area included the ROW corridor along Range Road 17, the installation LC50 graded lot, a borrow pit and radar pad area south of the road, and a buried cable path east from LC50 north of the road. Total mechanical disturbance is estimated as impacting 25 percent of the site area. Site LA 75764 is presently considered to be of unknown eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 77923

Site LA 77923 is located along Range Road 9, approximately .5 mile northwest of Mesa Tank, on the eastern slope of the Oscura Mountains at an elevation of 6,930 ft (2,112 m) amsl (Figure 32). A canyon runs northwest/southeast on the south end of the site. The site originally was described (Shields 1989) as composed of two proveniences, one in the drainage on the north side of Range Road 9 (297.5 m² (17.5 m N/S x 17 m E/W), and another (4,686 m², 66 m N/S x 71 m E/W) bisected by the road some 200 m to the west along a ridgetop. The first component was listed as containing lithic debris and ground stone, but could not be relocated during revisitation. The second component was listed as a low density lithic scatter that included a few sherds of San Clemente Glazeware, as well as a biface fragment and a projectile point fragment. The lithics were documented as being large flakes of locally available cherts.

Upon revisitation, numerous lithics were added to the original map, as well as three Archaic-style projectile point fragments and several unifacial and bifacial tools. Lithics observed were predominantly small in size. Highly silicious cherts in a wide variety of colors were noted, as well as several obsidian and chalcedony flakes. One Plainview-like obsidian projectile point base (Figure 33a) and a Late Archaic-style projectile point reworked along the lateral edges into a concave scraper (Figure 33b) were collected. One Late Archaic-style projectile point base was also observed. No other ceramics were observed and no artifacts were noted in the ROW. The site record (LA form) and site map were modified to reflect current observations. The eligibility of LA 77923 for inclusion in the NRHP is unknown.

LA 88020

LA 88020 (Figure 34) lies along a low rise, just east of the Malpais along Range Road 312 at an elevation of 4,500 ft (1,372 m) amsl. A windmill located just west of the road lies 400 m southwest of LA 88020. The site was previously recorded (Shields and Eidenbach 1992) as covering some 650,000 m² (500 m N/S x 1,300 m E/W) and included two components, a Late Archaic/Early Formative lithic scatter and two historic trash dumps. The lithic component consisted of a low to medium density scatter of cherts, chalcedonies, limestone, siltstone, and quartzite. Bifacial, unifacial, and utilized flake tools were noted and two projectile points (one Late Archaic diagnostic and one serrated midsection fragment) were

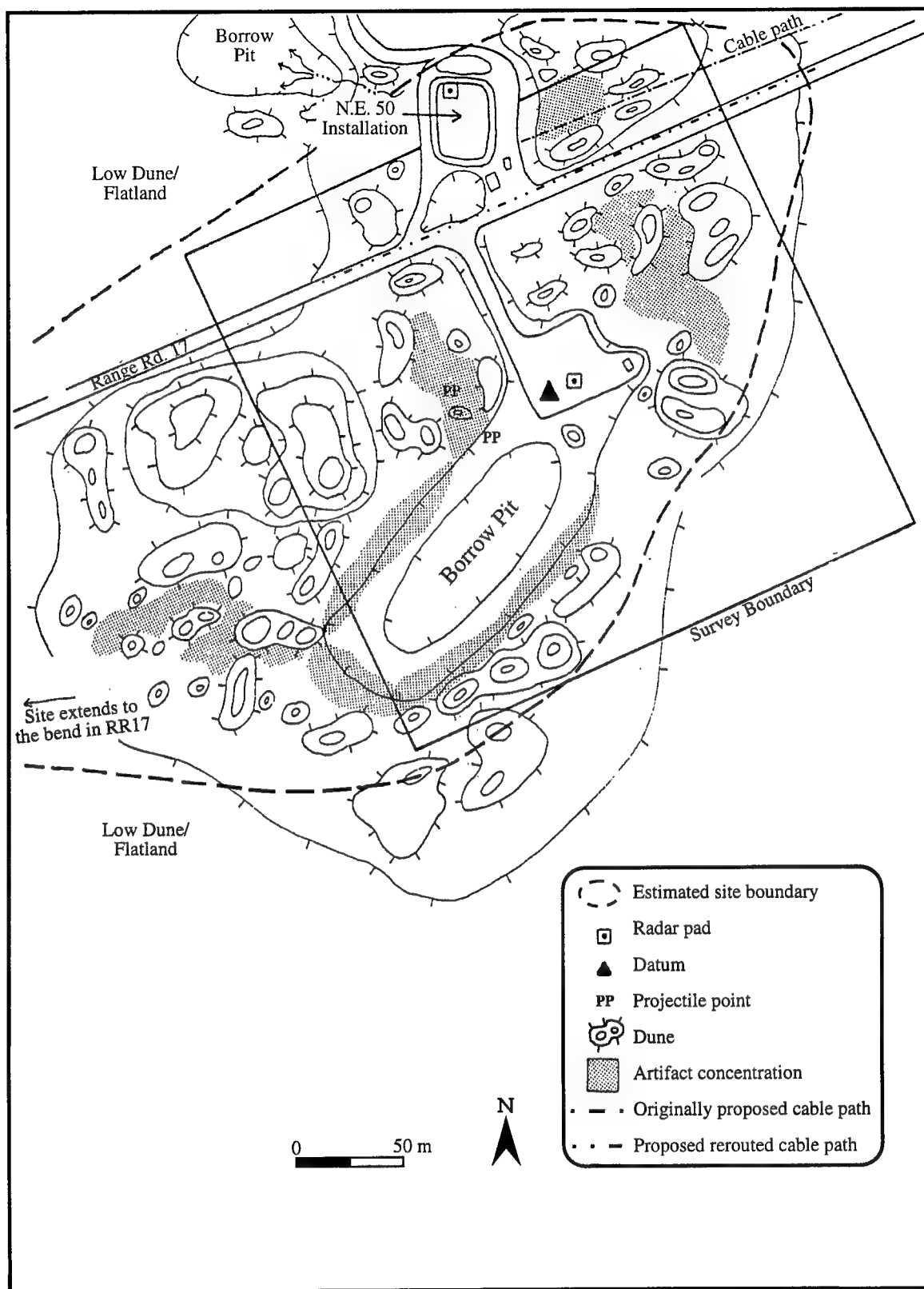


Figure 31. Plan map of site LA 75764 (from Browning 1989).

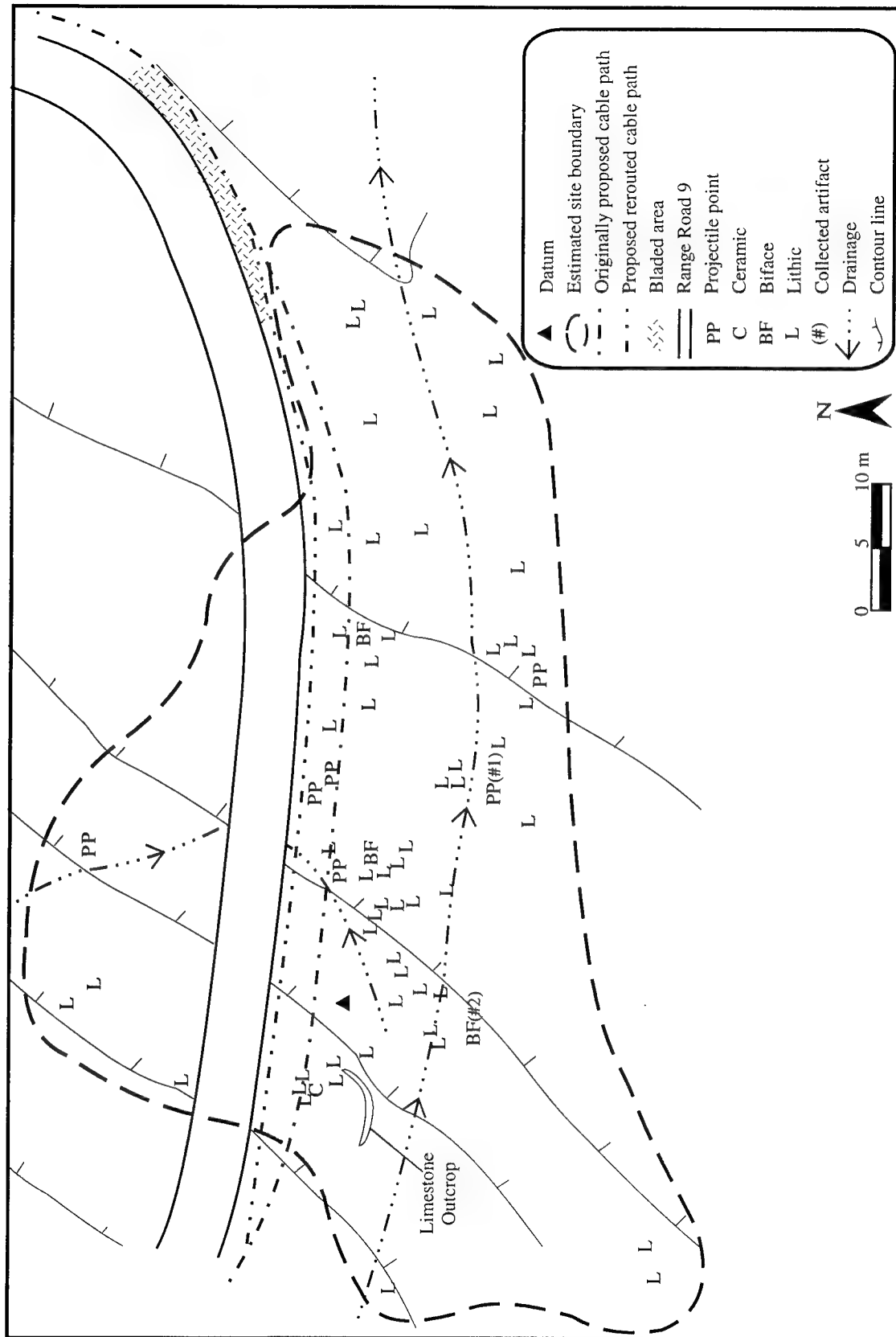


Figure 32. Plan map of site LA 77923 (from Shields 1989).

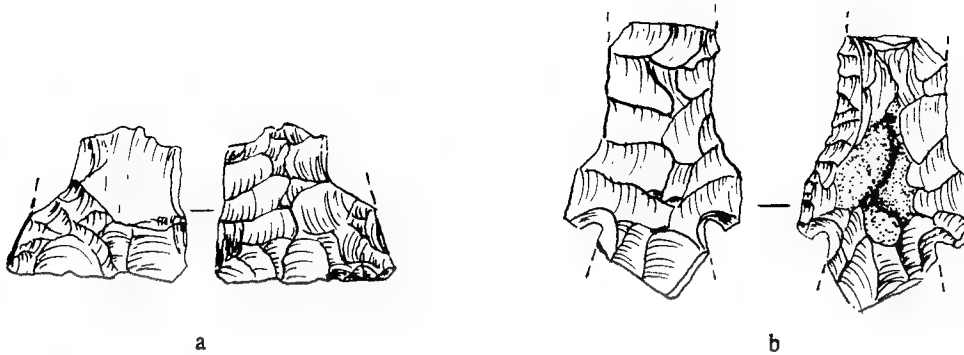


Figure 33. Illustrated projectile points recovered from site LA 77923: (a) Late Paleo-Indian Plainview-like; (b) Late Archaic (Scale 1:1).

collected. Two possible roasting pits were also mentioned. Late Archaic period temporality was assigned to the prehistoric component based on the diagnostic projectile point. The two historic trash dumps consisted of domestic trash relating to the 1940s and 1950s.

Revisitation did not result in the observation of any artifacts within or directly adjacent the proposed ROW even though a lithic concentration was originally documented as extending to the existing roadway. The suspected roasting pits were observed, and appear to be caliche borrow dumps. Disturbance to this extensive site consists of the graded corridor along Range Road 312, three old road scars east of Range Road 312, power pole installations along the western edge of the road, and an old road scar along the western site boundary. Total previous impacts are estimated to have disturbed at least 10 percent of the site. The documentation forms and map were modified to reflect the current observations. LA 88020 is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 104274

LA 104274 lies just south of Lost River on Holloman AFB along Range Road 9 at 4,085 ft (1,245 m) amsl. When originally recorded by HSR (Figure 35), this site covered some 1,297,692 m² (1,356 m N/S x 957 m E/W) and consisted of military features and debris. The prehistoric artifacts located within the site area were considered by the original recorders to be isolated occurrences (O'Leary 1995). This site included structures associated with the testing of missile technology prior to 1950 (O'Leary 1995) and was considered to represent an important aspect of the early U.S. Air Force history. During revisitation, no cultural debris was observed within the proposed construction corridor. Therefore, if original construction plans are followed, no impact should occur to this site. LA 104274 is considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

LA 19199 and LA 60701

Two other sites, LA 19199 (Figure 36) located along Highway 70, and LA 60701 (Figure 37) which lies along Range Road 9 north of Oscura Range Camp, were revisited. LA 19199 was originally described as containing recent historic trash (Camilli 1980), but could not be relocated during the current survey. LA 60701, however, was relocated but also consists of recent historic trash, similar to the original documentation by Shields and Laumbach (1988). Since both sites were originally documented as being of recent origin (Camilli 1980; Shields and Laumbach 1988), neither of these properties is considered significant; the NRHP eligibility of both sites is at present unknown.

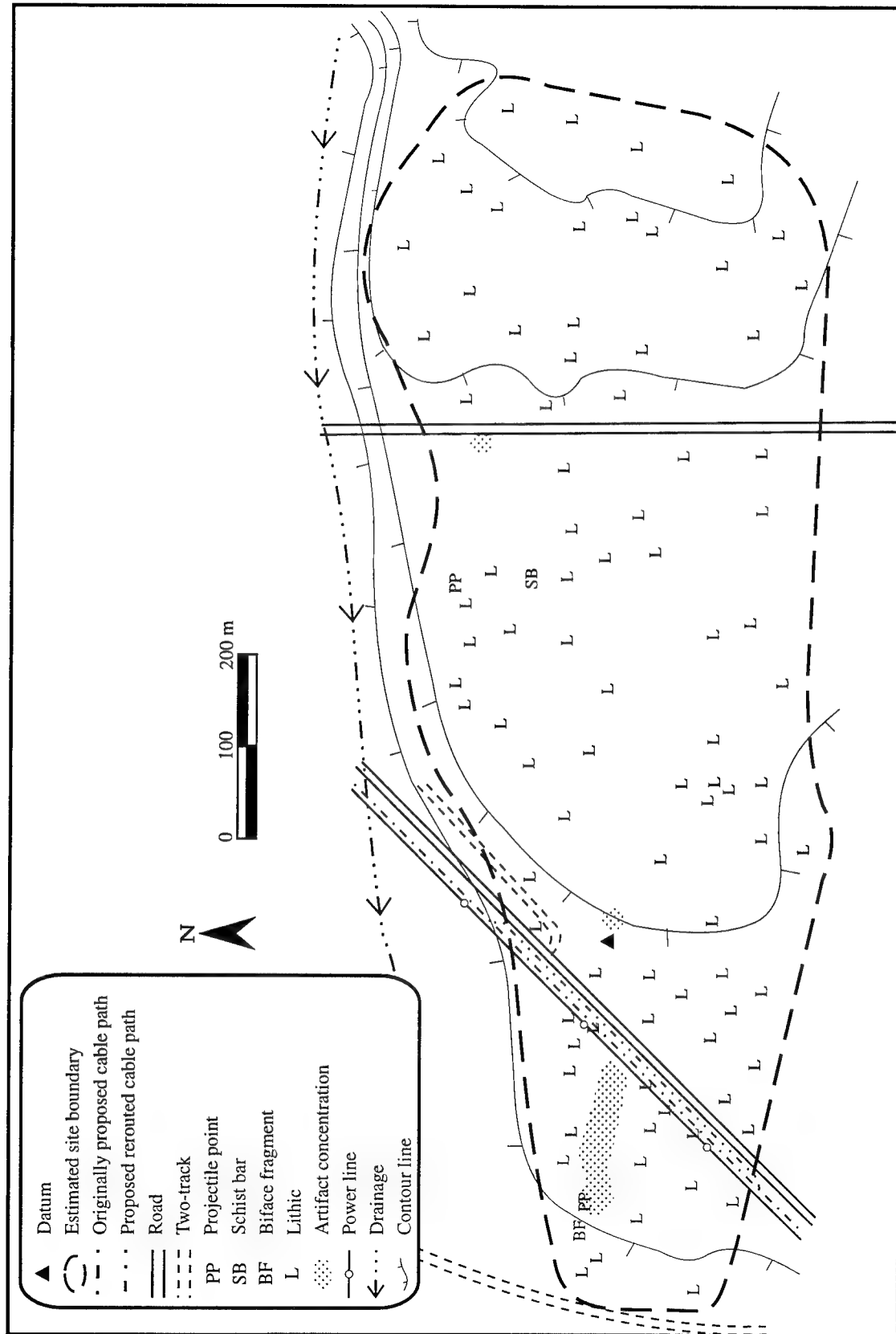


Figure 34. Plan map of site LA 88020 (from Shields and Eidenbach 1992).

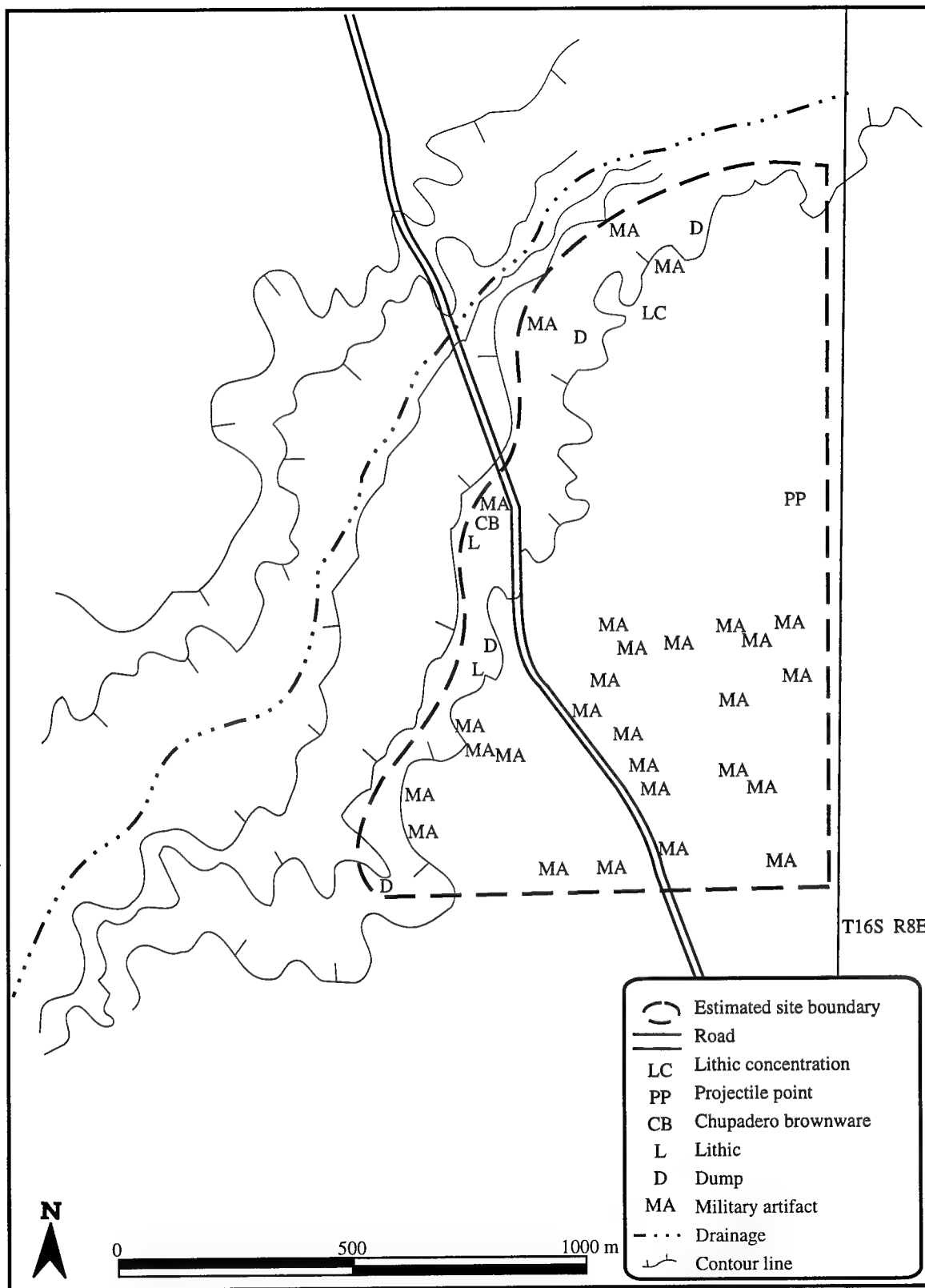


Figure 35. Plan map of site LA 104274 (after HSR site form).

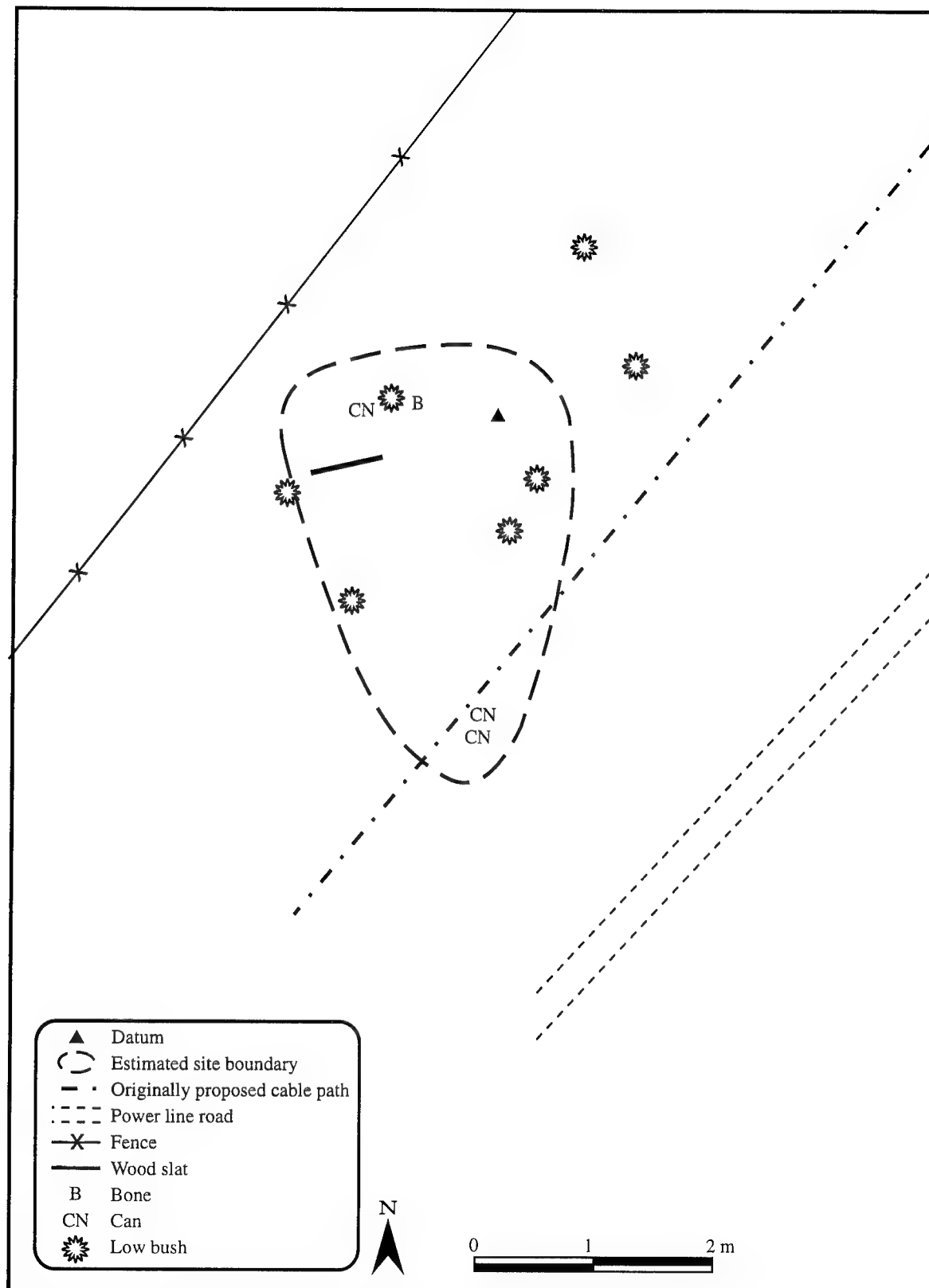


Figure 36. Plan map of site LA 19199 (after Camilli 1980).

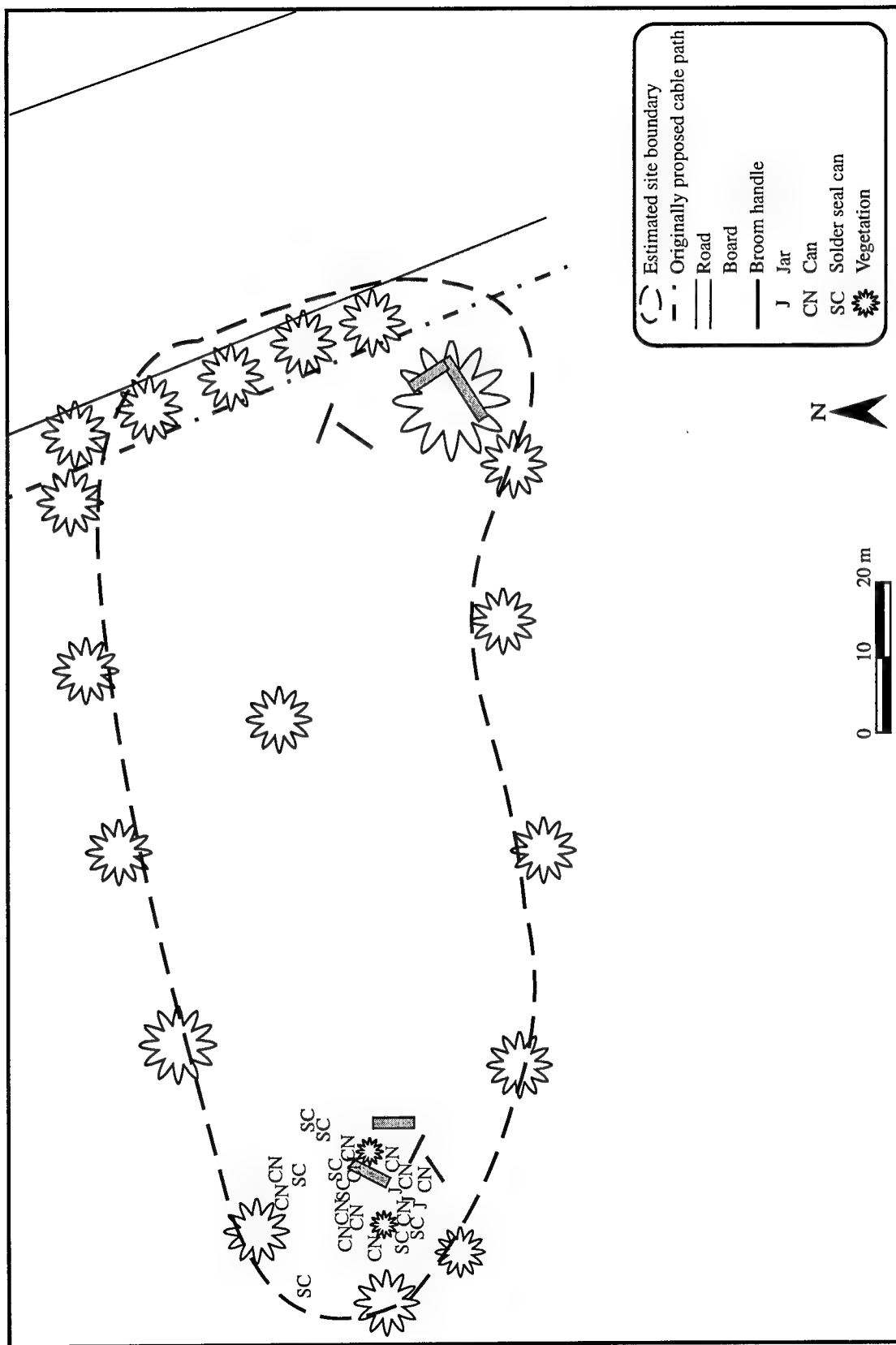


Figure 37. Plan map of site LA 60701 (after Shields 1988).

CHAPTER 6

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SUMMARY OF RESEARCH RESULTS

Since all but one of the newly recorded sites located during this study are located within sand dune contexts (LA 107828 is located within gypsum soils on Holloman AFB), little data were recovered with respect to prehistoric utilization of the regional environmental zones as a whole. What the data do suggest is that the dunal environs undoubtedly proved attractive to prehistoric inhabitants of White Sands Missile Range. While not all the sandy zones inspected during this inventory included sites, dunal areas in proximity to playas, including the relatively small ponding basins, or intermittent drainages can generally be expected to contain archaeological remains. These sites may be expected to include evidence of thermal features such as fire-cracked rock and seemingly intact charcoal-enriched deposits. About half of such sites can be expected to exhibit at least a few ceramic sherds, and suggestions of structural remains should be present on a few.

Temporally, project data suggest that Formative period activity occurred predominantly during the Mesilla phase times, at least across the more marginal resource areas of the desert floor. The predominance of Mesilla phase ceramic assemblages may also indicate periods of increased effective moisture during the early Formative or possibly territorial expansion due to population pressure.

Temporal Affiliations

Of the 27 sites that fall within the current project ROW, 21 included diagnostic materials enabling specific temporal assignment (Table 4). Due to a lack of temporal diagnostics, the remaining six sites have been assigned to the prehistoric period in general (unknown prehistoric). All of the sites classified as unknown prehistoric include lithics, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock. Though these cultural properties may represent protohistoric activity, they are considered *most likely* to relate to the prehistoric period. Twenty-four components are represented among the 21 sites exhibiting temporal diagnostics. Eleven of these 21 sites are newly recorded (LA 104275, LA 104276, LA 104278, LA 104280, LA 104281, LA 104282, LA 104284, LA 104286, LA 106534, LA 106535, and LA 107828), and 10 are previously recorded (LA 19199, LA 50183, LA 52363, LA 58874, LA 60701, LA 71166, LA 75764, LA 77923, LA 88020, and LA 104274).

An Archeological Survey: Test Support Network, White Sands Missile Range

Table 4
Characteristics of Sites in the ROW

LA #	Site Type	Size m ²	Artifact Types ^a	# of Components	# and Type of Features	Temporal Affiliation	Eligibility
<i>Previous Sites</i>							
19199	Trash dump	4	human bone, tin cans	1	0	Recent Historic	Unknown
22271	Prehistoric campsite	2,400	L,G,FCR	1	1 roasting pit 1 stain	Unknown	Ineligible
50183	Lithic scatter	168,000	L	1	0	Late Archaic	Unknown
52363	Prehistoric campsite	125,000	L,C,G,FCR	1	2 FCR	Formative	Unknown
58874	Prehistoric campsite	280,000	L,G,FCR	1+	0	Paleo ^b ; Early ^b , Middle ^b , and Late Archaic	Potentially Eligible
60701	Trash dump	400	glass, mop handle, lumber	1	0	Recent Historic	Unknown
71166	Historic structure/ lithic scatter	8,400	room block, cans, glass/ L,G	2	1 rock struct.	1940+	Unknown
75763	Prehistoric campsite	3600	L,G,FCR	1	0	Unknown	Unknown
75764	Prehistoric campsite	195,200	L,G,FCR	1?	0	Late Archaic ^c	Unknown
77923	Artifact scatter	7,661	L,C,G	2+	0	Paleo ^b ; Archaic; and Anasazi PIII	Potentially Eligible
88020	Lithic scatter/ trash dump	650,000	L,G/historic trash	2	0	Late Archaic; Recent Historic	Unknown
104274	Missile launch site	1,297,692	Military launch debris	1	155	1945 +	Eligible
<i>New Sites</i>							
104275	Prehistoric campsite	12,500	L,G,C,F	1	5 stains 1 midden	Mesilla	Potentially Eligible
104276	Prehistoric campsite	28,000	L,G,C,F	1	0	Dona Ana	Unknown
104277	Prehistoric campsite	8,400	L,G,F	1	0	Unknown	Unknown
104278	Prehistoric campsite	1,915,067	L,G,C,F	2	12 stains 2 middens	Late Archaic/ Mesilla	Potentially Eligible
104279	Prehistoric campsite	8,400	L,G,F	1	2 FCR 1 stain	Unknown	Potentially Eligible
104280	Prehistoric campsite	60,000	L,G,F	1	11 FCR 7 stains	Late Archaic	Potentially Eligible
104281	Prehistoric campsite	97,000	L,G,C,F	2	10 FCR 2 FCR/stain 1 stain	Late Archaic/ Mesilla	Potentially Eligible
104282	Prehistoric campsite	32,875	L,G,F	1	14 FCR 1 stain	Late Archaic	Potentially Eligible

Table 4 (cont'd)

LA #	Site Type	Size m ²	Artifact Types ^a	# of Components	# and Type of Features	Temporal Affiliation	Eligibility
104283	Prehistoric campsite	8,000	L,G,F	1	2 FCR 1 stain	Unknown	Potentially Eligible
104284	Historic structure	7,200	L,G,F	2	1 structure (house)	1940s-1950s	Unknown
104286	Prehistoric campsite	64,800	L,G,C,F	2	4 sm. stains 1 lg. stain	Early ^b Archaic/ Mesilla	Potentially Eligible
104426	Prehistoric campsite	13,000	L,G,F	1	9 FCR 3 FCR/stain 1 stain	Unknown	Potentially Eligible
106534	Prehistoric campsite	1,000	L,G,C,F	1	1 FCR 1 stain	Mesilla	Potentially Eligible
106535	Prehistoric campsite	60	S	2	2 stains	Late Archaic	Unknown
107828	Prehistoric campsite	3900	L,C,F	1	0	Mesilla	Unknown

^a C=ceramics; F/FCR=fire-cracked rock; G=ground stone; L=lithics; S=stain

^b Potential component

^c One Late Paleo-Indian projectile point previously recorded

During the current survey, multiple components were identified on one site (LA 104278), and an additional potential component (based on the presence of single diagnostic projectile points) was assigned to each of two other sites (LA 104281 and LA 104286). Multiple components had been identified on two sites (LA 77923 and LA 88020) during previous projects; currently, three potential components were added to two of the previously recorded sites (LA 58874, two new components; and LA 77923, one new component) (see Table 4). Two examples of Late Paleo-Indian remains were documented during this study. One Folsom projectile point fragment was recovered from LA 58874 (see Figure 28a) and one Plainview-like projectile point base was collected from LA 77923 (see Figure 33a). Both of these artifacts were recovered from sites generally assigned to the Archaic period and curation of the earlier point types is probable. The presence of Paleo-Indian artifacts however, suggests activity during that period in the local area, and potential Paleo-Indian components were assigned to these sites (see Table 4).

A single projectile point base collected from LA 104286 constituted the limited evidence of Early Archaic period activity on newly recorded sites. This lack of evidence, however, does not preclude use of the project area by Early Archaic peoples. Two Bajada-style projectile points collected during survey from site LA 58874 and Isolated Occurrence 35 (Figure 38) attest to visitation by relatively early inhabitants, as do numerous, similar examples recorded during previous research projects in the area (Browning et al. 1991:71).

Although only one Middle Archaic period diagnostic was documented during the current survey (LA 58874, see Figure 28c), the Late Archaic period is well-represented with associated projectile points recovered from four (27 percent) of the newly recorded sites (LA 104278, LA 104280, LA 104281, and LA 104282; see Table 2). Radiocarbon dating of Feature #1 at site LA 106535 also indicates Late Archaic temporality.

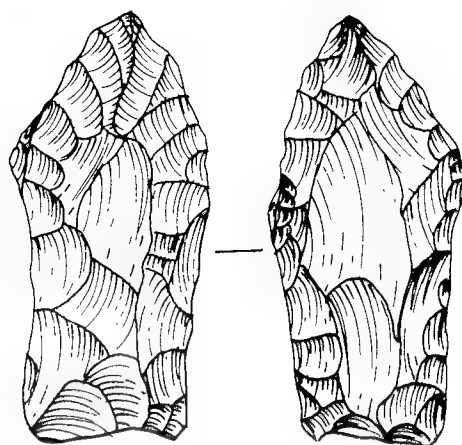


Figure 38. Illustrated artifact recovered from Isolated Occurrence #35: green dolomite Early Archaic Bajada projectile point (Scale 1:1).

Examples of brownware ceramics indicative of the Mesilla phase of the Formative period occur on six (40 percent) newly recorded prehistoric sites (LA 104275, LA 104278, LA 104281, LA 104286, LA 106534, LA 107828). Only one ceramic sherd relating to the later Formative period was observed; LA 104276 yielded a Black-on-brown or bichrome rim sherd, tenuously associated with the Dona Ana phase. No El Paso phase or late Formative artifacts were located during survey efforts.

The Historic period structure (LA 104284) appears to date from the 1940s to 1955, as demonstrated by tin can attributes and glass fragments. Government acquisition of White Sands Missile Range properties began around 1942, but the northern portions, such as the Oscura Mountains section where the historic structures are situated, may have included civilian populations until 1955. At that time, lands comprising the missile range were officially transferred to the U.S. government (Browning et al. 1991).

Features

All of the prehistoric sites located during this project except LA 107828 occur within zones of sand dune topography, and undetected (buried) features are highly probable. Fire-cracked rock was documented on all the prehistoric sites except LA 106535. Seven of the prehistoric sites (47 percent) recorded during this survey included fire-cracked rock concentrations documented as hearths, with an average of seven hearths per site. Including fire-cracked rock concentrations, as many as 18 features were recorded on a single site (LA 104280). Features on LA 104280 included 11 fire-cracked rock concentrations and seven stains. Including stains, 80 percent of the previously unrecorded sites included thermal features.

Ten sites (67 percent) exhibited charcoal stains that were visible on the surface (see Table 3). The two stains found on site LA 106535, however, were discovered in a relatively deep road cut, and, therefore, this site is not included in the surface stain count. The stains located on sites LA 104426 and LA 106535 were subjected to test excavations and are discussed in a later section of this chapter.

While most of the stains are presumed to represent hearth features, those at two sites, LA 104275 and LA 104278, also include artifact concentrations associated with extensive stains, or middens. Ceramics are present in these middens and structural remains are suspected.

Site LA 104286 also included an extensive stain exposed in the road cut, but no artifacts were observed in association. The sheer extent of this stain (ca. 4 m in diameter) and its relative depth in a 1.5-m deep

road cut, is suggestive of pithouse structure remains. Revisitation to the site indicated fire-cracked rock in an ashy pocket central to the larger stain. Calcium carbonate matrix observed within the overall stain area may be the result of degenerated floor plaster, adding further support to a pithouse postulation.

Temporal Distribution on WSMR

A file search was conducted for a two-mile-wide corridor centering on the proposed cable route. Including the inventory documented during the present study, 186 sites are located within the two-mile-wide corridor; 256 temporal components are represented among these 186 sites. For purposes of this discussion those sites that were temporally unassigned were deducted from the total, as were historic sites. Anasazi-related sites were also eliminated since they only occur uprange in a limited part of the study area. After removal of the 102 temporally unassigned, historic, and Anasazi site data, and combining the balance with the 15 previously unknown sites recorded from this survey, 169 temporal components remain applicable to this discussion (Table 5). Site data from a previous fiber optics project (HSR 8524) conducted west of the current project and on the western margins of the Tularosa Basin are shown separately in Table 4 for comparison.

Synthesis of the data from the two projects and sorting by temporal component show general trends in land use on WSMR through time. For the purpose of this discussion, WSMR is divided at Tularosa Peak or along Range Road 6, which basically corresponds with the military division for uprange and downrange reference. By comparing the data in terms of uprange and downrange, significant differences become demonstrable (Figure 39).

Paleo-Indian sites per se are not well-represented on WSMR, but isolated finds and limited samples of Paleo-Indian materials (components) on later period sites are frequently encountered. Only seven Paleo-Indian period components are included in the 169 temporal components located along the current project corridor (see Table 5). Six (85.7 percent) of these Paleo-Indian components are located uprange. While these data are admittedly very limited, they do suggest that significantly more Paleo-Indian activity was present uprange. However, the fact that several Paleo-Indian components have been located south of Tularosa Peak should not be overlooked. A Clovis site near HELSTF (Laumbach 1985), a Paleo-Indian component at Rhodes Canyon (Beckett 1983), numerous Folsom isolated finds near Twin Buttes, several sites on Fort Bliss (Amick 1994), and recent discoveries of Folsom components on Holloman AFB (Sale and Gibbs 1995) all indicate a substantial Paleo-Indian period presence in the southern Tularosa Basin and Hueco Bolson. Nevertheless, as far as the territory encompassed by WSMR is concerned, current data reflect increased Paleo-Indian period evidence uprange (see Figure 39). The uprange location of the Mockingbird Gap site (Weber and Agogino 1968) and a recently documented component near the northern San Andres Mountains (Browning 1994:111) concur with this inference.

The Archaic period as a whole is best-represented uprange with 58 (69.8 percent) of the Archaic components located uprange north of Tularosa Peak (Figure 40; see Table 5). While only six Early Archaic components are included in the data presented here, five (83.3 percent) were located uprange. All of the Middle Archaic period components (n=9) and 35 (97.2 percent) of the 36 Late Archaic components were also documented uprange. These data strongly suggest that the vast majority of Archaic period components occur uprange.

Much of the existing data on Laboratory of Anthropology (NMCRIS) files for the Formative period listed temporal assignments such as Early Pithouse period (A.D. 200-A.D. 700), Late Pithouse period (A.D. 750-A.D. 1100), and Early Pueblo period (A.D. 1100-A.D. 1400). For the purpose of this discussion, the Early and Late Pithouse divisions have been coalesced into the Mesilla phase. The Early Pueblo period

Table 5
Temporal/Locational Comparative Data of Components from Two Projects on WSMR

Component	Temporal Range	Two-mile Corridor - Current Project			HSR Project 8524		
		Uprange %	Downrange %	% of All Components	Uprange %	Downrange %	% of All Components
<i>Paleo-Indian</i>	9000 B.C.-8000 B.C.	85.7(n=6)	14.3(n=1)	4.1(n=7)	0	0	0
Unspc Archaic	5500 B.C.-A.D. 200	28.1(n=9)	71.9(n=23)	38.5(n=32)	33.3(n=4)	63.6(n=7)	91.7(n=11)
Early Archaic	5500 B.C.-3000 B.C.	83.3(n=5)	16.7(n=1)	7.2(n=6)	0	0	0
Middle Archaic	3000 B.C.-1800 B.C.	100(n=9)	0	10.8(n=9)	0	0	0
Late Archaic	1800 B.C.-A.D. 200	97.2(n=35)	2.7(n=1)	43.4(n=36)	100(n=1)	0	8.3(n=1)
<i>All Archaic</i>	5500 B.C.-A.D. 200	69.8(n=58)	30.1(n=25)	49.1(n=83)	41.7(n=5)	58.3(n=7)	42.9(n=12)
Unspc Mogollon	A.D. 200-A.D. 1400	37.5(n=9)	62.5(n=15)	30.4(n=24)	0	0	0
Mesilla	A.D. 200-A.D. 1100	50.0(n=13)	50.0(n=13)	32.9(n=26)	7.7(n=1)	92.3(n=12)	81.3(n=13)
El Paso	A.D. 1100-A.D. 1400	31.0(n=9)	69.0(n=20)	36.7(n=29)	33.3(n=1)	66.7(n=2)	18.7(n=3)
<i>All Formative</i>	A.D. 200-A.D. 1400	39.2(n=31)	60.8(n=48)	46.7(n=79)	12.5(n=2)	87.5(n=14)	57.1(n=16)
Total				99.9(n=169)			100.0(n=28)

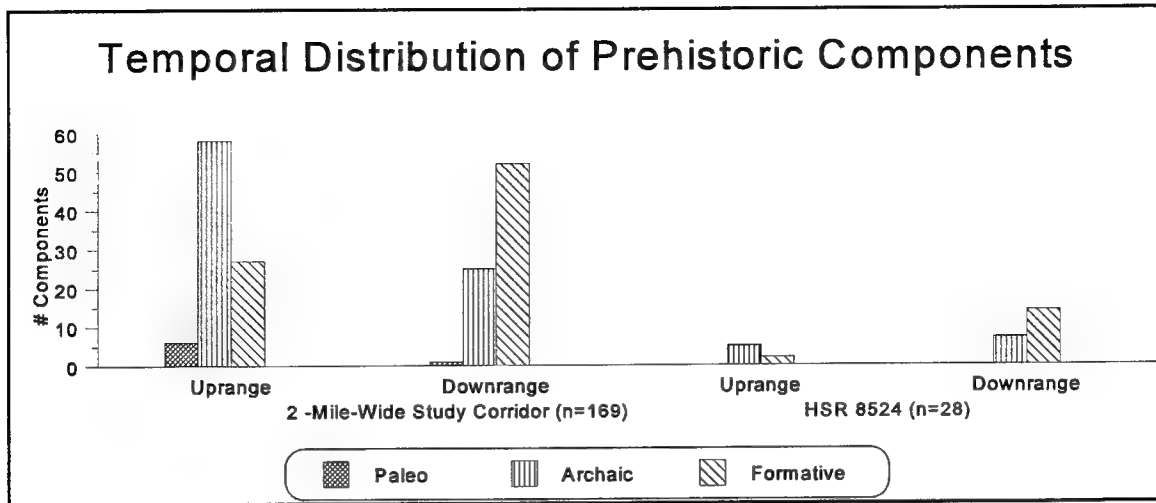


Figure 39. Temporal distribution of Prehistoric components comparing results of current two-mile-wide corridor to HSR Project 8524.

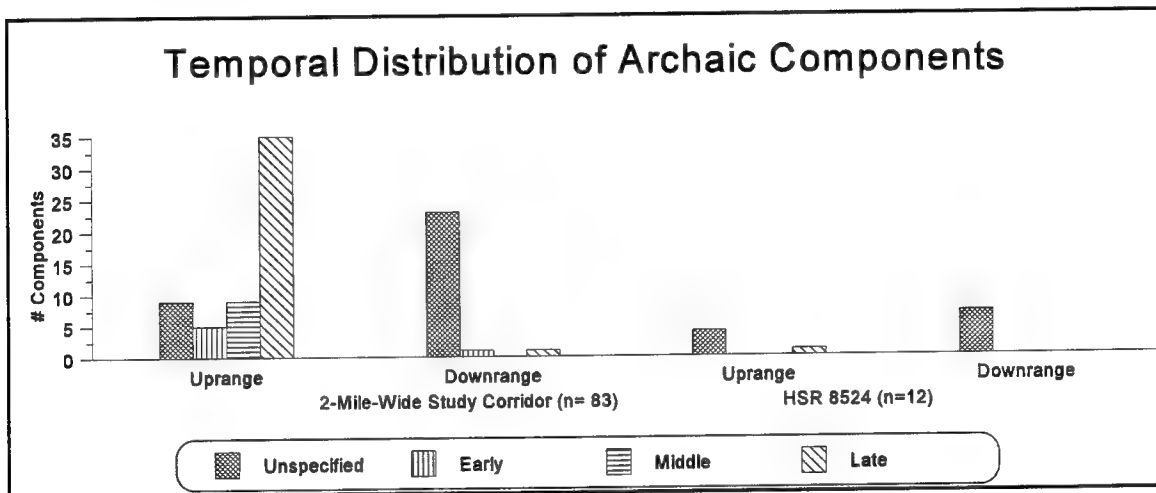


Figure 40. Temporal distribution of Archaic components comparing results of current two-mile-wide corridor to HSR Project 8524.

is integrated into the El Paso phase. A limited number of components were listed as Dona Ana phase (A.D. 1100-A.D. 1175) but since the Early Pueblo period and El Paso phase components were also dated from A.D. 1100, Dona Ana phase components were combined into the El Paso phase category for the purposes of this study.

This construct provides for three major Formative period categories: Unspecified Mogollon, Mesilla phase, and El Paso phase (Figure 41; see Table 5). The Unspecified Mogollon group consists predominantly of components with brownware ceramic but lacking intrusive type samples or decorated varieties. Brownwares may include El Paso Brownware, Jornada Brownware, Alma Plain, and possibly Pitoche

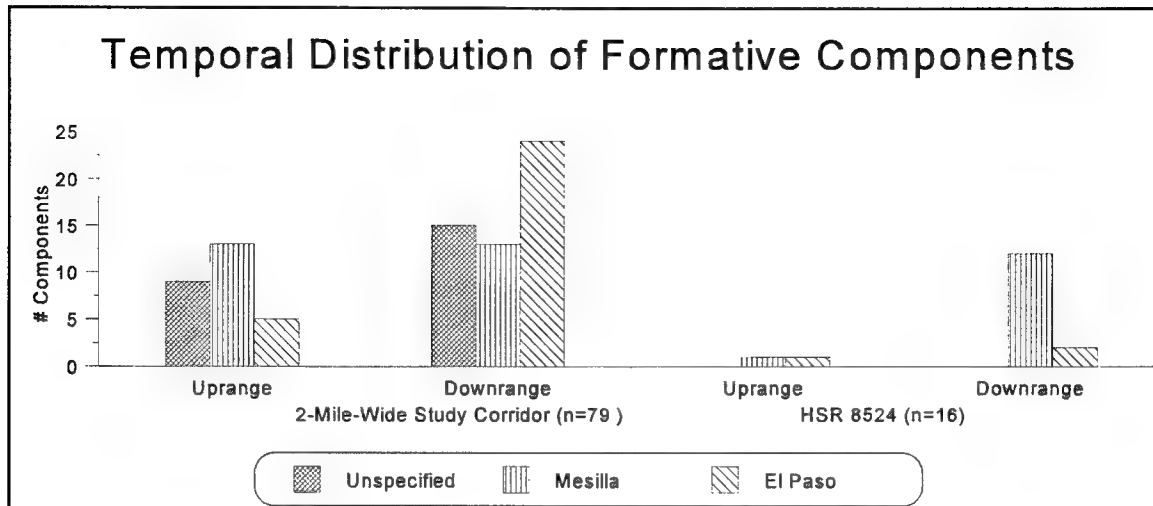


Figure 41. Temporal distribution of Formative components comparing results of current two-mile-wide corridor to HSR Project 8524.

Brownware (uprange; Browning 1994:105). Unspecified Mogollon components show a downrange prevalence, with nine (37.5 percent) components located uprange and 15 (62.5 percent) located downrange (see Table 5 and Figure 41).

The Mesilla phase component distribution sharply contrasts with both Unspecified Mogollon and El Paso phase patterns. Mesilla phase components are evenly split, with half occurring both uprange and downrange. Nine (31.0 percent) of the El Paso phase components are located uprange. When all Formative period components are considered together, only 31 of 79 (39.2 percent) occur uprange (see Table 5).

Site data from HSR 8524, which similarly transversed WSMR from south to north, are included in Table 5 and on Figures 39, 40, and 41. This previous study followed Range Road 7 along the western margins of the Tularosa Basin, whereas the present study area lies a considerable distance to the east. Though the previous study data are limited to 28 components (after unknown and Historic components were removed), the temporal distribution patterns are in general agreement with those of the present study. Unfortunately, all but one of the Archaic period components located in HSR 8524 were assigned to Unspecified Archaic temporality, limiting accurate comparison of Archaic period subdivisions. The Mesilla phase shows an increased percentage of components downrange in the HSR 8524 study, but the current study data set is skewed by the inclusion of numerous Mesilla phase components near the Three Rivers drainage, which is uprange. This permanent water course, though presently dry within the study area, once supported considerable Formative period populations (Wimberly and Rogers 1977). No similar resources occur along the previous study route. El Paso phase distribution figures closely agree between projects, adding support to the validity of conclusions discussed here.

These data demonstrate several important concepts:

1. The majority of Paleo-Indian period components recorded (thus far) on WSMR occur uprange.
2. The Early and Middle Archaic periods are better represented uprange than downrange.

3. The Late Archaic components are the most prevalent components assigned to the Archaic period, and are predominantly located uprange.
4. Archaic and Formative period components occur with almost equal frequency across WSMR as a whole, but an inverse relationship is present in their uprange versus downrange frequencies (see Table 5).
5. Mesilla phase components occur throughout WSMR with fairly even distribution both uprange and downrange.
6. El Paso phase components are relatively uncommon uprange, but occur downrange at a 2:1 ratio.
7. The difference in uprange versus downrange temporal component distribution on WSMR is significant (Chi-square 20.95, df 2) and not a result of survey bias.

Test Excavations of Three Features

Test excavations of three charcoal stain features in two regularly graded roadbeds were undertaken as a salvage effort. Two of the features were situated in the main roadbed of Range Road 13, which has been cut to a depth of approximately 1.5 m through dunefields. Neither of the features included associated fire-cracked rock or artifacts, and the lack of artifacts outside the road cut prohibited site affiliation. In order to determine the nature, extent, and possible cultural origin of these stains, excavation units were placed over part of the stains, bisecting the visible remnants. Once radiocarbon samples had determined that the features were of prehistoric origin, the area was assigned site status and designated LA 106535.

A third stain, along Range Road 24, exposed by blading after initial survey but just prior to site recording, was similarly treated. Cultural remains (LA 104426) were located within 40 m of the stain, but no artifacts or fire-cracked rock were observed in direct association with it. The vast majority of cultural debris observed on the adjacent site consisted of fire-cracked rock concentrations, suggesting the tested stain was functionally or temporally distinct from the other features observed.

LA 106535

The two charcoal stains found in the existing road cut on site LA 106535 both lacked artifactual association, could not be readily related to nearby observed sites, and lacked any cultural indications such as fire-cracked rock. In order to shed light on the nature of these stains, test excavations bisecting the exposed deposits were conducted. Although no indisputable evidence of cultural origin was noted during excavation of the stains, the stratigraphy and consistency of the carbonized deposits suggested that at least one represented a hearth feature. Samples suitable for radiocarbon dating and botanical study were collected from the stains, and subsequently assignment of site status (site LA 106535) was designated following radiocarbon processing results.

Carbon samples from Feature #1 at site LA 106535 produced a calibrated radiocarbon date of B.C. 530 to A.D. 40; Feature #2 produced a calibrated radiocarbon date of A.D. 410 to A.D. 660 (Appendix A). While a 400- to 1,000-year span is potentially represented between the two feature dates, analysis of flotation samples indicates similar functions of the features (Appendix B). Both features included charred remains identified as probable mesquite/acacia and four-wing saltbush. Both plant types are common to the immediate area at present, and were presumably used as fuel. Both features also included remains of what appear to be cactus stems from a cylindrical form. The similarity of these cactus fragments led the analyst to suggest that both features were products of the same occupation (Appendix B). Samples from Feature #1 also included burned seeds identified as a barrel-type cactus, mesquite, and ground cherry, all

of which represent edible fruits or pods and reflect the gathering and processing of wild plant foods in the late summer and early fall.

Feature #1 on site LA 106535 appeared as a 2-x-3-m carbon-enriched area with gravels and cobbles in association. The stain and rock pattern were somewhat smeared to the north due to road grader impact. A 1-x-2-m test excavation unit was placed over the southern half of Feature #1, bisecting the most densely stained area. Due to elevation differences within the unit (edge of the road cut and the runoff ditch), two 10-cm levels were removed, leveling the 1-x-2-m unit with the lowest exposed and most densely stained areas. The overall width of the stained area became visibly reduced by this excavation and a concentrated, homogenous, charcoal-enriched deposit was apparent, nearly centered in the excavation unit. To bisect this deposit, a 1-x-.5-m unit was excavated an additional 16-cm to sterile soil and gravel.

Neither artifacts nor fire-cracked rocks were recovered from the excavation of Feature #1, but radiocarbon and flotation samples were collected. Excavation data suggested that the feature was probably cultural, as indicated by the homogeneity of the carbonized deposits and the stratigraphic context of the deposits. It appears that this feature was originally excavated into gravel/cobble substrata and that the excavated gravels/cobbles were piled adjacent to the pit. This situation has resulted in unburned rock mixed with or smeared into charcoal deposits by road grading. No definite oxidized contacts nor other indications of original feature limits were observed.

The second stain on site LA 106535 (Feature #2) was situated about 30 m NNE of Feature #1 and was considerably smaller. This 40-cm diameter carbon-enriched deposit first appeared as several small pockets of staining, but surface scraping exposed a fairly symmetrical circular deposit. A 70-x-30-cm test unit was utilized to bisect the feature, excavating the south half. Excavation revealed a maximum lateral extent of stained soil over an area of approximately 45 cm, tapering down to a depth of about 20 cm. Neither artifacts nor fire-cracked rock were observed in association with the Feature #2 stain but radiocarbon and flotation samples were collected.

LA 104426

The stain related to site LA 104426 first appeared as a mottled gray area of ca. 70 cm in diameter with a darker 30-cm central area. A 1-x-.5-m test excavation unit was placed over the north half, bisecting the darker concentration. Two 10-cm levels were required to contact sterile soils underlying the feature. This test excavation revealed a fairly homogeneous, dark gray deposit measuring 50 cm in diameter and tapering to about 15 cm below the surface. Neither artifacts nor fire-cracked rock were observed. The stained matrix did not include any recognizable charcoal or carbonized remains; thus, no samples were obtained. The stain, by virtue of the homogeneity of the deposits alone, is suspected to be culturally related. Lack of discernable charcoal may indicate substantial antiquity, but unless remaining portions are excavated and produce datable samples, confirmation is impossible.

SITE SIGNIFICANCE AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Eligibility Requirements for NRHP Inclusion

The determination of the significance of a site is dependent upon the assessment of the site's integrity, the types of data that are present, and the applicability of that data to important local and regional research questions. The requirements that must be met before a site can be eligible for inclusion in the Nation Register of Historic Places (NRHP) are defined by four criteria set forth in 36 CFR § 60.4:

The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and

- (a) that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history, or
- (b) that are associated with the lives of person significant in our past, or
- (c) that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction, or
- (d) that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Given that the data base for prehistoric sites recorded in the project area is derived from survey investigations only, the assessment of these sites for inclusion in the NRHP is preliminary. Contributing to the limitations imposed by survey-level data, vandalism of sites in the project area has resulted in a scarcity of diagnostic tools. With limited temporal indicators, period-specific regional research issues cannot be fully addressed. Under such circumstances, NRHP Criterion D is most applicable. This criterion has two requirements that must be met before an archaeological site may be determined eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (U.S. Department of Interior, National Register Bulletin [USDI] 1990:21):

- (1) The property must have, or have had, information to contribute to our understanding of human history or prehistory, and
- (2) the information must be considered important.

To properly address the first requirement, limited test excavations are most helpful. In lieu of excavation data, surface observation and diagnostic artifacts must be relied upon in demonstrating that sites "may be likely to yield information important in prehistory" (USDI 1990:21). Since extensive vandalism is indicated by the overall lack of stone tools throughout the project area, it may be safely surmised that surface artifact scatters do not represent complete assemblages. The presence of subsurface deposits is therefore a crucial requirement to qualify these sites for the NRHP. More specifically, such deposits must express the potential to yield important information. Soil deposits on most of the sites located during this survey appear to be fairly deep; hence, artifact assemblage information may lie buried. This potential, unfortunately, can be extremely difficult to demonstrate by survey-level investigation. Intact hearth deposits, however, are more easily discernable. Slight scraping of surface blowsand and/or temporary removal of partially buried hearth stones have revealed charcoal-enriched, subsurface deposits in a number of cases. These remains are not only likely to contain organics suitable for radiocarbon dating but also botanical and pollen samples. Macrobotanical and pollen data retrieved from in situ features can provide a wealth of important information regarding feature function, fuel usage, seasonal scheduling, and the overall economics of the local prehistoric populations. At a very conservative level, prehistoric sites located during the present project that exhibit charcoal staining in features should be considered to be capable of yielding important information. Based on current data, the status of sites where intact deposits were not observed is more tenuous.

To address the second requirement under Criterion D, it must be demonstrable that the information is important. The importance of information is best substantiated by reference to local research problems. Of the research issues potentially addressed by data from sites recorded during this project, definition of Paleo-Indian and Archaic period adaptations appears prominent. Current research problems in the Jornada culture area have been outlined by Stuart and Gauthier (1984:211), who quoting Beckett and Wiseman, relate that:

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[t]he full sequence of prehistoric occupation from the Llano Complex (ca. 13,500 B.P.) to abandonment about A.D. 1400 is known to exist in part, if not all, of the Jornada Branch. In spite of this, very little is known about the Paleo-Indian and Archaic sites, and most of what is known is in the form of limited survey data and a few excavations. In fact, at least two basic Archaic affiliations underlie the Jornada Mogollon sequence, but there is apparent disagreement as to the boundaries of both.

National Register Eligibility

Of the 15 newly recorded cultural properties documented during this study, 10 are presently considered to be potentially eligible for the National Register (Table 6). All of these sites include stain features, suggesting the presence of intact deposits that may be suitable for radiocarbon dating and botanical studies. In addition to this potential for important information, two of these sites (LA 104275 and LA 104278) also include middens (implicative of structural remains), and five others have either been assigned to Archaic period temporality or include Archaic components (see Table 4).

The five newly documented sites presently considered of unknown eligibility include three prehistoric sites lacking features, one prehistoric site consisting of two stain features that were test excavated and are suspected to have been destroyed by road maintenance activities following this study, and one historic structural ruin. All of the prehistoric sites in this group may include unobserved deposits qualifying them for potential inclusion in the National Register. Due to the lack of observed evidence, however, their NRHP status remains unknown at present. The historic ruin may be eligible by association with important persons or events (Criteria A and B), or by design (Criterion C), but these aspects have not yet been established.

Ten of the 12 previously recorded sites that fall within the current survey area had been evaluated prior to the current survey as being of unknown eligibility with respect to National Register status, pending additional evaluation before final determinations of eligibility can be made. Of the two remaining previously recorded sites, one had been determined to be ineligible based on prior testing (although monitoring was recommended), and one previously recorded historic military site is considered eligible.

As a result of investigations carried out during the current survey, the status of two previously recorded cultural properties (LA 58874 and LA 77923) has been modified (Table 7). The documentation of Paleo-Indian materials on LA 58874 and LA 77923 must be considered potentially important. While these materials may represent curated items, uncertainty exists. Since assemblage data from Paleo-Indian sites in the study area are generally lacking, and both of these sites include potentially significant Paleo-Indian materials, in addition to a newly documented stain feature discovered on LA 58874, both sites should be considered potentially eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion D. Previously recorded site LA 104284 consists of a historic-era rock house with a sod roof and associated artifacts that indicate a 1940 to 1950 construction period. The eligibility of this site is considered unknown until archival research/oral interviews can be conducted. However, the uniqueness of style for this region and its structural integrity may qualify this property under Criterion C.

Although many of the sites (both previously recorded and newly discovered) that fall within the ROW are of unknown eligibility, and thus require additional investigation, each of the unknown properties should be treated as though it were eligible for NRHP inclusion until final determinations can be made.

Table 6
Recommendations for New Sites Recorded During the Current Survey

LA Site	USGS Quad	NRHP Eligibility	Originally Proposed Cable Path*	Recommendations
104275	White Sands NE	Potentially Eligible	25' Center/Line	Run overhead on existing poles. Add poles offsite. Monitor.
104276	White Sands NE	Unknown	6' Edge	Reroute cable south 0.50 mile.
104277	White Sands NE	Unknown	10' Edge	Reroute cable south 0.50 mile.
104278	Lake Lucero SE	Potentially Eligible	20' Edge	Reroute cable into disturbed shoulder on east side of road. Monitor.
104279	Bitter Creek	Potentially Eligible	35' Center/Line	Reroute cable to disturbed shoulder. Monitor.
104280	Lumley Lake NE	Potentially Eligible	30' Edge	Reroute cable to disturbed shoulder. Monitor.
104281	Three Rivers SW	Potentially Eligible	4' Edge	Reroute cable overhead. Monitor pole placement.
104282	Three Rivers SW	Potentially Eligible	4' Edge	Reroute cable overhead. Monitor pole placement.
104283	Three Rivers SW	Potentially Eligible	4' Edge	Reroute to east side of road. Monitor.
104284	Oscura Peak	Unknown	6' Edge	Reroute to north side of road. Monitor.
104286	Wrye Peak SW	Potentially Eligible	6' Edge	Run cable overhead. Monitor pole placement.
104426	Wrye Peak SW	Potentially Eligible	6' Edge	Reroute to west side of road or overhead on existing poles. Monitor.
106534	Lake Lucero SE	Potentially Eligible	20' Edge	Reroute cable to disturbed shoulder. Monitor.
106535	Trinity Site	Unknown	6' Edge	Clear. No modifications to proposed route. Monitor.
107828	Garton Lake	Unknown	6' Edge	Reroute cable 30 meters north of site. Monitor.

* from existing road

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Table 7
Recommendations for Previously Recorded Sites that Fall within the Cable ROW

LA Site	USGS Quad	NRHP Eligibility	Originally Proposed Cable Path*	Recommendations/Comments
19199	Lake Lucero NE	Unknown	10' fenceline	Clear.
22271	Lake Lucero NE	Ineligible (DOE)	10' fenceline	Clear (tested 1980). Monitor.
50183	Oscura Peak	Unknown	22' centerline	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder. Monitor.
52363	Lake Lucero SE	Unknown	7' edge	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder. Monitor.
58874	Mound Springs	Potentially Eligible	52' centerline	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder. Monitor.
60701	Bull Gap SW	Unknown	30' centerline	Clear.
71166	Oscura Peak	Unknown	6' edge	Reroute cable to north side of road.
75763	Lumley Lake NE	Unknown	20' centerline	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder. Monitor.
75764	Lumley Lake NE	Unknown	20' centerline	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder. Monitor.
77923	Oscura Peak	Potentially Eligible	6' edge	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder. Monitor.
88020	Three Rivers NW	Unknown	8' power line	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder. Monitor.
104274	Malone Draw/ Lost River	Eligible	30' edge	Reroute cable to disturbed road shoulder.

* from existing road

Recommendations

Recommended actions concerning the total 27 sites, both newly recorded and previously recorded, are presented in Tables 6 and 7, respectively. These actions include:

- rerouting the cable to avoid impacts to 19 sites:
LA 50183, LA 52363, LA 58874, LA 71166, LA 75763, LA 75764, LA 77923, LA 88020, LA 104274, LA 104276, LA 104277, LA 104278, LA 104279, LA 104280, LA 104283, LA 104284, LA 104426, LA 106534, and LA 107828;

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- running cable overhead on poles to minimize impacts to four sites:
LA 104275, LA 104281, LA 104282, and LA 104286;
- the clearance of the remaining four sites, as long as the cable placement occurs adjacent to the road in already disturbed contexts:
LA 19199, LA 22271, LA 60701, and LA 106535.

Additional recommendations call for:

- archaeological monitoring during construction activities, to ensure against unnecessary impacts and document evidence of any cultural deposits exposed by cable installation, in the vicinity of 19 sites:
LA 22271, LA 50183, LA 52363, LA 58874, LA 75763, LA 75764, LA 77923, LA 88020, LA 104274, LA 104279, LA 104280, LA 104281, LA 104282, LA 104283, LA 104286, LA 104426, LA 106534, LA 106535, and LA 107828.

For sites LA 104282 and LA 104286, the modifications have resulted in the recommendation that the area specified for the proposed pole emplacements be monitored during pole installations.

It is also recommended that:

- a testing (salvage) program be implemented for exposed features on two sites:
LA 104286 and LA 104426.

During site visitations in December 1994 with Mr. Mallouf, WSMR Archaeologist, it was observed that the suspected pithouse feature exposed in the roadcut on LA 104286 is continually being impacted by road maintenance and traffic. At site LA 104426, it was discovered that installation of an overhead power line through the site area had resulted in exposure of an evidently intact hearth feature. Testing would provide samples suitable to date both of these features, significantly contributing to the current data base.

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APPENDIX A

**FLOTATION AND CALIBRATED RADIOCARBON DATING
RESULTS FROM SAMPLES COLLECTED FROM
SITE LA 106535**

AN ANALYSIS OF TWO FLOTATION SAMPLES FROM A SITE NEAR THE OSCURA MOUNTAINS, NEW MEXICO

by
Thomas C. O'Laughlin
Jornada Anthropological Research Association

Introduction

Geo-Marine, Inc., conducted a cultural resource inventory survey in south-central New Mexico as part of the White Sands Missile Range Test Support Project. During the course of this survey, two small charcoal-stained features without associated artifacts were located in a dirt road near the toe of an alluvial fan on the southwest side of the Oscura Mountains. At the time, it was not certain whether the features were prehistoric or of recent origin, and a site number was not given to these features. These features were tested to retrieve charcoal for radiocarbon dating and to provide a measure of their age. Subsequent radiocarbon dating results indicated that the features were indeed of prehistoric age and site number LA 106535 was assigned. Soil flotation samples were also taken from each feature, labeled as Feature 1 and 2, and submitted for macrofloral analysis.

Methods

Soil flotation samples were processed using a technique comparable to that described by Smith (1985). Soil was added to water then agitated to release and suspend small pieces of charcoal and other light materials. The water was passed through a mesh of less than one millimeter in size, and the captured materials were dried and packaged as the light fraction of a sample. The remaining soil and other heavy materials were waterscreened in a mesh of approximately two millimeters in size in order to separate the soil from the larger-sized materials. The material caught in the screen was dried and packaged as the heavy fraction of a sample. The soil sample from Feature 1 was 4.0 liters in size, while that from Feature 2 was 2.5 liters.

The light fractions of the flotation samples were viewed under a binocular microscope at 30 power or less. Evidence of recent or modern contamination was noted, and seeds and large pieces of charcoal were extracted for identification. Identification of seeds and charcoal was assisted by comparative collections of the analyst and published guides. Charcoal was also snapped to reveal a fresh transverse section for identification.

The heavy fractions were scanned for larger pieces of charcoal, other plant materials, bone, and artifacts. With the exception of a single flake from Feature 2, no other artifacts, nor organic materials, were present in these samples.

Results

Modern contaminants were not abundant in the light fractions of the samples and consisted principally of a small number of unburned roots. Feature 1 was noted as having two small land snails, two unburned grass florets, and two unburned seeds of Cheno-Am (*Amaranthus* sp. or *Chenopodium* sp.). One uncharred Cheno-Am seed was also recovered from Feature 2.

Charcoal was moderately abundant in the light fractions from these features. However, nearly all of it was two millimeters or less in size, and few identifications were possible. Identifiable charcoal from Feature 1 included two pieces of probable mesquite (cf. *Prosopis glandulosa*), and five pieces of mesquite/acacia (*Prosopis* sp./*Acacia* sp.), and 10 pieces of probable four-wing saltbush were identified in the charcoal from Feature 2. These plants were apparently used as fuel.

In addition to the wood charcoal, both Features 1 and 2 contain charred specimens of what appears to be cactus stem from a cylindrical form, i.e., not a platyopuntia. This, however, is only a very tentative identification for the pieces are small and the cellular structure is inconclusive. Cactus stems have occasionally been reported from other archaeological sites and noted as having been used as food by peoples of the Southwest (see Watterstrom 1986). Twenty-two pieces of this material were recovered from Feature 1, and 13 pieces were found in the Feature 2 sample. The occurrence of this material in both samples and the similarity in charcoal composition would suggest that both features are products of the same occupation.

Burned seeds were also found in the Feature 1 sample and include one seed of barrel, fishhook or bisnaga cactus (*Echinicactus* sp.), one seed of possible groundcherry (cf. *Physalis* sp.), and one seed fragment that may be mesquite (cf. *Prosopis glandulosa*). These are all from edible fruits or pods (Harrington 1967; Weniger 1970) and reflect the gathering and processing of wild plant foods in the late summer or early fall.

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MIAMI, FLORIDA, USA 33155
PH: 305/667-5167 FAX: 305/663-0964
E-mail: beta@analytic.wln.net**REPORT OF RADIOCARBON DATING ANALYSES**FOR: Dr. Duane E. Peter
Geo-Marine, Inc.DATE RECEIVED: July 5, 1994
DATE REPORTED: August 25, 1994

Sample Data	Measured C14 Age	C13/C12 Ratio	Conventional C14 Age (*)
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Beta-74839 2040 +/- 110 BP -13.9 o/oo 2220 +/- 120 BP

SAMPLE #: 1114-040 Feature 1
ANALYSIS: radiometric-standard
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT:(charred material): acid/alkali/acid
COMMENT: the small sample was given extended counting time

Beta-74840 1310 +/- 70 BP -12.8 o/oo 1510 +/- 70 BP

SAMPLE #: 1114-040 Feature 2
ANALYSIS: radiometric-standard
MATERIAL/PRETREATMENT:(charred material): acid/alkali/acid
COMMENT: the small sample was given extended counting time

Dates are reported as RCYBP (radiocarbon years before present, "present" = 1950A.D.). By International convention, the modern reference standard was 95% of the C14 content of the National Bureau of Standards' Oxalic Acid & calculated using the Libby C14 half life (5568 years). Quoted errors represent 1 standard deviation statistics (68% probability) & are based on combined measurements of the sample, background, and modern reference standards.

Measured C13/C12 ratios were calculated relative to the PDB-1 international standard and the RCYBP ages were normalized to -25 per mil. If the ratio and age are accompanied by an (*), then the C13/C12 value was estimated, based on values typical of the material type. The quoted results are NOT calibrated to calendar years. Calibration to calendar years should be calculated using the Conventional C14 age.

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12 = -13.9; lab mult. = 1)

Laboratory Number: Beta-74839

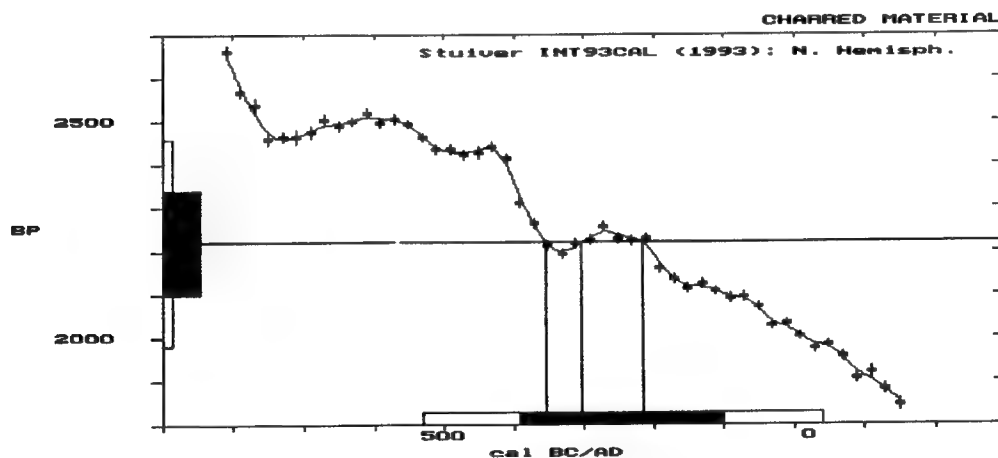
Conventional radiocarbon age: 2220 +/- 120 BP

Calibrated result: cal BC 530 to cal AD 40
(2 sigma, 95% probability)

Intercept data:

Intercepts of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: cal BC 350 and
cal BC 300 and
cal BC 220

1 sigma calibrated result: cal BC 390 to 100
(68% probability)



References:

- Vogel, J. C., Fuls, A., Visser, E. and Becker, B., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1), p73-86
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Stuiver, M., Long, A., Kra, R. S. and Devine, J. M., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1)

Results prepared by:

Beta Analytic, Inc., 4985 SW 74th Court, Miami, Florida, 33155

CALIBRATION OF RADIOCARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12 = -12.8; lab mult. = 1)

Laboratory Number: Beta-74840

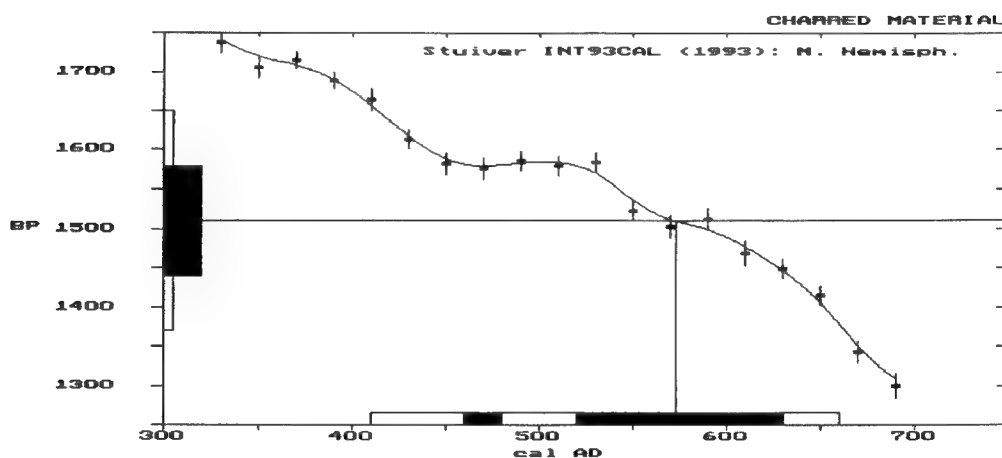
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1510 +/- 70 BP

Calibrated result:
(2 sigma, 95% probability) cal AD 410 to 660

Intercept data:

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: cal AD 570

1 sigma calibrated results:
(68% probability) cal AD 460 to 480 and
cal AD 520 to 630



References:

- Vogel, J. C., Fuls, A., Visser, E. and Becker, B., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1), p73-86
Talma, A. S. and Vogel, J. C., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(2), p317-322
Stuiver, M., Long, A., Kra, R. S. and Devine, J. M., 1993, Radiocarbon 35(1)

Results prepared by:

Beta Analytic, Inc., 4985 SW 74th Court, Miami, Florida, 33155

EXPLANATION OF THE PRETORIA/BETA ANALYTIC DENDRO-CALIBRATION PRINTOUT

CALIBRATION OF RADICARBON AGE TO CALENDAR YEARS

(Variables: C13/C12 = -24.8; lab mult. = 1)

Variables used in the calculation

Laboratory Number: Beta-12345

Conventional radiocarbon age:

2400 +/- 60 BP

The uncalibrated radiocarbon age (± 1 sigma)

The recommended calibration age range to be used for interpretation

Calibrated result:
(2 sigma, 95% probability)

cal BC 770 to 380

Intercept data:

Intercept of radiocarbon age with calibration curve:

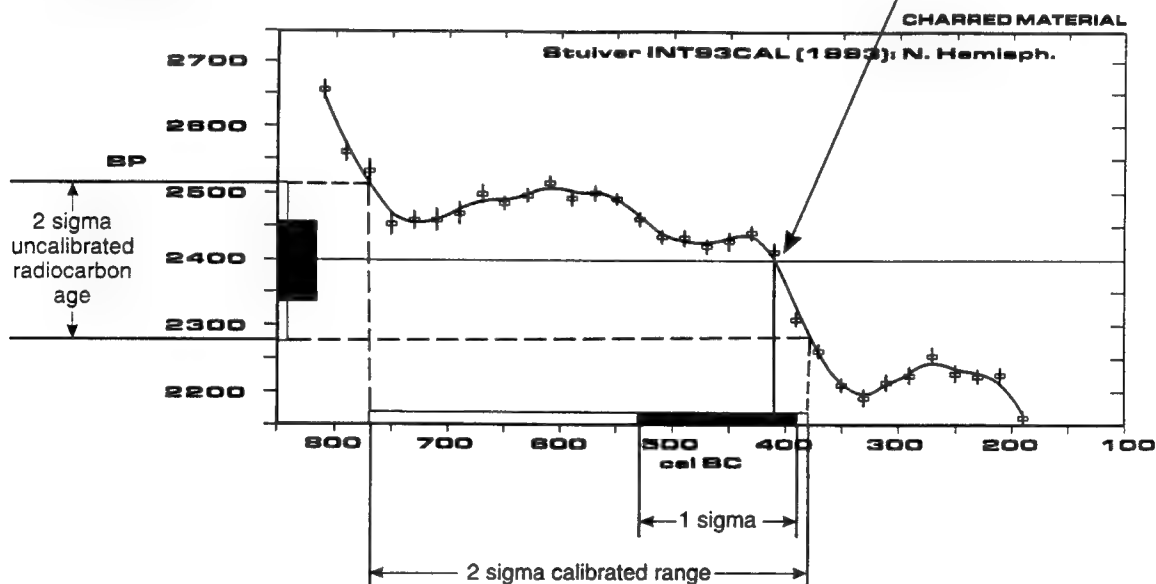
cal BC 410

The intercept between the radiocarbon age & the calibrated calendar time scale curve

The calibration result of the radiocarbon age ± 1 sigma

1 sigma calibrated result:
(68% probability)

cal BC 530 to 390



References:

- Vogel, J. C., Fuls, A., Visser, E. and Becker, B., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 33(1), p73-86
 Talma, A. S. and Vogel, J. C., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(2), p317-322
 Stuiver, M., Long, A., Kra, R. S. and Devine, J. M., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(1)

Results prepared by:

Beta Analytic, Inc., 4985 S.W. 74th Court, Miami, Florida 33155

Reporting results (recommended):

1. List the radiocarbon age with its associated 1 sigma standard deviation in a table and designate it as such.
2. Discussion of ages in the text should focus on the 2 sigma calibrated range.

APPENDIX B
LEGAL DESCRIPTIONS OF LAND SITUATED
ALONG THE SURVEY ROUTE

Legal Descriptions of Land Situated along the Survey Route

USGS Map	County	Township South	Range East	Section
White Sands	Dona Ana	22	5	11
				13
				14
				7
White Sands NE	Otero	22	6	18
				7
				6
				5
				8
				9
				4
				10
		21	6	11
				15
				2
				35
				26
				23
				22
				15
Lake Lucero SE	Otero	21	6	14
				11
				11
				2
		20	6	35
				26
				23
				14
		19	6	11
				2
				35
				26
				25
				27
Lake Lucero NE	Otero	19	6	27
				28
				26
				25
		19	7	24
				19
				18
				7
				8
Foster Lake	Otero	19	7	8
				8

USGS Map	County	Township South	Range East	Section
				5
				4
		18	7	33
				28
				27
Foster Lake	Otero	18	7	22
				23
				14
Garton Lake	Otero	18	7	14
				11
				12
				1
		18	8	6
		17	8	31
				32
				29
				20
				17
				8
				9
				4
Holloman	Otero	17	8	4
		16	8	33
				34
Malone Draw	Otero	16	8	34
				33
				28
Lost River	Otero	16	8	28
				21
				17
				8
				5
		15	8	about 2.3 miles unplatted
Tularosa Peak	Otero	15	8	about 2.5 miles unplatted
		14	8	35
				26
				27
				22
				21
				20
				19
				18
				23
				24
				14
				11
				2
		14	7	13
Fifteenmile Lake	Otero	14	7	13

USGS Map	County	Township South	Range East	Section
				14
				15
				10
				9
				8
Fifteenmile Lake	Otero	14	7	7
				6
				4
	Sierra	14	6	1
				12
				2
				3
Lumley Lake	Sierra	14	6	3
				4
				10
				5
				6
Lumley Lake NW	Sierra	14	6	6
		13	6	31
		13	5	about 2.1 miles unplatted
Bitter Creek	Otero	14	8	2
		13	8	35
				26
				27
				22
				23
				21
				16
				17
				7
				8
				6
				14
				11
				2
				1
		12	8	36
				25
		13	7	1
		12	7	36
Lumley Lake NE	Otero	12	7	36
				35
				26
		13	7	1
				2
				3
				10
				15
				22

USGS Map	County	Township South	Range East	Section
				27
				34
		14	7	3
				4
Three Rivers SW	Otero	12	8	25
				24
Three Rivers SW	Otero	12	8	13
				12
				1
		11	8	36
				12
		11	9	31
				19
				18
				7
Three Rivers	Otero	11	9	31
				32
				30
				19
Three Rivers NW	Otero	11	8	12
				1
	Lincoln	10	8	32
				31
				30
				19
				18
				7
				6
		9	8	31
				32
				29
		9	7	26
				27
				34
				33
		10	7	about 1.7 miles unplatted
Bull Gap	Lincoln	9	8	28
				29
Oscura	Lincoln	9	8	29
				28
Bull Gap SW	Lincoln	9	8	29
				30
			1	9
		9	7	24
				25
				26
				13
				14
				11

USGS Map	County	Township South	Range East	Section
				2
				3
		8	7	34
				27
				22
				21
				16
Bull Gap SW	Lincoln	9	8	9
				8
Mound Springs	Lincoln	10	6	about 5.3 miles unplatted
				30
				31
Red Canyon	Lincoln	8	7	8
				5
				6
		7	7	32
	Socorro	7	7	20
				19
Oscura Peak	Socorro	7	7	31
				30
				19
		6	7	24
				13
				12
				11
				10
				3
				4
				5
				6
		6	6	31
Garden Spring	Socorro	6	6	31
Canyon		6	5	25
Wrye Peak SW	Socorro	6	5	25
				26
				23
				22
				27
				34
				31
				30
		6	4	24
				13
				14
Cerro De La	Socorro	6	4	14
Campana SE				15
				16
				17

USGS Map	County	Township South	Range East	Section
Cerro De La Campana SE	Socorro	6	3	18
				12
				11
				10
				10
				9
				8
				4
				5
				34
Trinity Site	Socorro	6	5	33
				32
				31
				4
				5
				5

APPENDIX C
UTM LOCATIONS OF THE SURVEY ROUTE

UTM Locations of the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
White Sands	368450	3585850	LC32
	368450	3585900	
	368550	3585850	Tower
	368550	3585900	
	368550	3585750	
	368600	3585750	
	368650	3585680	
	368700	3585680	
	368650	3585550	
	368720	3585610	
	370250	3585550	
	370250	3585600	
	370350	3585500	LC33
	370350	3585400	
	370600	3585400	
	370600	3585500	
	370720	3585800	
	370720	3585900	
White Sands NE	370720	3585820	Vega
	370720	3585910	
	372200	3587780	
	372200	3587820	LA 104275
	372500	3587820	
	372810	3587780	
	372900	3587820	
	372810	3587150	LA 104276
	372900	3587200	
	374620	3587150	
	374550	3587200	
	374620	3587450	
	374560	3587500	LA 104277
	374860	3587440	
	374880	3587500	LA 104277
	375000	3587250	
	375450	3586780	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
White Sands NE	375480	3586850	
	375680	3586770	
	375720	3586820	
	375750	3586750	
	375750	3586700	
	376850	3586600	
	376820	3586650	
	376940	3586620	
	376900	3585380	
	376950	3585380	
	377000	3586880	
	377000	3586930	
	377800	3586900	
	377750	3586940	
	377850	3592300	
	377900	3592350	
	376400	3592900	
	376400	3592950	
	376200	3592600	
	376200	3592650	
	376050	3592900	NE50
Lake Lucero SE	375100	3592900	
	375400	3592900	
	375400	3592950	
	377850	3594900	
	377900	3594900	
	377900	3597000	
	377950	3797000	
	378150	3606000	LA 104278
	378200	3603700	LA 106534
	378200	3606000	
	378250	3609130	
	378300	3609200	
	378250	3609300	
	378150	3609200	HELSTF Gate

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
	378100	3609220	
Lake Lucero NE	375220	3611200	Mar Site
	275220	3611250	
	381920	3613140	BM 3964 along HWY 70
	381900	3613100	
Foster Lake	385050	3619250	BM 3971 along HWY 70
	385100	3619220	
	388200	3623980	BM 4004 along HWY 70
	388220	3623970	
Garton Lake	390000	3626920	Border Patrol Station
	390000	3626900	
	390300	3627160	White Sands Monument
	390300	3627130	
	393580	3629100	
	393600	3629120	
	393550	3629500	
	393600	3629500	
	393650	3634150	
	393700	3634200	
	393400	3634600	Along Range Road 9
	393350	3634600	
	393700	3635100	Along Range Road 9
	393680	3635140	
	393700	3635800	Along Range Road 9
	393690	3635840	
	394300	3636500	
	394320	3636550	
Holloman	395400	3637550	
	395460	3637600	
	395500	3637650	King 1
	395500	3637700	
Malone Draw	395000	3639000	
Lost River	394550	3640300	Road Intersection
	394600	3640300	
	393820	3642450	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
Tularosa Peak	393860	3642450	
	393880	3649500	
	393850	3649490	
	393180	3651050	
	393220	3651050	
	393300	3651650	Sheep Camp Draw
	393340	3651630	
	393850	3653300	
	393900	3652300	
	393200	3653300	
	393250	3653300	
	393180	3653720	
	393230	3653720	
	392900	3654900	
	392940	3654920	
	392650	3655330	Holloman boundary line crosses road
	392700	3655330	
	392550	3655500	
	392600	3655500	
	392550	3656100	
	392600	3656100	
	392150	3657600	
	392200	3657600	
	392150	3658720	Junction 9
	392200	3658720	
	389380	3660580	
	389380	3660630	
	389000	3660550	
	389000	3660600	
	388900	3660650	
	388900	3660700	
	387400	3660790	
	387400	3660840	
	384700	3662000	
	384700	3662050	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
Fifteenmile Lake	392700	3661350	
	392750	3661350	
	392150	3664000	
	392300	3664000	
	382900	3662570	
	382900	3662620	
	376550	3664650	
	376550	3664700	
	374800	3664700	
	374800	3664750	
	373400	3665350	
	373400	3665400	
	372900	3665450	
	372930	3665400	
	372900	3665180	Salt Creek
	372920	3665210	
	372000	3665200	
	372000	3665250	
	374200	3665150	
	374200	3665200	
	375150	3665070	
	375150	3665120	
	376350	3664700	
	376350	3664750	
	378800	3664650	
	378800	3664700	RR6 & RR17
	379050	3665600	
	379100	3665600	
Lumley Lake	372100	3665070	
	372100	3665120	
	370000	3665100	Change side of road
	370000	3665300	
	367720	3665200	
	367720	3665250	
	367200	3665650	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
Lumley Lake NW	367200	3665700	
	366650	3666000	
	366700	3666040	
	361200	3669750	Rhodes Canyon Range Center
Bitter Creek	361210	3669800	
	391850	3666300	Cowan Site
	391900	3666300	
	391490	3666230	
	391530	3666250	
	390950	3668700	
	391000	3668700	
	391080	3668900	
	391130	3668900	
	390850	3668500	
	390900	3668520	
	387450	3673600	
	387480	3673640	
	387100	3673830	LA 104279
	386600	3674080	
	382620	3674120	
	383600	3676450	RR9 & RR6
	383630	3676480	
	383550	3676420	Both sides of road going N/W
	383580	3676460	
	391180	3669200	
	391230	3669200	
	392380	3672050	Rita Site
	392430	3672050	
	392280	3673200	
	392330	3673200	
	392900	3675100	
	392950	3675100	
	394300	3676250	Black Site
	394300	3676300	
	394450	3676280	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
Lumley Lake NE	394490	3676300	
	394480	3679000	
	394530	3679000	
	379200	3665800	
	379220	3665760	
	381200	3669100	
	381250	3669100	
	380550	3675250	
	380600	3675200	
	383500	3676380	
	383500	3676420	
	383500	3676500	
	383500	3676550	
	381480	3678200	
	381490	3678220	
	382000	3676750	LA 104280
	381600	3678350	Dead Horse
	381610	3678390	
	381520	3678200	
	381540	3678240	
	383500	3676580	
	383490	3676600	
Three Rivers SW	394480	3680000	
	394530	3680000	
	394520	3681700	LA 104281
	394520	3684000	LA 104282
	394500	3686950	
	394550	3687000	
	395200	3686950	
	395200	3687000	
	395200	3690810	
	395250	3690850	
	394480	3693200	
	394500	3693220	
	395400	3686950	
Three Rivers			

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
Three Rivers NW	395400	3687000	
	396250	3686950	Russ Site
	396250	3687000	
	396190	3687100	
	396220	3687130	
	395950	3687730	
	396000	3687750	
	395720	3687800	
	395740	3687820	
	395390	3689900	LA 104283
	395430	3689940	
	394400	3694600	
	394450	3694610	
	393900	3695400	
	393920	3695420	
	393780	3695440	
	393820	3695460	Gill Site
	393450	3696800	BM4401
	393500	3696810	
	393350	3697350	Gilliand Well
	393400	3697350	
	392960	3698250	BM4417
	393000	3698250	
	392580	3699100	
	392630	3699100	
	393150	3704720	
	393200	3704720	
	394050	3705580	
	394090	3705550	
	395010	3705810	
	395020	3705790	
	395400	3706430	
	395390	3706400	
	389200	3706550	
	389180	3706600	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
	384200	3703450	
	384180	3703490	
Oscura	395900	3706880	
	395870	3706900	
	395600	3706550	
	395560	3706590	
Bull Gap	396420	3707330	RR8 & RR312
	396430	3707410	
	395600	3707550	
	395600	3707600	
Bull Gap SW	395400	3707600	
	395400	3707650	
	394650	3707620	
	394650	3707660	
	394100	3707880	
	394100	3707930	
	393300	3707630	
	393300	3707680	
	392950	3708400	
	392990	3708400	
	392600	3708500	
	392580	3708550	
	392200	3708550	
	392200	3708600	
	391950	3708300	
	391950	3708350	
	391500	3708200	BM4541
	391500	3708300	Line crosses road
	391200	3708050	
	391200	3708100	
	391180	3707800	
	391230	3707800	
	390500	3707300	Line crosses road
	390500	3707400	
	390200	3707200	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
	390200	3707250	
	391200	3707840	
	391210	3707860	
	391100	3708080	Line crosses road
	391110	3708130	
	391380	3708170	
	391400	3708220	
	390600	3711700	
	390650	3711700	
	389750	3712200	
	389800	3712200	
	388780	3714700	
	388830	3714700	
	387870	3718500	
	387920	3718500	
	386550	3719800	
	386600	3719800	
	386100	3720920	BM5173
	386150	3720920	
Mound Springs	383700	3703100	
	383700	3703150	
	375700	3698030	
	375700	3698080	
	373300	3696570	RR8 & RR7
	373300	3696620	
Red Canyon	385800	3721400	
	385850	3721400	
	384300	3723700	
	384350	3723700	
	384100	3725300	
	384150	3725300	
	384150	3728600	
	384200	3728600	
Oscura Peak	384000	3726400	
	384050	3726400	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
	384100	3727700	
	384150	3727700	
	384100	3728860	
	384100	3728910	
	383400	3729250	
	383400	3729300	
	382700	3729270	
	382700	3729320	
	382500	3730050	
	382520	3730100	
	381700	3730500	
	381700	3730550	
	381450	3731650	
	381450	3731700	
	380800	3731900	BM6521
	380820	3731930	
	380500	3732150	
	380500	3732200	
	379500	3732860	
	379500	3732810	
	378850	3733000	LA 104284
	378550	3733050	
	377600	3734400	
	377600	3734450	
	376700	3734050	
	376700	3734100	
	375600	3734040	
	375600	3734090	
	374900	3733750	
	374900	3733800	
	374300	3733300	Heliport
	374300	3733350	
	373650	3734800	
	373700	3734800	
Garden Spring	373050	3735200	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
Canyon	373100	3735200	
	372650	3735650	
	372650	3735700	
Wrye Peak SW	370560	3736700	
	370650	3736750	
	369550	3737600	
	369600	3737600	
	369500	3737200	
	369550	3737200	
	368550	3736100	
	368600	3736100	
	368200	3735250	
	368250	3735250	
	364100	3735250	
	364150	3735250	
	363300	3737450	LA 104286
	363350	3737450	
	362500	3739460	
	362550	3739460	LA 104426
	361400	3739760	
	361400	3739810	
Trinity Site	367900	3734500	
	363540	3734500	LA 106535
	367950	3734500	
	367900	3734000	
	367900	3734050	
	367450	3733350	
	367480	3733380	
	363600	3733850	
Cerro De La Campana SE	363630	3733890	
	360700	3739800	
	360700	3739850	
	349730	3740670	
	349730	3740720	
	349600	3740800	

UTM Designations along the Survey Route

Quad Map	Easting	Northing	Comment
Cerro De La Campana SE	349620	3740830	
	349220	3741240	
	349240	3741260	
	347900	3741920	Crosses road
	347950	3741950	
	347300	3742800	Stallion Range Center
	347320	3742850	

APPENDIX D

**SITE AND ISOLATED ARTIFACT DATA
WITH ARTIFACT CODING FORM**

Coding Form

Column 1: Artifact Type

Column 2: Artifact Type Code

1 - angular debris	21 - one-hand mano	31 - expedient core	41 - plain grey/white ware
2 - flake	22 - two-hand mano	32 - single platform core	42 - Black-on-White (name type)
3 - core	23 - slab metate	33 - multiple platform core	43 - Chupadero Whiteware
4 - uniface	24 - trough metate	34 - bidirectional core	44 - plain brown (El Paso-like)
5 - scraper	25 - basin metate	35 - bifacial core	45 - plain brown (Jornada-like)
6 - biface	26 - pestle	36 -	46 - fine, hard, plain brown
7 - projectile point	27 - mortar	37 - round hammerstone	47 - El Paso decorated
8 -	28 -	38 - angular hammerstone	48 - Three Rivers Redware
9 - other	29 - other	39 - other	49 - other

Column 3: Material Type

1 - Chert	6 - Quartzite coarse	11 - Silicious Basalt	16 - Schist
2 - Chalcedony	7 - Siltstone	12 - Vesicular Basalt	
3 - Petrified Wood	8 - Obsidian	13 - Limestone	
4 - Rhyolite Chert	9 - Rhyolite	14 - Sandstone	
5 - Quartzite, fine	10 - Andesite	15 - Granitics	

Column 4: Portion of Flake

1 - whole	
2 - proximal	Ground stone
3 - distal	1 - whole
4 - lateral	2 - fragment
5 - medial	

Column 5: length (mm)

Column 6: Width (mm)

Column 7: Thickness (mm)

Column 8: Platform

- 1 - absent/none
- 2 - cortical
- 3 - single facet
- 4 - multiple facet
- 5 - collapsed

Column 9: Dorsal Surface

- 1 - n.a.
- 2 - cortical
- 3 - unidirectional
- 4 - multidirectional
- 5 - unidirectional w/ cortex
- 6 - multidirectional w/ cortex

Core / Hammerstone Surface

- 1 - smooth, stream worn
- 2 - angular rough

Column 10: Percent Dorsal Cortex

- 0 - none
- 1 - 1 to 19%
- 2 - 20 to 39%
- 3 - 40 to 59 %
- 4 - 60 to 79%
- 5 - 80 to 100%

Ground stone Use
unifacial
bifacial
multifacial

Core / Hammerstone Total Cortex

- 0 - none
- 1 - 1 to 19%
- 2 - 20 to 39%
- 3 - 40 to 59%
- 4 - 60 to 79%
- 5 - 80 to 100%

Column 11: Retouch/Use

- 1 - none
- 2 - unifacial
- 3 - unifacial (two sides)
- 4 - bifacial

Ground stone Wear
striations
polish
other

Core Wear

- 1 - none
- 2 - uneven/ marginal
- 3 - uniform battering/edge rounding

Column 12: Locus -

Retouch/Use

- 1 - none
- 2 - multiedge
- 3 - proximal
- 4 - distal
- 5 - lateral

Ground stone Shape
Manos flat/flat
flat/convex
convex/convex
Metates ovoid
rectilinear

Column 13: Edge Angle rounded to nearest 5'

Column 14: Lipping

- 1 - absent
- 2 - present

Column 15: Comments

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Isolated Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
IO# 1 METATE	23	WHITE SANDS 15	NE	North: 6	5	3	East: 371280	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE	4	1			
IO# 2 HAMMERSTONE FCR	38 49	WHITE SANDS 15 15	NE	North: 7	4	3	East: 371400	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE					3 FRAGMENTS
IO# 3 METATE FCR	23 49	WHITE SANDS 14 15	NE	North: 1	2	1	East: 371480	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE		1			2 FRAGMENTS 4 FRAGMENTS
IO# 4 FCR UNIFACE	49 4	WHITE SANDS 13 5	NE	North: 5	2	1	East: 371710	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE		2			12 FRAGMENTS DORSAL/LATERAL
IO# 5 CERAMIC FLAKE	44 2	WHITE SANDS 1	NE	North: 3	2	1	East: 371970	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE					UNKNOWN VESSEL FORM GREEN BANDED
IO# 6 FLAKE	2	WHITE SANDS 9	NE	North: 4	2	1	East: 372030	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE	4				
IO# 7 FCR	49	WHITE SANDS 15	NE	North: 37	24	16	East: 372190	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE					2 FRAGMENTS
IO# 8 FLAKE	2	WHITE SANDS 5	NE	North: 37	24	16	East: 372850	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE	3	4	65		POSSIBLE SCRAPER
IO# 9 CORE	32	WHITE SANDS 1	NE	North: 39	30	30	East: 372850	Veg Zone: 3	MESQUITE	1	2			BLADE

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Isolated Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Cortex	Dorsal /Use	Retouch	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
FCR	49	15													2 FRAGMENTS
IO# 10	Quad: WHITE SANDS NE														
MANO	21	16		12	10	2	374200	Veg Zone: 3	1	MESQUITE					ONE HANDED
IO# 11	Quad: WHITE SANDS NE														
METATE	23	14		12	6	2	374650	Veg Zone: 3	1	MESQUITE		1			GREEN, FRAGMENT
IO# 12	Quad: WHITE SANDS NE														
FCR	49	15					377700	Veg Zone: 3		MESQUITE					2 SMALL FRAGMENTS
IO# 13	Quad: WHITE SANDS NE														
FLAKE	2	13	1	2	3	1	376650	Veg Zone: 3	1	MESQUITE				2	
IO# 14	Quad: WHITE SANDS NE														
FLAKE	2	2	1	16	14	4	377130	Veg Zone: 3	1	MESQUITE					50CM CONCENTRATION
FLAKE	2	1	4	17	13	2	2	4						2	TAN
FLAKE	2	1	2				4								BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	14	10	1	4								GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	2				5								GRAY
ANG DEBRIS	1	17													
IO# 15	Quad: WHITE SANDS NE														
CORE	32	13		8	6	3	373400	Veg Zone: 3		MESQUITE					
METATE	23	15		6	4	3								2	
IO# 16	Quad: LAKE LUCERO SE														
ANG DEBRIS	1	1					378000	Veg Zone: 3		MESQUITE					
ANG DEBRIS	1	13													
ANG DEBRIS	1	13													

Date: 06/16/95

1114-040 White Sands Missile Range

Isolated Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
IO# 17 FLAKE	2	LAKE LUCERO SE 1	3	North- ing: 3598910	East- ing: 378000			Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE 4		1	1			
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2					2	2	2				BIFACIAL
IO# 18 CERAMIC CORE	32	1		4	3	3								9 SHERDS WHITE
FLAKE	2	1	1	12	8	1	4	4			2			BROWN
IO# 19 FLAKE	2	LAKE LUCERO NE 1	1	North- ing: 3611200	East- ing: 379590	11	2	4	1				1	BROWN/BLACK
IO# 20 CERAMIC		FOSTER LAKE 44		North- ing: 3620300	East- ing: 385710			Veg Zone: 5 4-WING SALT BUSH						EL PASO BROWN
IO# 21 FLAKE	2	LOST RIVER 1	4	North- ing: 3640400	East- ing: 394530	3	1							BROWN
IO# 22 METATE	23	BITTER CREEK 14		North- ing: 3674000	East- ing: 386810	12	4	Veg Zone: 1 4-WING SALT BUSH		2				
IO# 23 METATE FLAKE	23	LUMLEY LAKE NE 14		North- ing: 3675650	East- ing: 381510			Veg Zone: 1 4-WING SALT BUSH		2				5 SMALL FRAGMENTS BROWN
IO# 24 FLAKE	2	LUMLEY LAKE NE 1	1	North- ing: 3666600	East- ing: 379610	28	20	Veg Zone: 1 4-WING SALT BUSH		1				GREEN
ANG DEBRIS	1		1			10	5	4	1					GREEN/GRAY

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Isolated Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment			
IO# 25 PROJ. POINT	7	1	3	20	14	6	Easting: 375280	Veg Zone: 1 4-WING SALT BUSH							PINK RHYOLITIC		
IO# 26 METATE	23	6	2	Northing: 3599870				Easting: 378030	Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE					2	2	FRAGMENT	
IO# 27 METATE	23	14	2	Northing: 3601760				Easting: 378080	Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE					2	2	FRAGMENT	
IO# 28 FLAKE	2	5	1	55	45	23	Easting: 378090	4	1	1	1		1				
IO# 29 GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2	Northing: 3704230				Easting: 385490	Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE					1	2		
IO# 30 FLAKE	2	1	1	22	19	6	Easting: 396860	4	Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE			2	2	5	45	1	GRAY
IO# 31 METATE	23	14	2	Northing: 3706720				Easting: 396730	Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE					2	2	MARGINAL FRAGMENT	
IO# 32 FLAKE	2	1	1	25	18	3	Easting: 392920	Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE			1	1	1	1	JASPER RED		
IO# 33 BIFACE	6	2		Northing: 3693290				Easting: 394490	1	Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE			4	1	1	GRAY	
IO# 34 FLAKE	2	1	3	Northing: 3691800				Easting: 394930	5	3	2	5		GREY/WHITE			

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Isolated Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
IO# 35	PROJ. POINT	THREE RIVERS	7	17	1	Northing: 3688990	Easting: 395520	Veg Zone: 1	CREOSOTE					COLLECTED #2
IO# 36	FLAKE	THREE RIVERS	2	1	5	Northing: 3687700	Easting: 395990	Veg Zone: 1	CREOSOTE	6	3	1	1	GRAY
IO# 37	GROUNDSTONE	THREE RIVERS	23	14	2	Northing: 3687300	Easting: 396090	Veg Zone: 1	CREOSOTE	1	2			
IO# 38	FLAKE	THREE RIVERS	2	2	1	Northing: 3686950	Easting: 396010	Veg Zone: 1	CREOSOTE	6	3	1	1	2
IO# 39	MANO	THREE RIVERS	21	15	1	Northing: 3686000	Easting: 395500	Veg Zone: 1	CREOSOTE	1	2		1	
	MANO		21	15	1	98	64	45	1	2		1		
						60	52	45	1	2		1		
IO# 40	MANO	THREE RIVERS SW	21	15	2	Northing: 3686000	Easting: 394970	Veg Zone: 1	CREOSOTE	2	2		1	
	METATE		23	14	2			2	2	2		1		
	FLAKE		2	1	2		3	3					1	GRAY
	FLAKE		2	1	3			4						GRAY
	FLAKE		2	1	2		5	4		1			1	DARK BROWN
IO# 41	CORE	THREE RIVERS SW	32	5		Northing: 3685610	Easting: 394520	Veg Zone: 1	CREOSOTE	2	4			
IO# 42	FLAKE	BITTER CREEK	2	1	1	Northing: 3677780	Easting: 394490	Veg Zone: 1	MESQUITE	3			1	LIGHT GRAY
	PESTLE		26	16	1		6	2						SCHIST
	FLAKE		2	1	1		11	3					2	BLACK
							19	21		3				

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Isolated Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
IO# 43 FLAKE	Quad: BITTER CREEK 2	1	3	Northing: 3677800	Easting: 394490			Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 4	1	1	1			BLACK
IO# 44 GROUNDSTONE	Quad: BITTER CREEK 25	14	2	Northing: 3677900	Easting: 394490			Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 2	2	2	3			GRAY
IO# 45 MANO	Quad: BITTER CREEK 22	15	2	Northing: 3677910	Easting: 394490			Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 1	2	2				
IO# 46 GROUNDSTONE	Quad: BITTER CREEK 25	15	2	Northing: 3677930	Easting: 394490			Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 1	2	2				BASIN FRAGMENT
IO# 47 CORE	Quad: BITTER CREEK 32	1		Northing: 3677950	Easting: 394490			Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 2	5	2				
IO# 48 HAMMERSTONE	Quad: BITTER CREEK 38	1		Northing: 3678980	Easting: 394490			Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 2	5					BLACK
IO# 49 MANO	Quad: THREE RIVERS SW 21	15		Northing: 3683000	Easting: 394500			Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE						MARGINAL
IO# 50 FLAKE MANO	Quad: THREE RIVERS SW 2 21	2 15	2	Northing: 3683200 30	Easting: 394500 7	2		Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 1					1	ONE HANDED
IO# 51 FLAKE	Quad: THREE RIVERS SW 2	1		Northing: 3683270	Easting: 394500	2		Veg Zone: 1 MESQUITE 3					2	GRAY

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
IO# 52 METATE	Quad: OSCURA PEAK 23	5		Northing: 3733960 11	5	1		Easting: 376270 1		Veg Zone: 7 JUNIPER 2				GRAY
IO# 53 FLAKE FLAKE	Quad: OSCURA PEAK 2 2	5 5	2 3	Northing: 3734600			Easting: 377400 2			Veg Zone: 7 JUNIPER 4 3	1 1	1 1	2 2	GRAY/GRAY GREEN/GRAY
IO# 54 CORE FLAKE	Quad: OSCURA PEAK 35 2	1 1	3	Northing: 3734480			Easting: 377800			Veg Zone: 7 JUNIPER 2 4	1 1		2	WHITE WHITE
IO# 55 FLAKE	Quad: RED CANYON 2	5	3	Northing: 3723100			Easting: 384820			Veg Zone: 6 CREOSOTE 4	1	1		GREEN/GRAY
IO# 56 FLAKE	Quad: BULL GAP SW 2	1	3	Northing: 3717460			Easting: 388220			Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE 3	1	1		TAN/GRAY
IO# 57 FLAKE	Quad: BULL GAP SW 2	1	3	Northing: 3717920			Easting: 388040			Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE 3	1	1		WHITE
IO# 58 FLAKE FLAKE	Quad: BULL GAP SW 2 2	1 1	1 5	Northing: 3718530 39	25	8	Easting: 387880 5			Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE 4 4	1 1	1 1	1	GRAY
IO# 59 FLAKE FLAKE	Quad: BULL GAP SW 2 2	1 9	1 2	Northing: 3712580 32	16	5	Easting: 389600 4			Veg Zone: 1 CREOSOTE 4 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	GRAY TAN, HEAT TREATED?
IO# 60 CORE	Quad: CERRO DELA CAMPANASE 34	2		Northing: 3739400			Easting: 358900 2			Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE 4	1	1		

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Isolated Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
IO# 61 GROUNDSTONE	Quad: WRYE 23	PEAK SW 5	2	Northing: 3735760	Easting: 363500			Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE 1	2					GREEN
IO# 62 CERAMIC METATE	Quad: LAKE 44 23	LUCERO SE 15		Northing: 3603580	Easting: 378180			Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE						JAR UNIFACIAL JASPER
FLAKE	2	1	1		3									
FLAKE	2	1						1						
FLAKE	2	1	1	12	10	2	1							
IO# 63 UNIFACE	Quad: LAKE 2	LUCERO SE 1	1	Northing: 3601140	Easting: 378180			Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE				70		
IO# 64 FLAKE	Quad: LAKE 2	LUCERO SE 1	1	Northing: 3601530	Easting: 378140		3	Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE				70		
IO# 65 FLAKE	Quad: LAKE 2	LUCERO SE 3	2	Northing: 3601100	Easting: 378110		5	Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE	3					
IO# 66 FLAKE	Quad: LAKE 2	LUCERO SE 1	1	Northing: 3601010	Easting: 378110		4	Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE	2	70				
IO# 67 GROUNDSTONE	Quad: LAKE 23	LUCERO SE 15		Northing: 3600900	Easting: 378110			Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE						SLAB
IO# 68 HAMMERSTONE	Quad: LAKE 38	LUCERO SE 1		Northing: 3600690	Easting: 378110			Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE						4CM DIAMETER

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Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment
IO# 69 GROUNDSTONE	23	LAKE LUCERO	SE	Northing: 3600600		Easting: 378100		Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE						BASIN?
IO# 70 PROJ. POINT	7	LAKE LUCERO	SE	Northing: 3600290		Easting: 378110		Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE						COLLECTED
IO# 71 FLAKE	2	LAKE LUCERO	SE	Northing: 3599270		Easting: 378080		Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE	3					
IO# 72 CORE	32	LAKE LUCERO	SE	Northing: 3598500		Easting: 378060	3	Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE	20					BLACK
IO# 73 FLAKE	2	WHITE SANDS	NE	Northing: 3595040		Easting: 378000	1	Veg Zone: 3 MESQUITE	3					GRAY
IO# 74 FLAKE	2	LAKE LUCERO	SE	Northing: 3600380		Easting: 378130		Veg Zone: 5 MESQUITE	3					
FLAKE	2			22	24	4							1	GRAY
FLAKE	2			28	14	2	3							GRAY
PROJ. POINT	7													

* PROJ. POINT = PROJECTILE POINT

ANG. DEBRIS = ANGULAR DEBRIS

FCR = FIRE CRACKED ROCK

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Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
LA 104275	Sample Area: A													
FLAKE	2	4	1	21	18	3	3	4		1	1		2	4X6M AREA N/S
FLAKE	2	5	1	43	41	15	2	6	1	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	13	1	45	33	11	3	2	5	1	1		2	
GROUNDSTONE	29	6	2						1	2			2	
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
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CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
FLAKE	2	4	1	24	20	4	3	2	5	1	1		1	
CORE	34	4						2	2	2				
HAMMERSTONE	38	13						2	5					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	17												
FLAKE	2	17	1	31	33	9	5	2	5	1	1		1	
CORE	34	4						2		1				
FLAKE	2	4	1	29	22	6	2	2	5	1	1		1	
MANO	29	6	2						2	2	1			
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				
LA 104275 Sample Area: B														
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN

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Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	29	6	2						2	2	2			EL PASO BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2						1	2				
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						3	2				
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
FLAKE	2	4	1	30	29	6	2	2	5	1	1		1	
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
FLAKE	2	1	1	23	10	3	5	6	2	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	4	3					3		1	1			
FLAKE	2	1	2				5	3		1	1			
GROUNDSTONE	29	6	2						2	2				
FLAKE	2	4	1	33	22	11	2	3	1	1	1		2	
FLAKE	2	1	3					1		1	1			
HAMMERSTONE	39	17						2	1	3				BATTERED EDGES
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2						2	2	2			
CORE	34	4						2	1	2				
LA 104276	Sample Area: A													
DRILL	9	1	3					1		4		50		25% SITE SAMPLE
METATE	29	15	2						2	2	2			FCR

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1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
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Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Context	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
FLAKE	2	9	5				1	1		2	5		1	
METATE	29	15	2						1	2				
ANG. DEBRIS	1	9							3	1				
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2							2	1				
METATE	23	15	2						2	2	2			IN TANK TRACK
CERAMIC	43													EL PASO BROWN
METATE	29	15	2						1	2				FCR
METATE	29	15	2						1	2				FCR
FLAKE	2	4	5					6	1	1	1			
FLAKE	2	4	2				2	4		1	1		2	
FLAKE	2	4	1	25	16	5	5	4		1	1		2	
METATE	23	15	2						1	2				FCR
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1								1	1			
MANO	29	15	2						2	2	1			
CERAMIC	44													
GROUNDSTONE	29	6	2						1	2				EL PASO BROWN
RIM SHERD	49													
RIM SHERD	49													
FLAKE	2	1	2				4	4		1	1		2	
MANO	21	15	2						2	2	1			
UNIFACE	5	13		70	50	35	1	2	3	2	2	45	1	
FLAKE	2	13	3					4		1	1			
CERAMIC	43													EL PASO BROWN
LA 104277 Sample Area: A														
FLAKE	2	1	1	22	16	2	4	4		1	1		2	60% SITE SAMPLE
FLAKE	2	13	1	52	39	10	3	3		1	1		2	
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				FCR
GROUNDSTONE	29	14	2						1	2				SLAB METATE?
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5								2				

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Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
GROUNDSTONE	23	13	2						2	2				
ANG. DEBRIS	1	11												
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				SLAB METATE?
FLAKE	2	5	1	43	24	9	3	2	4	1	1		2	
FLAKE	2	1	1	23	25	4	3	4		1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	22	15	3	5	4		1	1		1	
FLAKE	1	4	1	45	23	13	3	3		1	1		1	
CORE	3	17						2	1					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
METATE	23	6	2						2	2				
CORE	2	4	2				5	2	5	1	1			
CORE	34	5							2	1				
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			
FLAKE	2	1	1	9	12	2	3	3		1	1			
FLAKE	2	1	1	5	5	1	5	1		1	1			
FLAKE	2	17	1	39	30	9	3	2	4	1	1			
LA 104278 Sample Area: A														
FLAKE	2	1		11	6	3	5	3		1	1			1% SITE SAMPLE
CORE	3	13							2	3				
FLAKE	2	1	4							2				
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1	1											
FLAKE	2	1	1	15	18	10	2	4					1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	19	14	4	4	5					1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	10	4	2	3	4						
ANG. DEBRIS	2	1												
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
FLAKE	2	1	1	8	12	1	3	5					2	
FLAKE	2	1	1	11	4	1	3	4					1	
FLAKE	2	1	4				3	4					1	

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Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
GROUNDSTONE	9	14							1		2			
GROUNDSTONE	23	14							2					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
FLAKE	2	13	1	16	16	4	3	4					2	
FLAKE	2	1	1	22	12	4	5	5		3			1	
FLAKE	2	5	1	16	18	4	3	5					1	
FLAKE	2	1					4	4						
FLAKE	2	1	1	12	9	3	3	4					2	
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
FLAKE	2	2	1	10	15	3	3	5					1	
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
FLAKE	2	1	1	11	4	2	3	5					2	
GROUNDSTONE	25	6	1						1					PECKED
GROUNDSTONE	29	14							1					PECKED
CORE	32	1							3					
FLAKE	2	2	1	17	13	2	5	5					2	
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	25	6							1					21 FRAGMENTS
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
FLAKE	2	1	1	15	31	11	3	4					1	
GROUNDSTONE	21	14												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
UNIFACE	5	5	1	5	3	1	5	4		3	2	60	1	
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
FLAKE	2	1	1	12	5	2	3	4					2	

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Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
GROUNDSTONE	29								1		1			6 FRAGMENTS
FLAKE	2	1	1	10	12	2	5	4					1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	19	13	3	3	5					1	
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2												
FLAKE	2	1	1	21	12	4	3	5					1	
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	29	16							1					
GROUNDSTONE	21	14							2					
FLAKE	2	1	1	16	14	6	3	4					1	
FLAKE	2	2	1	13	11	2	5	5					1	
FLAKE	2	2	1	9	12	2	4	4					1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	15	11	3	3	5	3				1	
FLAKE	2	2	4				3	4					2	
FLAKE	2	1	1	8	6	3	3	4					2	
CORE	3	1		22	24	13				3				
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2												
FLAKE	2	1	1	6	4	1	3	5					2	
FLAKE	2	1	1	23	11	5	5	5						
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	29	6							2					
FLAKE	2	1	1	16	10	2	4	4		4			2	
FLAKE	2	1	4				5						1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	10	11	1	3	4					1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	9	11	1	3	5					2	
FLAKE	2	1	1	13	9	2	3	5					1	
FLAKE	2	2	1	14	12	2	3	5					1	
FLAKE	2	1	2				3	5					1	

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Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					
GROUNDSTONE	29	6							1					
GROUNDSTONE	25	15							1					
GROUNDSTONE	21	6							2					SUBRECTANGULAR
LA 104279 Sample Area: A														
FLAKE	2	17	1	32	21	4	5	4		1	1		1	90% SITE SAMPLE
FLAKE	2	1	4					3		2	5			
FLAKE	2	13	5					6	2	1	1			
FLAKE	2	1	1	19	18	3	5	3		1	1		1	
ANG. DEBRIS	1	13							5					
CORE	34	13	5					2	2	2				HAMMERSTONE?
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2						1	3				SLAB
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	13							5					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2							2					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	17												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							5					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1								2				
FLAKE	2	9	1	43	49	9	2	4		2	1		1	
FLAKE	2	4	1	53	30	12	5	6	2	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	47	59	24	2	2	5	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	31	39	7	3	2	5	1	1		2	
FLAKE	2	1	1	24	32	9	3	2	4	1	1		2	
BIFACE	6	1	3							4	5	30		
FLAKE	2	1	2				4	4		1	1		1	

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Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
FLAKE	2	1	2				5	2	5	1	1		1	PROXIMAL/LATERAL
GROUNDSTONE	26	6	2						1	2				
GROUNDSTONE	29	15												PROBABLY SLAB
GROUNDSTONE	29	6	2						1	2				PROBABLY SLAB
ANG. DEBRIS	1	4							5					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	4							5					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
CORE	32	1												
FLAKE	2	13	1	16	19	3	2	2	5	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	31	10	2	2	3		1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	2	1	12	16	2	5	3		1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	2				2	3		1	1		1	
HAMMERSTONE	37	1					2	4						
LA 104280 Sample Area: A														
FLAKE	2	1	1	12	17	5	5	4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	3					5	1	1	1			BLACK
FLAKE	2	13	2				2	3		1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	17	12	5	2	4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	2				5	3		1	1		1	BROWN
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							2					BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	2				4	3		1	1		2	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	21	14	4	3	4		1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	36	29	12	2	5	1	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2						1	2				FLAT
GROUNDSTONE	29	15							1	2				MANO
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				MANO
FLAKE	2	1	1	36	31	9	3	4		1	1		2	BLACK

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Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
FLAKE	2	13	3					4		1	1			GRAY/BLACK YESO
FLAKE	2	1	3					1		1	1			WHITE
FLAKE	2	1	3					3		1	1			BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	3					1		1	1			GRAY/GREEN
FLAKE	2	1	1	13	13	4	3	4		1	1			ORANGE/RED
FLAKE	2	1	1	19	22	8	3	2	5	1	1			RED ABO
FLAKE	2	5	1	51	31	12	2	6	4	1	1		2	BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	4							5					GRAY/RED
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2							5					GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					SMALL FRAG
MANO	21	14	1	155	104	30			1	2	1			RED/BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2						1	2	1			
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2						1	2				
FLAKE	2	9	1	32	21	8	4	4		1	1		2	WHITE/GRAY
FLAKE	2	2	2				5	4		1	1			TAN/BROWN, UNIFACE
FLAKE	2	1	1	34	44	14	2	4		2	4	45	1	GRAY YESO
FLAKE	2	13	2				2	5	4	1	1		2	TAN/GRAY
FLAKE	2	2	2				2	2		1	1		1	TAN/WHITE
FLAKE	2	2	1	9	7	1	3	1		1	1		1	YESO
FLAKE	2	1	2				3	5	2	1	1		2	GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	1	8	5	1	3	4		1	1		1	YESO
FLAKE	2	1	3					3		1	1			BROWN
FLAKE	2	5	1	21	22	3	2	4		1	1		1	GREEN
FLAKE	1	5	1	13	11	3	5	3		1	1		1	WHITE
FLAKE	2	1	1	11	9	2	3	3		1	1		1	GREEN
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							5					GRAY/BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												YESO
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												GRAY/BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												GRAY/WHITE
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5												

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
CORE	34	13						2						
CORE	35	1						2	3					
CORE	33	1					2	2	2					GRAY/GREEN
FLAKE	2	13	1	31	22	6	2	2	4	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	10	5	1	3	1		1	1		1	GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			YESO
FLAKE	2	1	1	29	23	3	4	4		1	1		2	
FLAKE	2	1	2				3	4		1	1		1	YESO
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1						4	5					YESO
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5												WHITE
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5												
LA 104281 Sample Area: A														
CORE	34	5						2	2	2				GREEN/GRAY
CORE	34	17						2	1	2				FCR
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				FCR
GROUNDSTONE	29	15							2	2	2			FCR
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				GRAY
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2						2	2				TAN/PINK
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2						2	2				FCR
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2						2	2				METATE BASIN?
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2					2	2	2				
GROUNDSTONE	29	14	2						1	2				WHITE
METATE	25								1	2				
MANO	21	15						2	2	1				
METATE	25	15						1	2					GRAY/PURPLE
FLAKE	2	1	1	13	11	3	3	3		1	1		2	YESO
FLAKE	2	13	1	40	39	8	3	4		1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	2				2	6	2				1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	26	31	6	2	2	5	1	1		1	BLACK

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
FLAKE	2	17	4				5	4		1	1		1	GRAY/GREEN
FLAKE	2	1	1	20	16	5	5	6	4	1	1		1	BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							3					BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							2					BLACK/BROWN
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							5					BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	2							2					GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							2					BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							5					BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	8	5	1	5	1		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	3				5	4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	5	3					4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	3					4						
FLAKE	2	1	3					4						BLACK/BROWN
FLAKE	2	1	1	23	13	2	5	4	2	1	1		1	BLACK
PROJ. POINT	7	1	2					4		1	1			COLLECTED
FLAKE	2	1	1	10	14	2	3	3		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	2	1	24	28	8	1	4		4	3	45	1	BIFACE FLAKE
CERAMIC	43										3			EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
BIFACE	6	17	5									55		GRAY
FLAKE	4	17	3					4		4	5			GRAY/GREEN UNIFACE
HAMMERSTONE	37	1							3	3	5			BLACK
LA 104282	Sample Area: A													
PROJ. POINT	7	1	2				1			4	2	25		CORNER NOTCH GARY

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			WHITE
FLAKE	2	5	2				3	4		1	1		2	GRAY
FLAKE	2	9	1	23	22	9	2	4		1	1		1	GRAY
FLAKE	2	5	1	51	32	11	4	3	1	1	1		1	GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	2				2	3		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	21	22	10	4	4		1	1		2	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	2				5	4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	2				4	4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	3				3	3		2	5	50		BLACK
FLAKE	2	4	1	23	31	14	2	4	2	1	1		1	GRAY/BLACK
FLAKE	2	4	1	23	31	6	5	5	2	1	1		1	GRAY/WHITE
FLAKE	2	2	2				5	2	5	1	1		1	GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5												GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							3					GRAY/BROWN
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						1	2				FCR
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						2	2				FCR
GROUNDSTONE	29	15	2						3	2				FCR
HAMMERSTONE	37	7						1	3					GRAY
CORE	35	1						2	2					FCR
GROUNDSTONE	21	15	2						1	2	1			SMALL FRAGMENT
GROUNDSTONE	21	15	2						1	2	1			FCR
GROUNDSTONE	25	15	2						2	2	3			FCR
GROUNDSTONE	29	9	2						1	2	3			FCR
GROUNDSTONE	25	15	2						1	2				
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2						1	1				FCR
GROUNDSTONE	21	15	1	96	61	55			1	2	2			

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
FLAKE	2	1	1	36	20	9	2	6	4	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	1	5					4		1	1			
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			
FLAKE	2	7	1	44	51	11	5	6	4	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	4	1	36	35	15	3	4		1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	9	3					4		1	1			GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	5					1		1	1			BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	4				3	4		1	1		2	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	15	20	4	3	4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	22	11	4	3	4		1	1		1	GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							3					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							3					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							1					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							3					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							5					
LA 104283 Sample Area: A														
FLAKE	2	1	5					5	3	1	1			TAN
FLAKE	2	1	1	41	21	4	4	4	2	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	13	2				5	4		1	1		1	GRAY
FLAKE	2	4	1	21	23	9	2	6	3	1	1		1	GRAY
FLAKE	2	13	1	73	31	13	3	6	4	1	1		2	GRAY
FLAKE	2	13	1	54	42	19	3	6	5	2	5	45	1	GRAY
FLAKE	2	5	1	43	14	11	3	5	4	1	1		1	GRAY
FLAKE	2	13	5					4		1	1		1	GRAY/BROWN
FLAKE	2	1	2			8	4	4		1	1		2	GRAY
FLAKE	2	13	1	31	21		3	4		1	1		2	
FLAKE	2	1	2				5	4		1	1		1	GRAY

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
FLAKE	2	13	1	32	19	4	2	4		1	1		1	GRAY/BROWN BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					
ANG. DEBRIS	1	4							4					BLACK
CORE	35	13	3					2	1	1				GRAY/BROWN
GROUNDSTONE	23	6	2						2	2				FCR
LA 104284 Sample Area: A														
MANO	21	6	1	135	102	31			2	2	1			PINK/GRAY, 1 HANDED
CORE	33	1						2	1	1				GRAY
FLAKE	2	5	2				3	6	2	1	1		1	GRAY
LA 71166 Sample Area: A														
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5												
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5							2					GRAY/GREEN
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							1					GRAY
FLAKE	2	5	5					3	1	1	1			GRAY/GREEN
FLAKE	2	1	2					2	5	1	1		1	
FLAKE	2	9	4					5	2	1	1			
FLAKE	2	2	3					5	5	1	1			WHITE
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			GRAY
FLAKE	2	2	4					4		1	1			GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			GREEN/GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	3					6	1	1	1			GREEN/GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1	1			GRAY
FLAKE	2	13	1	33	31	5	5	4		1	1		1	TAN/GRAY
FLAKE	2	1	1	23	14	3	5	2	5	1	1		1	
MANO	21	1	2						2	2	1			TAN
CORE	32	1						2	3	1				TAN

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
LA 104286		Sample Area: A												
CORE	32	5						2	4	1	1			RED
FLAKE	2	1	3					4		1				TAN/ORANGE
FLAKE	2	1	1	13	20	4	2	3		1	1		1	TAN
FLAKE	2	1	1	11	12	2	4	4		1	1		1	BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	2				3	4		1	1		1	TAN
FLAKE	2	1	4					4		1	1			BLACK
FLAKE	2	5	3					4		1	1			RED
FLAKE	2	1	1	16	22	9	2	4		1	1		2	TAN
FLAKE	2	1	1	16	21	11	2	6	2	1	1		1	RED
FLAKE	2	1	2				4	4		1	1		1	GRAY
GROUNDSTONE	23	6	2						2	2				TAN
GROUNDSTONE	23	6	2						2	2				TAN
MANO	21	6	2						2	2				TAN
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2						1	2	1			FCR
GROUNDSTONE	21	14	2						1	2	1			SMALL
GROUNDSTONE	21	15	2						1	2	1			MANO FRAG
ANG. DEBRIS	1	4								2				RED/BROWN
ANG. DEBRIS	1	4								2				RED/BROWN
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												GRAY/BLACK
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1												GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5												RED
ANG. DEBRIS	1	5												EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	45													ABO RED
HAMMERSTONE	37	5	1	75	48	50		2	4	1				ABO RED
CORE	32	5						2	4	1				FCR SMALL
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2						1	2	1			GRAY
ANG. DEBRIS	1	1							4					BLACK
FLAKE	2	1	1	14	13	4	2	4		1	1		1	

Geo-Marine, Inc.
1114-040 White Sands Missile Range
Site Artifact Data

Artifact Type*	Artifact Code	Material Type	Portion of Flake	Length	Width	Thickness	Platform	Dorsal Surface	% Dorsal Cortex	Retouch /Use	Locus Use	Edge Angle	Lipping	Comment**
LA 104426	Sample Area: A													
HAMMERSTONE	37	1	1	8	8	4								ONE FLAT SIDE
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2											UNIFACIAL
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2											BIFACIAL
GROUNDSTONE	23	14	2											UNIFACIAL
GROUNDSTONE	21	14	2											BIFACIAL
GROUNDSTONE	21	14	2											UNIFACIAL
GROUNDSTONE	23	15	2											UNIFACIAL
FLAKE	2	1	2									40		BLACK/GRAY
FLAKE	2	5	1	23	17	3	5	2	2				1	
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
CERAMIC	44													EL PASO BROWN
FLAKE	2	1	1	15	9	4	2	2					1	
FLAKE	2	1	1	19	15	2	2	3						GRAY/PINK
FLAKE	2	4	1	26	14	3	1	2						

* ANG. DEBRIS = ANGULAR DEBRIS ** FCR = FIRE CRACKED ROCK

APPENDIX E

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORDS FOR NEWLY RECORDED SITES AND SITE FORMS FOR PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

NEWLY RECORDED SITES

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 50183 [x]Site Update?

Site Name(s) _____

Other Site Numbers: Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: _____ Site Marker?: [x]no []yes (specify ID#): _____

Recorder(s): Victor Gibbs, Mark Sale

Agency: GEO-MARINE Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 3/1/95

Site Accessibility (choose one): [x]accessible []buried []flooded []urbanized []not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): []0% []1-25% []26-50% []51-75% [x]76-99% []100%

Remarks: _____

Recording Activities: []photography []sketch mapping
[]shovel or trowel tests []instrument mapping
[]test excavation []excavation (data recovery)
[]surface collection []other activities: _____
[]in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: _____

Photographic Documentation: _____

Surface Collection (choose one): [x]no surface collections []controlled surface collection (sample)
[]uncontrolled surface collections []controlled surface collections (complete)
[]collections of specific items []other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: [x]site location map []excavation, collection, analysis records
[]field journals, notes []sketch map(s)
[]photos, slides, & associated records []NM Hist. Building Inventory form
[]instrument map(s) []other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: _____

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 50183

Field Number

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☐ bioturbation
☐ vandalism ☒ construction/land development ☐ other source:

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism:

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Site is bisected by Range road 9

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure

Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation:

*Assessment of Project Impact:

**Treatment Recommendations:

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined

Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): HPD Log No.:

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.:

Remarks:

Field Number 1000

3

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 382575 Northing: 3729950

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): _____

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 9
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: South from Hunters Lodge Gate on Range Road 9, to wide C curve in road.

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: Quadrangle Code:

Oscura Peak

PLSS MeridianUnplattedTownshipRangeSection 1/4 SectionsProtracted

NM [] 7 N x 7 x W 18 SW SW SW []
[] NS EW []

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): [x]estimated []measured

Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

[] other criteria:

☐ residual ☐ not applicable ☐ other process: _____

☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

[other observations: _____

Field Number

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: _____

Distance from Site: 2 km

Understory: Cholla, grasses

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Bench	<input type="checkbox"/> Dune	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Fan	<input type="checkbox"/> Blow-Out
<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo/Wash	<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon Rim	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Slope/Slope
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Front/Foothill	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Saddle	<input type="checkbox"/> Badlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Top	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Canyon Floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
<input type="checkbox"/> Lava Flow (Malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain/Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Constricted Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Rise
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa	<input type="checkbox"/> Other location: _____	

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

[]ground stone tools

[]whole ceramic vessel

☐ Other items:

LA Number: 50183 Field Number _____

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): 50
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
historic artifacts (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Site consists of local chert flakes and little else. No features or other artifacts were located.
Site density was extremely low.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☒ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Late Archaic Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: Site temporal component based on single projectile point
collected during original survey.

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☒ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

Field Number

6

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation:

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods:

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Simple Feature(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter with Features	<input type="checkbox"/> Single Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential Complex/Community
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Ranching/Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> other type: _____	

Remarks: _____
Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 50183

Field Number

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: No features were located on this site

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: HSR8503-17

LA Number: 50183

Field Number 1000

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

LA 50183

Site LA 50183 lies along a wide curve in Range Road 9, approximately 10 miles northeast of Oscura Range Camp, at an elevation of 6120 ft (1866 m) amsl (Figure 24). The site is situated along a small, forested saddle on a limestone ridge. The site was originally described (HSR 8503, Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985) as being 16,800 m², and consisted of a low density lithic scatter. Lithic materials consisted of quartzite, chert, basalt, and obsidian. Two Archaic-style projectile points were collected from the site during initial recording.

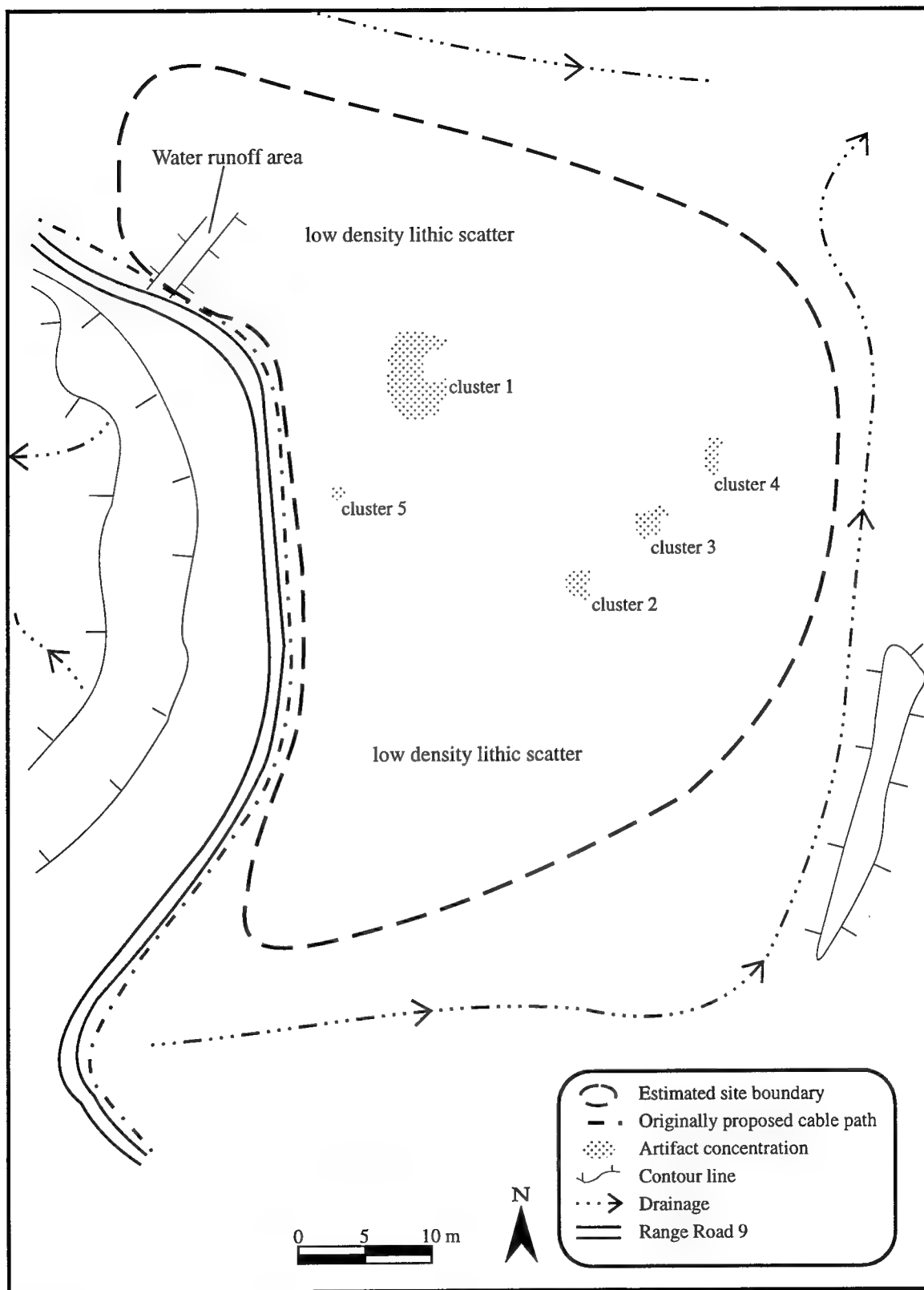
Revisitation resulted in observation of a 4 m wide mechanically disturbed road shoulder along the east side of Range Road 9 within the site area. In addition, the site was found not to extend to the west side of the road as depicted on the original map, reducing the size of the site to approximately 11,700m². Site update forms were completed which included map adjustments. No artifacts were located in the ROW or in the disturbed road shoulder.

Soils are shallow and limestone bedrock is exposed sporadically throughout the site area, limiting potential for subsurface deposits. Mechanical disturbance to site LA 50183 is estimated at 25-30 percent.

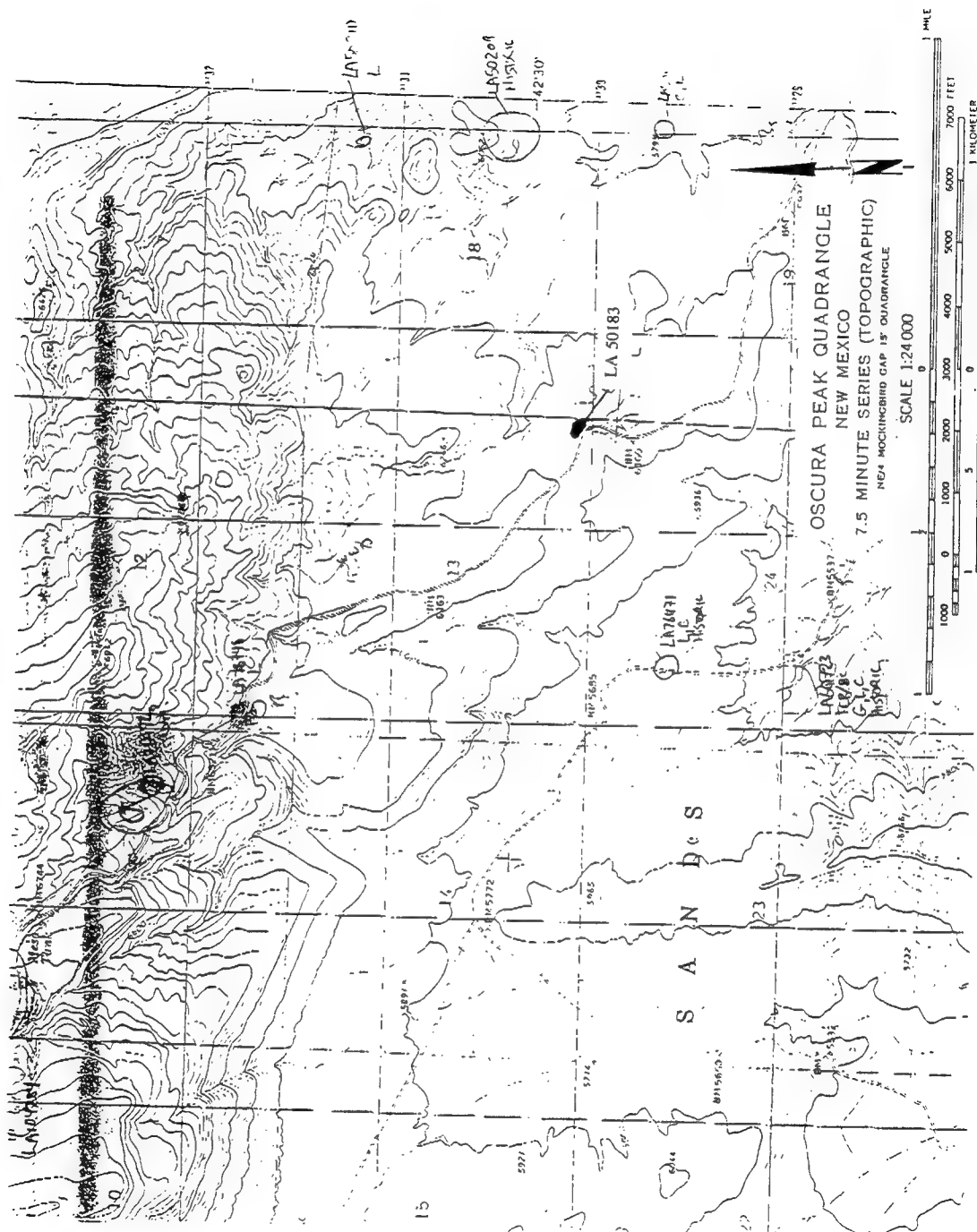
13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms

[] other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 50183 (from Laumbach and Kirkpatrick 1985).



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 58874 [x]Site Update?
Site Name(s) _____
Other Site Numbers: _____ Agency Assigning Number: _____

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382
Field Site Number: _____ Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): _____
Recorder(s): Victor Gibbs/Mark Sale
Agency: GEO-MARINE Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____
Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible
Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☒ 76-99% ☐ 100%
Remarks: _____

Recording Activities: ☐ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☐ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: _____

Photographic Documentation: _____

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☒ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☐ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☐ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR
Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 58874

Field Number

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source:

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism:

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☒ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition:

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: Intact deposits

*Assessment of Project Impact:

**Treatment Recommendations:

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): HPD Log No.:

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.:

Remarks:

LA Number: 58874

Field Number

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: 1:24000)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 383100 Northing: 3702700

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Mound Springs 2 miles sw

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 8 bisects site
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: Southwest from Oscura Range Camp, along range road 8

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: Lincoln
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: Mound Springs Quadrangle Code:

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u> </u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: X max. width:
Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 280,000 sq m
Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: 4442 feet
Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features
☐ property lines ☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☒ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):
☒ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☐ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits:
Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations:

LA Number: 58874

Field Number

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits:

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☒ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☐ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source:

Distance from Site: 2 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: 4 wing saltbush

Understory: Grasses

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community:

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☒ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☒ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☒ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☒ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location:

Observations on Site Setting: Site is located on low rising hill, and two wide drainages to the northwest and southeast bisect the site area.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☒ chipped-stone tools
☒ diagnostic projectile points
☒ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☐ ground stone tools

☐ other items:

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☐ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

Field Number

5

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ x1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

historic artifacts (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ x1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Assemblage Remarks: Site consists of predominantly tiny silicious chert materials. Several projectile points were recovered from this site during the original recording, and three more during this update. One Mesilla Phase potdrop was observed 100m to the south of the site, but is not considered part of this Archaic Period area.

Component #1 (earliest)

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one):
☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Earliest Period: Early Archaic Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
 Latest Period: Late Archaic

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: Projectile points ranging from one Folsom fragment to a Bajada point to another mid-Late Archaic-style as well as other points collected previously place this site within this temporal context.

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 58874

Field Number

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)

6

Component #2

[illegible]

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐]not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐]based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐]based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐]based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

[illegible]

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Simple Feature(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter with Features	<input type="checkbox"/> Single Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential Complex/Community
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Ranching/Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> other type: _____	

Remarks: _____
Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
FCR	Y	4		
Stain	Y	1		

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 58874

Field Number

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks:

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations):

Other Sources of Information: HSR 8524 Clifton and Stapp 1987

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

LA 58874

LA 58874 lies along a low rise which is bisected by Range Road 8, twelve miles northeast of Range Road 7, at an elevation of 3975 ft (1212 m) amsl. The site was originally described (HSR 8524, Clifton and Stapp 1987) as covering 280,000 m², and consisted of scattered lithics, fire-cracked rock, and a few mano fragments. Lithic materials included a wide variety of highly siliceous cherts and chalcedonies. Biface manufacturing debitage was noted and collected, along with several unifacial tools and Archaic-style projectile points, which formed the basis for Archaic Period temporal assignment. No articulated hearths were noted and areas containing fire-cracked rock were documented to lie more than 20 m west of the ROW.

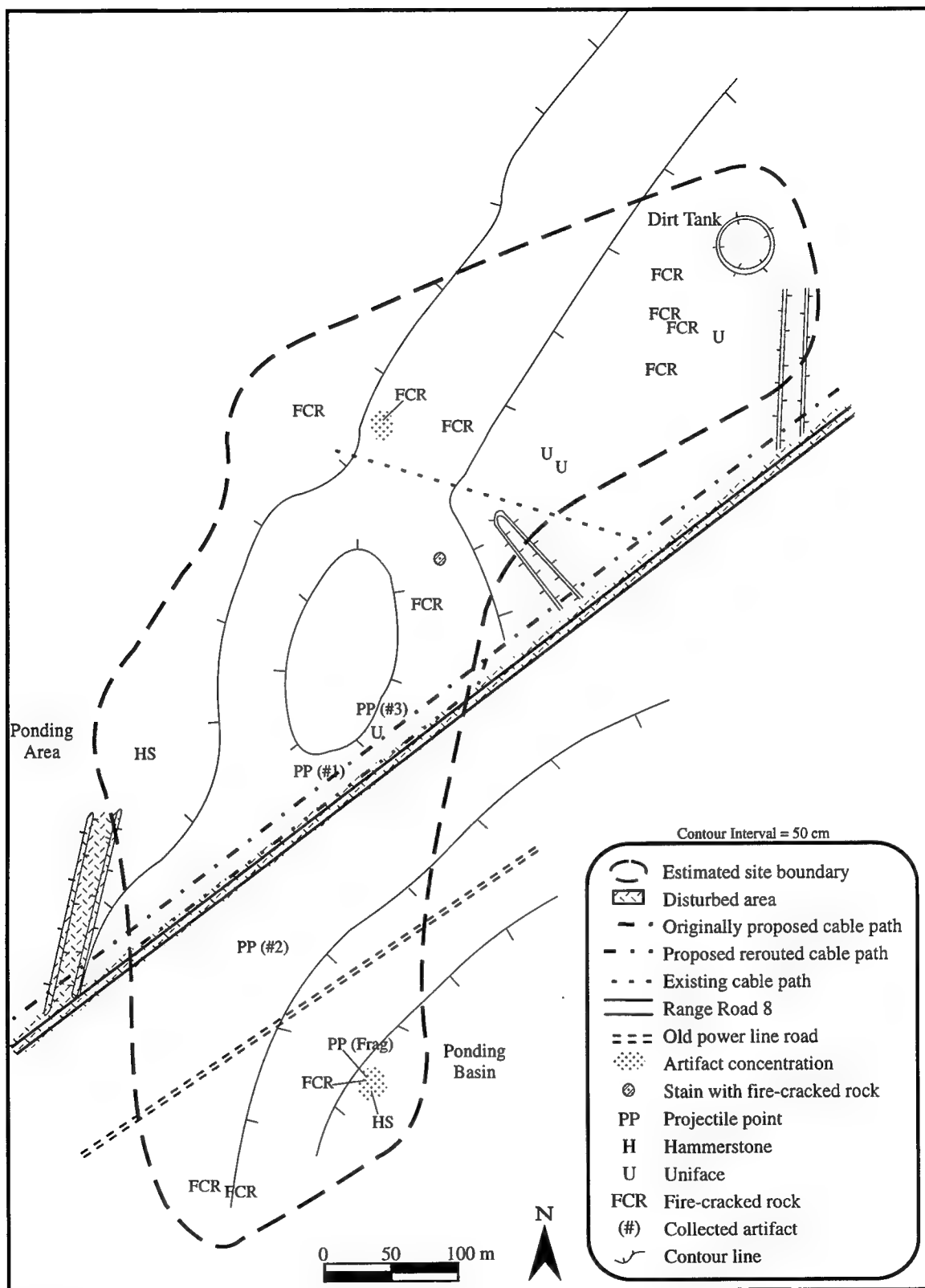
Revisitation resulted in observation of numerous concentrations of high-grade lithic debris, as opposed to the few concentrations originally noted. One Bajada-type Early Archaic lithic projectile point was recovered during revisitation, one miniature Middle Archaic-style projectile point (Augustin), and one Folsom-style projectile point distal fragment. Not only do these finds add early temporal components to LA 58874, but it considerably adds to the significance or research value of this cultural property. Based on the quality and types of the lithic debris noted on the site surface, LA 58874 might well have originated during the Paleoindian Period, being reutilized during the Archaic Period. One fire-cracked rock feature with staining was also documented during revisitation. The observation of carbonized remains suggests that intact deposits may yet be present within the site.

This potential for "important information" should qualify the site for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places, although this site was previously considered insufficiently evaluated to determine NRHP eligibility. Substantial grass cover in portions of the site, however, may obscure more intact cultural deposits. Mechanical disturbance consists of the graded ROW corridor along Range Road 8, a buried cable path just north of the road, and a graded communication line route which bisects the site along the northern side. Soil development and grass cover obscured an estimated 40 percent of the site surface. Total disturbance is estimated to have impacted at least 10 percent of the site area.

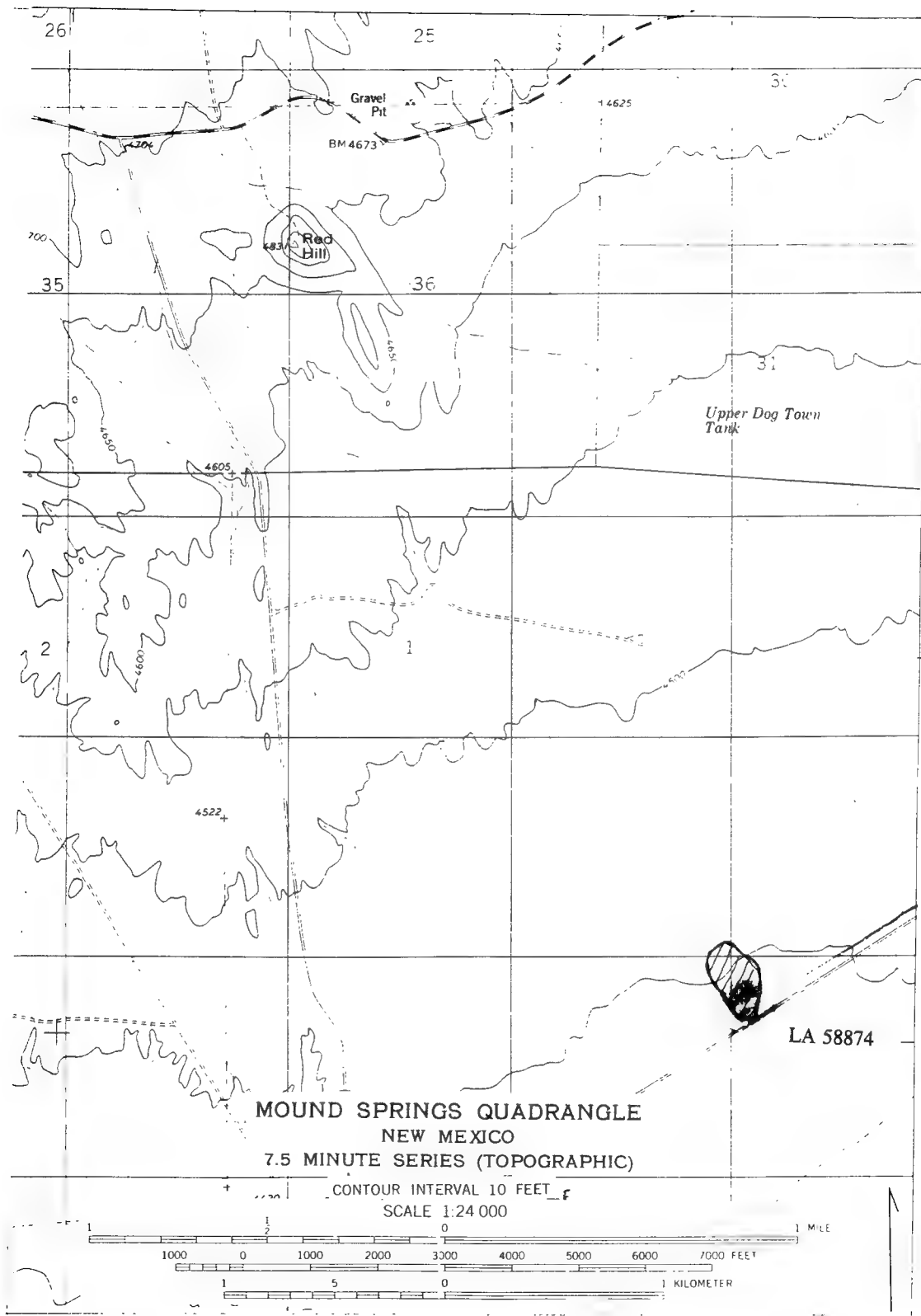
13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms

☐ other materials (itemize):



Plan map of site LA 58874 (Clifton and Stapp 1987).



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 71166

☒ Site Update?

Site Name(s):

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 11

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA71166

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: GEO MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 15 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: pi forest adjacent remains on west side

Recording Activities:

☒ photography
☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ test excavation
☐ surface collection
☒ in-field artifact analysis

☒ sketch mapping
☐ instrument mapping
☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ other activities: _____

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: descriptive historic artifact 100% prehistoric artifacts analysed in the field.

Photographic Documentation: color, b/w prints

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections
☐ uncontrolled surface collections
☐ collections of specific items

☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: NA

Records Inventory: ☐ site location map
☐ field journals, notes
☐ photos, slides, & associated records
☐ instrument map(s)

☐ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ sketch map(s)
☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 71166

Field Number 11

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☐ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☒ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☐ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☒ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: historic structure has fallen to ruin, ie , rubble piles , but little erosion is evident
and no vandalism or impact was observed

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: _____

*Assessment of Project Impact: proposed buried cable row will not impact site

**Treatment Recommendations: monitor

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 71166

Field Number 11

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 377880 Northing: 3734250

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): BRUTON CANYON 200M NORTH

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): range road 9 adjacent site area to the north
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: follow range road 9 north toward north oscura peak to about 200m south of selso martinez tank.

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: SOCORRO
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: Quadrangle Code: 33106-F3
OSCURA PEAK 1982

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>17</u> N X	<u>6</u> X W	<u>3</u>	<u>NW</u> <u>SW</u> <u>NW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 120 N/S X max. width: 70 E/W

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 8400 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: 7260 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☐ aeolian ☒ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):

☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: AT LEAST 1M

Basis for Determinations: ☒ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations:

LA Number: 71166

Field Number 11

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: historical structure is now reduced to low rubble mounds and ca. 1 Meter of depth is expected within structure.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☒ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☐ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: 4 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: pinyon, juniper

Understory: grasses

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☒ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☐ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☒ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: site is situated within a small fairly level area along a gently southwestern-sloping colluvial ridge. The area surrounding the site is clear of trees, which dominate the local landscape.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☐ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☐ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☐ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☒ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☒ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☒ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☒ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☐ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 71166

Field Number 11

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): 16
 prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100):
 historic artifacts (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): 50
 total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): 70

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods:

Assemblage Remarks: prehistoric assemblage consists of local chert, dolomite, and quartzitic debitage, reflecting secondary and tertiary stages of reduction and one core and one one handed mano fragment. Historic assemblage consists of crimped cans, white glazed stoneware, crockery, and clear glass

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 2

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation:

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Begin Date: End Date:
 Latest Period:

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods:

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: lithics, groundstone

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☒ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type:

Remarks: prehistoric component is limited to 15 lithics, one groundstone fragment.

Associated Phase/Complex Names:

LA Number: 71166Field Number 11**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☒ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ [not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)]
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: STATEHOOD-WWII Begin Date: 1912 End Date: 1945

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ Other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: clear glass, crimped cans

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☒ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: single room structure ca. 1935-1940

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>rock structure</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>residential single room</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 71166

Field Number 11

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: the structure measures approx 3x5 meters and consists of single coarse limestone block wall remnants. Roof remains suggest forked stick support post and beam type construction.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

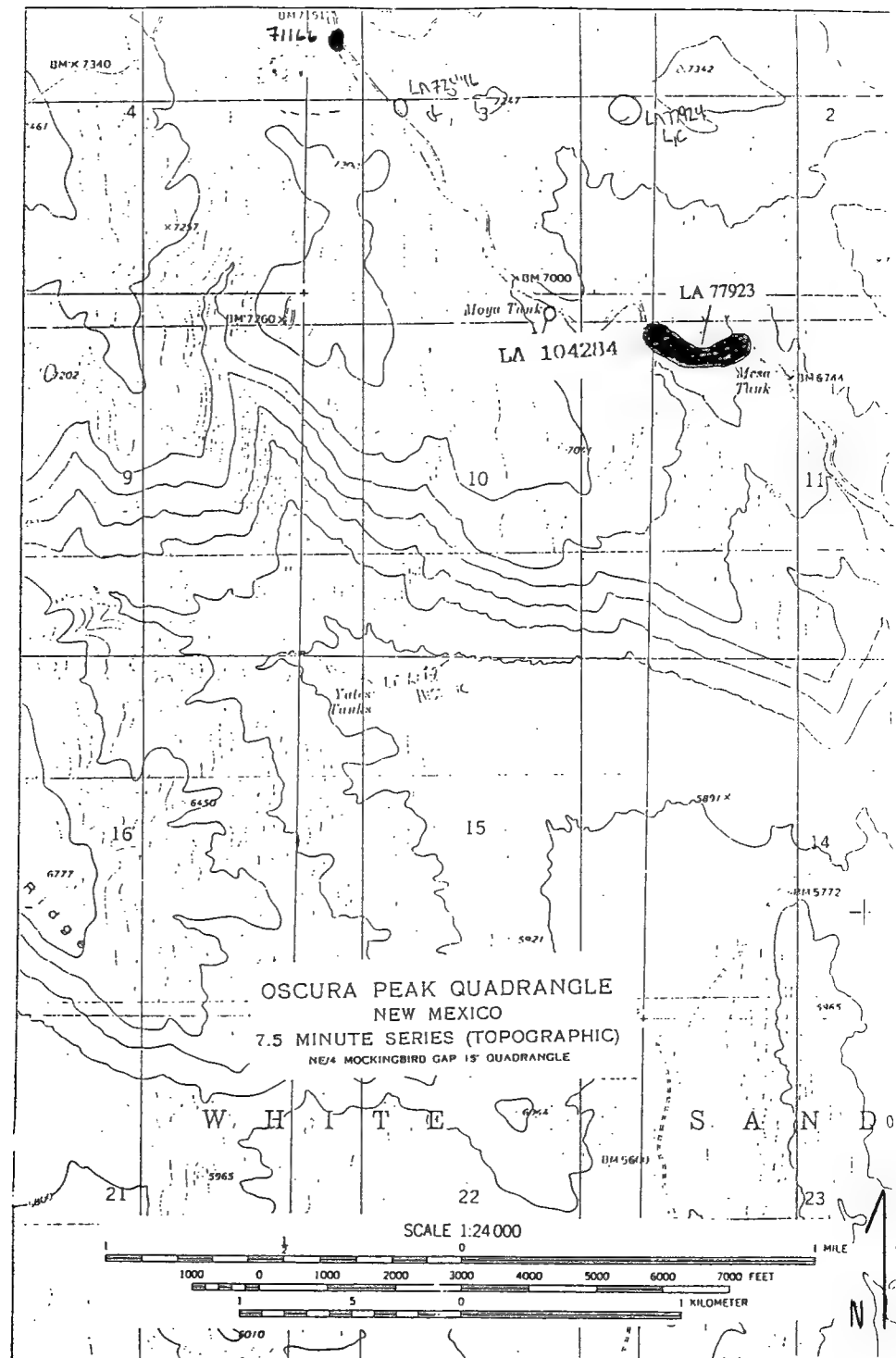
12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION8

LA 71166 lies in the Oscura Mountains, one mile north of Moya Tank, along the lower reaches of Bruton Canyon. The site consists of a single room historic structure ruin located in a saddle overlooking a canyon to the north. The ruin appears as mounded limestone rubble (wall remnants) rising to about one meter above the surrounding terrain. Wall remnants consist of large limestone block rubble up to 50cm in diameter and represent a 10x15 foot single room structure. Wooden remains within the ruin include a pine post (ca 20cm in diameter) with a saw trimmed fork on the upper end and a beam (ca. 10-15cm) with round nails protruding along its length, perpendicular to its long axis. These wooden remnants suggest a forked-post main roof support. Several other beams about 12' long, lie to the north and downslope. A doorway is suggested by low rubble elevation along the east wall. Associated artifacts include one piece of crockery, one white glazeware loop handle, one tobacco tin, and a tin can dump located to the west of the ruin. The can scatter contains approximately 50 pieces, including slip on lids types, tobacco tins, church-key opened type, juice or soda cans, oval meat cans, and Nehi quart size clear glass bottle fragments. All cans are machine crimped. More recent trash such as starting fluid, and diesel fuel filters are also present. About 50 meters east of the structure along a natural quartzitic outcrop several rocks appear to be moved out of natural position forming a somewhat clear 1x2m area. This may represent a small pen or outbuilding but its true form and function are quite questionable. Neither its size nor location suggest habitation. No trash was directly associated. The site appears to date to the 1940s-1950s based on associated trash and may be a line shack or mine shack.

Several lithic artifacts were located near the structure and one groundstone fragment was also observed nearby, adding a prehistoric component to the site.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 77923

☒ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: _____ Site Marker?: ☐ no ☐ yes (specify ID#): _____

Recorder(s): Victor Gibbs, Mark Sale

Agency: GEO-MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 3/01/95

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Forested tree cover exists over the site area.

Recording Activities: ☐ photography ☒ sketch mapping
☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ instrument mapping
☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☒ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: _____

Photographic Documentation: _____

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: Diagnostic artifacts (two projectile points)

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☐ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☐ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: WSMR

LA Number: 77923

Field Number

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☐ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source:

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism:

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Site is bisected by Range Road 9, Small drainages run southeast through the site area.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation:

*Assessment of Project Impact:

**Treatment Recommendations:

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): HPD Log No.:

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.:

Remarks:

LA Number: 77923

Field Number

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics:

<input type="checkbox"/> copies in report	<input type="checkbox"/> copies attached to report or form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USGS 7.5' topographic maps	<input type="checkbox"/> rectified aerial photos (Scale: <u>1:24000</u>)
<input type="checkbox"/> other topographic maps (Scale: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> GPS Unit	<input type="checkbox"/> other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 379350 Northing: 3732990

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Mesa Tank located half mile to southeast

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 9 bisects the site area
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: South from Hunters Logde Gate, to Rang road 9, southeast for 1.2 miles

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: NM County: Socorro
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: _____ Quadrangle Code: _____
Oscuro Peak _____
- -

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections			Protracted
<u>NM</u>	[]	<u>7</u> X S	<u>6</u> E E	<u>11</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>NW</u>	[]
	[]	N S	E W					[]

LA Number: 77923

Field Number

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits:

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
 ☒ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
 ☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source:

Distance from Site: 0.5km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: Pinon pine trees, juniper

Understory: _____ Scrub oak, grasses

[illegible]

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Bench	<input type="checkbox"/> Dune	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Fan	<input type="checkbox"/> Blow-Out
<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Valley	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo/Wash	<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon Rim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Hill Slope/Slope
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Front/Foothill	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle	<input type="checkbox"/> Badlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Top	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Canyon Floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
<input type="checkbox"/> Lava Flow (Malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain/Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Constricted Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Rise
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa	<input type="checkbox"/> Other location:	

Observations on Site Setting: Site is located on a flat area just north of a deep wide canyon.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

[x]lithic debitage

[x]chipped-stone tools

[x]diagnostic projectile points

[x]non-local lithic materials

[]stone tool manufacturing items

[]ground stone tools

[] other items:

Prehistoric Ceramics:

[]whole ceramic vessel

[]diagnostic ceramics

☐ Other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts:

[]diagnostic glass artifacts

[] other glass artifacts

[]diagnostic metal artifacts

[] other metal artifacts

[]whole ceramic vessel

[x]diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

[]bone tools

[]faunal remains

[]macrobotanical remains

[] architectural stone

[]burned adobe

[]fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

Field Number _____

5

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

historic artifacts (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Assemblage Remarks: Site contained several projectile point fragments (2 collected), dating possibly to the Archaic Period. Lithics appeared non-local to the area. Density was spread thinly throughout the site area but subsurface analysis could reveal further information. San Clemente Glazewares were originally recorded on the site, but none were observed during revisitation. Previous ceramics were collected.

Number of Defined Components: 2 Component #1 (earliest)

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
Latest Period: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: The projectile points observed/collected were Early Archaic to Middle Archaic in temporality.

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 77923

Field Number

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)

6

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☒ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ Other affiliation:

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: PIII-IV Begin Date: 1350 End Date: 1450
 Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: This assignment was made on the original recording of several San Clemente Glazeware sherds

Site/Component Type (choose one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Simple Feature(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter with Features	<input type="checkbox"/> Single Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential Complex/Community
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Ranching/Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> other type: _____	

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
			0	
			0	
			0	

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 77923

Field Number

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: no features were located on this site....

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): See: 1989 Human Systems Research, Shields, H. Archeological Survey of Non Line-of-Site Fiber Optics Guided Missile System Project, White Sands Missile Range, Socorro County, New Mexico.

Other Sources of Information: _____

LA Number: 77923

Field Number

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

LA 77923

Site LA 77923 is located along Range Road 9, approximately 0.5 mile northwest of Mesa Tank, on the eastern slope of the Oscura Mountains, at an elevation of 6930 ft (2113 m) amsl (Figure 31). A canyon runs northwest/southeast on the south end of the site. The site originally was described (HSR 8715, Shields 1989) as comprised of two proveniences, one in the drainage on the north side of Range Road 9, and another bisected by the road some 200 m to the west, along a ridgetop. The first component was listed as containing lithic debris and groundstone, but could not be relocated during revisitation. The second component was listed as a low density lithic scatter which included a few sherds of San Clemente Glazeware, as well as a biface fragment and a projectile point fragment. The lithics were documented as being large flakes of locally available cherts.

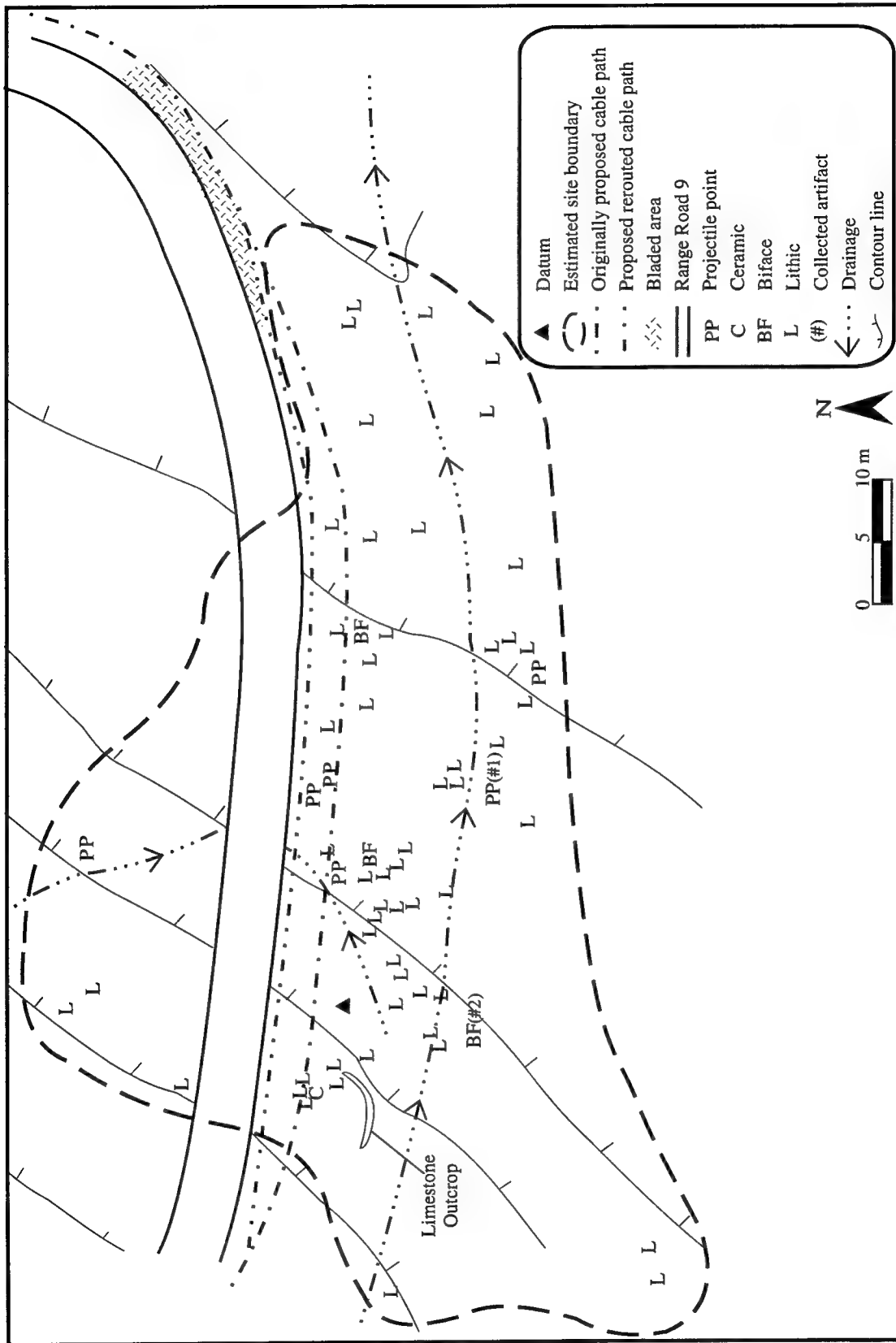
Upon revisitation, numerous lithics were added to the original map, as well as three Archaic-style projectile point fragments and several unifacial and bifacial tools. Lithics observed were predominantly small in size. Highly silicious cherts in a wide variety of colors were noted, as well as several obsidian and chalcedony flakes. One Late Paleoindian or Early Archaic-style obsidian projectile point base (Figure 32) and a Late Archaic-style projectile point (Figure 32) reworked along the lateral edges into a concave scraper were collected. One Late Archaic-style projectile point base was also observed. No other ceramics were observed. No artifacts were observed in the ROW.

The site record (LA form) and site map were modified to reflect current observations.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms

[] other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 77923 (from Shields 1989).

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 88020

☒ Site Update?

Site Name(s) _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: _____ Site Marker?: ☒ no ☐ yes (specify ID#): _____

Recorder(s): Mark Sale/Victor Gibbs

Agency: GEO-MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 3/95

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: _____

Recording Activities:

☐ photography
☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ test excavation
☐ surface collection
☐ in-field artifact analysis

☒ sketch mapping
☐ instrument mapping
☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ other activities: _____

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: _____

Photographic Documentation: _____

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections
☐ uncontrolled surface collections
☐ collections of specific items

☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map
☐ field journals, notes
☐ photos, slides, & associated records
☐ instrument map(s)

☐ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ sketch map(s)
☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: WSMR

LA Number: 88020

Field Number

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☐ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source:

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism:

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: road scars run through much of the site area

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation:

*Assessment of Project Impact: none

**Treatment Recommendations: none

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): HPD Log No.:

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.:

Remarks:

LA Number: 88020

Field Number: _____

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☒ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: 1:24000)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: _____) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: _____ Easting: _____ Northing: _____

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): _____

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): _____
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: _____

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: NM County: _____

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: _____ Quadrangle Code: _____
 _____ - _____

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ N S	_____ E W	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ N S	_____ E W	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: _____ X max. width: _____
 Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☐ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: _____ sq m
 Basis for Area (choose one): ☐ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: _____ feet
 Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☐ yes ☐ no (explain): _____

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☐ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features
☐ property lines ☐ other criteria: _____

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☐ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process: _____

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):
☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☐ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: _____
 Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations: _____

LA Number: 88020

Field Number

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits:

Nearest Water Source (choose one):
☐ spring/seep
☐ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ intermittent lake/playa
☐ perennial stream/river
☐ perennial lake
☐ other source:

Distance from Site: km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory:

Understory:

Vegetation Community (choose one or two):
☐ forest
☐ desert scrubland
☐ other community:
☐ woodland
☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ scrubland
☐ grassland

Topographic Location:
☐ Bench
☐ Ridge
☐ Flood Plain/Valley
☐ Arroyo/Wash
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill
☐ Cave
☐ Talus Slope
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais)
☐ Base of Talus Slope
☐ Playa
☐ Dune
☐ Alluvial Fan
☐ Mountain
☐ Canyon Rim
☐ Saddle
☐ Hill Top
☐ Base of Cliff
☐ Plain/Flat
☐ Constricted Canyon
☐ Other location:
☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Blow-Out
☐ Rockshelter
☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Badlands
☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Terrace
☐ Low Rise

Observations on Site Setting:

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

- ☐ lithic debitage
- ☐ chipped-stone tools
- ☐ diagnostic projectile points
- ☐ non-local lithic materials
- ☐ stone tool manufacturing items
- ☐ ground stone tools

☐ other items:

Prehistoric Ceramics:

- ☐ whole ceramic vessel
- ☐ diagnostic ceramics
- ☐ other prehistoric ceramics
- ☐ Historic Artifacts:
- ☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
- ☐ other glass artifacts
- ☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
- ☐ other metal artifacts
- ☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

- ☐ bone tools
- ☐ faunal remains
- ☐ macrobotanical remains
- ☐ architectural stone
- ☐ burned adobe
- ☐ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

Field Number

5

lithics (choose one): [] 0 [] 1s [] 10s [] 100s [] 1,000s [] > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

prehistoric ceramics (choose one): [] 0 [] 1s [] 10s [] 100s [] 1,000s [] > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

prehistoric artifacts (choose one): [] 0 [] 1s [] 10s [] 100s [] 1,000s [] > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

total assemblage size (choose one): [] 0 [] 1s [] 10s [] 100s [] 1,000s [] > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Assemblage Remarks: _____

Number of Defined Components: _____ Component #1 (earliest)

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ Based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ Based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ Based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
 Latest Period: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 88020

Field Number

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)

6

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation:

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ [not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)]
☐ [based on associated chronometric data or historic records]
☐ [based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types]
☐ [based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience]

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods:

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one):

<input type="checkbox"/> Simple Feature(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter
<input type="checkbox"/> Artifact Scatter with Features	<input type="checkbox"/> Single Residence
<input type="checkbox"/> Multiple Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Residential Complex/Community
<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> Military
<input type="checkbox"/> Ranching/Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation/Communication
<input type="checkbox"/> other type: _____	

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 88020

Field Number

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: _____

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

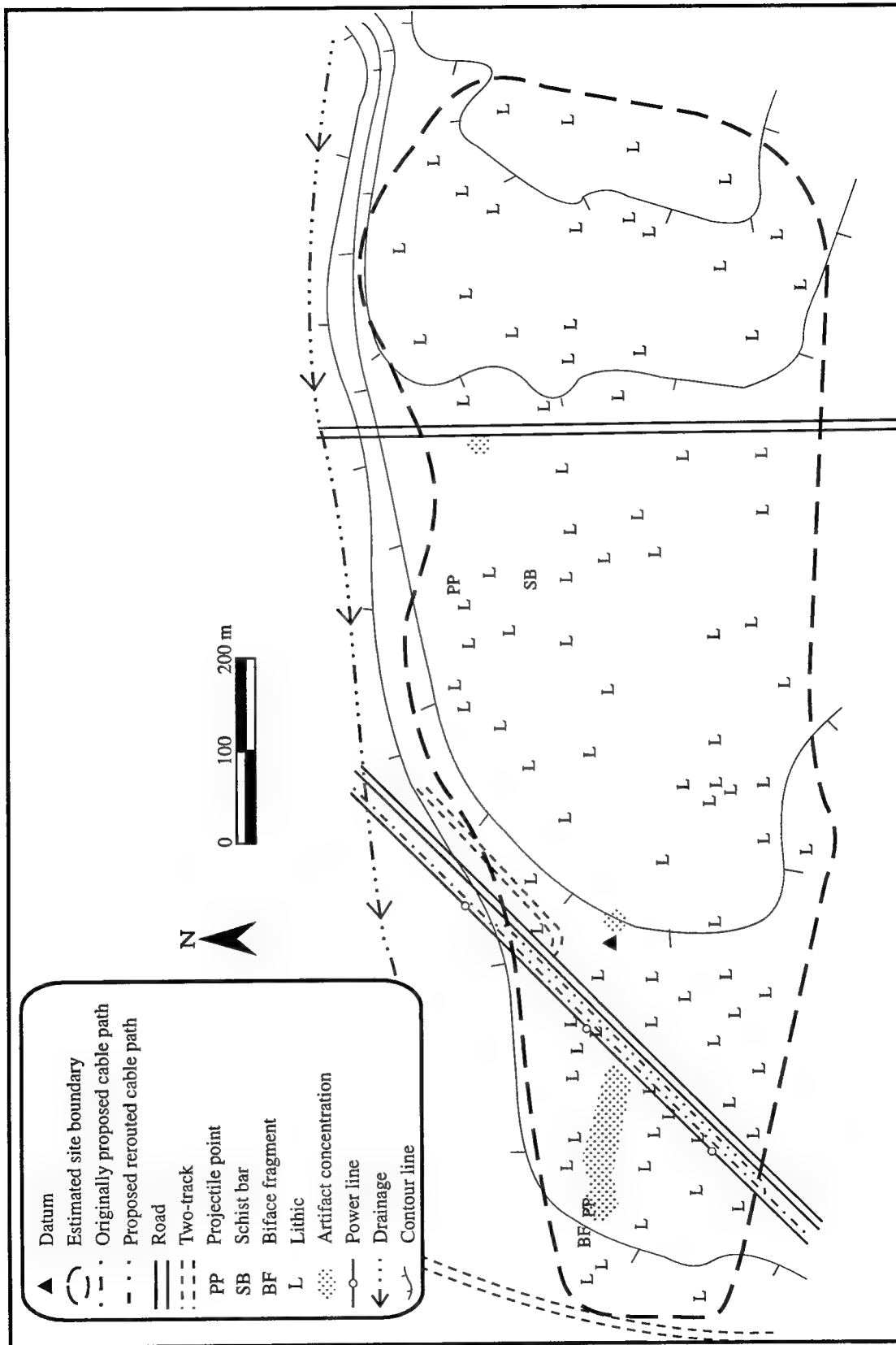
Field Number

8

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms

☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 88020 (from Shields and Eidenbach 1992).

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104275

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): wsmr environmental and safety directorate

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 1

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104275

Recorder(s): MAS,VRG,GWC

Agency: Geo Marine, Inc.

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 9-mar-1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Approx. 60% covered by dunes

Recording Activities:

☒ photography

☒ sketch mapping

☐ shovel or trowel tests

☐ instrument mapping

☐ test excavation

☐ surface collection

☐ excavation (data recovery)

☐ other activities: _____

☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: Two artifact concentrations analysed, approx 10% of total site assemblage

Photographic Documentation: color & B/W prints site overall and midden area

Surface Collection (choose one):

☒ no surface collections

☐ controlled surface collection (sample)

☐ uncontrolled surface collections

☐ controlled surface collections (complete)

☐ collections of specific items

☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: na

Records Inventory:

☒ site location map

☒ excavation, collection, analysis records

☒ field journals, notes

☒ photos, slides, & associated records

☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form

☒ sketch map(s)

☐ instrument map(s)

☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: na

LA Number: 104275

Field Number 1

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation
☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion
☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture
☐ surface disturbance ☐ manual excavation
☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Site assemblage exposed in interdunal blowouts, which comprise ca. 40% of the site area. Gravelled roadway bisects site (running east west) and another roadway intersects running north, which also bisects the north side of the site. Other disturbance includes powerline access road and buried cable routes, paralleling roads (see sketch map)

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure

Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: stains, midden suggest intact, potentially structural deposits.

*Assessment of Project Impact: subsurface deposits may be impacted by cable burial

**Treatment Recommendations: reroute cable path overhead on existing powerline

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined

Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104275Field Number 1**6. LOCATION****3**

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: 1:24000) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 372500 Northing: 3587800Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): NANearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range road 231, 200m east
☐ in highway right-of-wayDirections to Site: range road 2 to 231, north ca 1.5 miles to Vega site turnoff

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: Otero
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: White Sands, NE 1955 Quadrangle Code: 32106 D3
- - - - -

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections			Protracted
<u>nm</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>22</u> N S	<u>6</u> E W	<u>5</u>	<u>se</u>	<u>nw</u>	<u>sw</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	N S	E W					<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONSite Dimensions: max. length: 125m e/w X max. width: 100n/sBasis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredSite Area: 12500 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredElevation: 3990 feetSite Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvia ☐ residual
☐ not applicable ☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):

☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: 1 meter

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☒ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations:

LA Number: 104275

Field Number 1

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: Several stains were observed, including a large example associated with an artifact concentration which probably represents a midden or pit structure. Judging by the depth of the midden?stain in the roadcut, and artifact elevations observed with the site, at least 1 meter of archaeological deposit depth is expected.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☐ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☒ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: 5 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite, creosote, 4 wing saltbush, yucca elata

Understory: broom snakeweed, forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☒ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☒ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: Site situated along dune ridge overlooking substantially lower elevations (playa) to the west within 500 m.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☐ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☒ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
 Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104275

Field Number 1

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☒ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): 800-1000

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithics- local cherts, chalcedony and quartzite in all stages of reduction. Groundstone includes basin metate fragments but represent predominantly slab metates and one hand manos of quartzite and granitics. Ceramics are limited to EP type brownware with 2 rims observed, one everted, undecorated flare mouth jar, one direct

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☒ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: early pithouse Begin Date: AD200 End Date: AD1150
 Latest Period: late pithouse

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: EP brownware, direct EP brown rim, everted EP rim

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: 4x5 m stain with associated artifact concentration may represent structural midden

Associated Phase/Complex Names: Mesilla Phase

LA Number: 104275Field Number 1**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>Stain - midden?</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4x5m stain w/artifact conc.</u>
<u>stain - hearth</u>		<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>small stains-unknown dimensions</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104275

Field Number 1

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: One large stain suspected to represent midden or pithouse structural remains. Five smaller stains not associated with concentrations suspected to represent hearth features.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations):

Other Sources of Information:

LA Number: 104275

Field Number 1

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

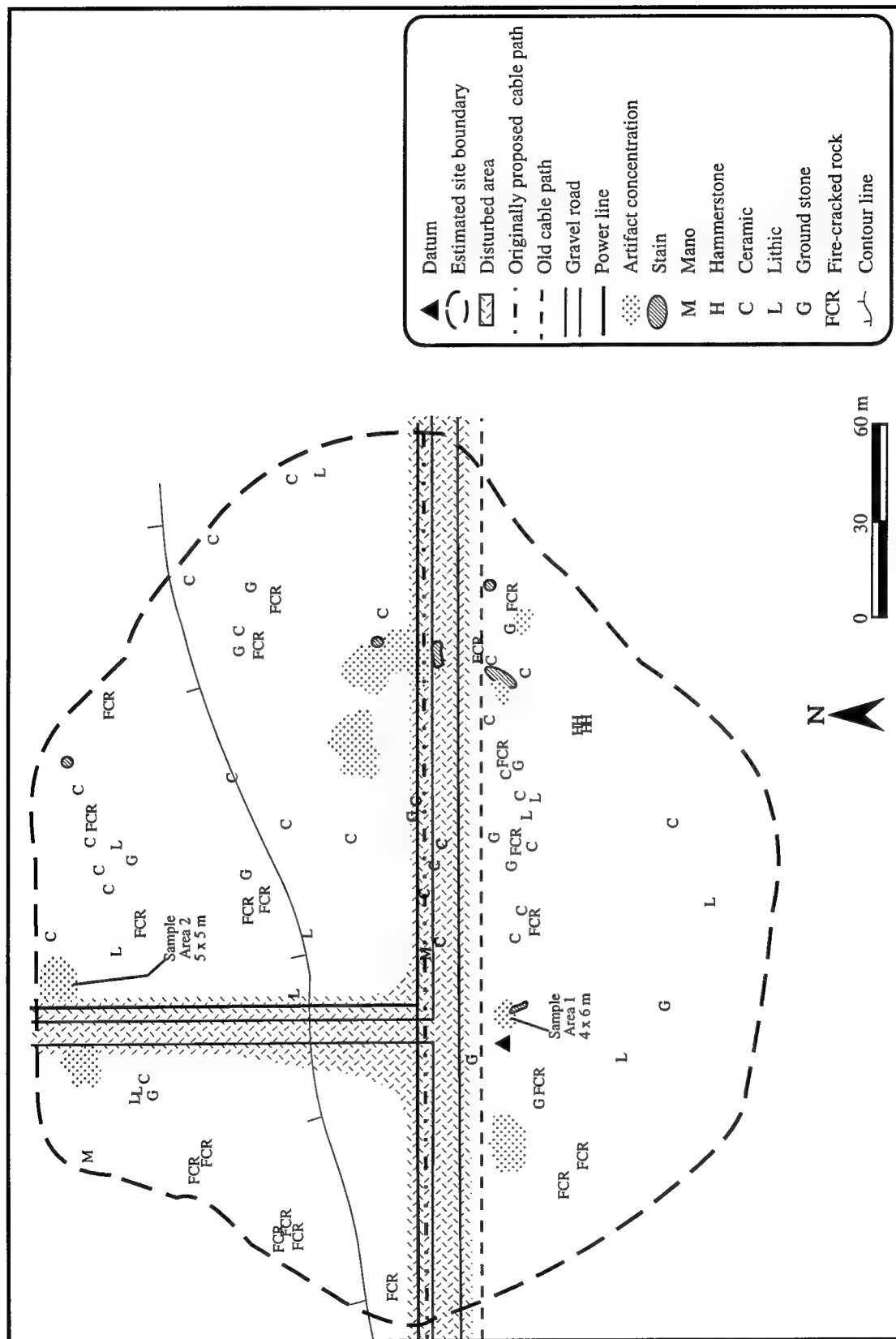
LA 104275 lies along an elevated dune ridge overlooking a playa basin to the west. Artifacts are exposed in interdunal blowouts which comprise approximately 30-40% of the site area. The site consists of several stains among an extensive scatter of groundstone, lithics, ceramics and fire-cracked rock, with several localized concentrations, all but one of which includes ceramics.

Lithics consist of local cherts, rhyolites, chalcedonics, quartzites, and limestone, representing all stages of the lithic reduction process. Groundstone types include basin and slab metate fragments, and one-handed manos of quartzite, sandstone and granitics, most of which appear fire-cracked. Ceramics are limited to El Paso brownware. A few jornada-ish examples and two rim sherds, one direct and one generally everted, undecorated example which appears to represent a flared-mouth jar (not necessarily El Paso polychrome-type eversion) were noted. Six total stains were observed, five taken to represent hearth remnants (small) and one (4x5m) associated with an artifact concentration, probably representing a midden. This presumed midden stain extends into and has been impacted by the main road cut.

Considerable disturbance has occurred within the site; gravelled roadcuts, powerlines, buried cable routes, etc, but at least 25% of the site is considered likely to be intact. Surface collection is evident, demonstrated by collector's piles.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104276

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): Bird Bath site

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 2 Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104276

Recorder(s): mas,vrg,gwc

Agency: GEO MARINE, INC. Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 8 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: 70% DUNE COVER

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: Approx 25% of site assemblage analysed in the field, overall site area

Photographic Documentation: Color slides, b/w prints. Site overall, military features on site and bulldozer disturbance

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: N/A

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☒ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s) ☒ photos, slides, & associated records
☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form ☐ instrument map(s)
☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 104276

Field Number 2

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☒ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Roadcut bisects site (2 track) blade disturbance apparent near the ne corner.
Lumber, etc, rubble piles present on south end of the site area, suggesting military structures.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: No staining observed which would suggest intact deposits but since dune formations
cover the majority of the site area, subsurface deposits are suspected.

*Assessment of Project Impact: If the present cable route is followed, impact to the site may result.

**Treatment Recommendations: Relocation of proposed cable route into existing roadcut

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104276Field Number 2**6. LOCATION****3**

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: 1:24000) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 374900 Northing: 3587400Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): N/ANearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Nike (Range Road 2) 1.2 miles south
☐ in highway right-of-wayDirections to Site: Range road 237 north from range road 2 ca. 1.2 Miles, east along dirt road (cable path) approx .2 Miles

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: OTERO
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: WHITE SANDS NE 1955 Quadrangle Code: 32106-D3
- -

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>22</u> N X	<u>6</u> X W	<u>4</u>	<u>NE/SE</u> <u>SW</u> <u>SE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONSite Dimensions: max. length: 140 N/S X max. width: 200 E/WBasis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredSite Area: 28000 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredElevation: 4040 feetSite Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unknown/not determined	<input type="checkbox"/> no subsurface deposits present
<input type="checkbox"/> subsurface deposits present	<input type="checkbox"/> stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: NA

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations: NA

LA Number: 104276

Field Number 2

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: No stains or other indications of intact subsurface features observed, but degree of dune cover and observation of artifacts occurring ca. 1M above blowout bottoms suggests potential for subsurface deposits

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☐ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☒ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: 1.7km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: Mesquite, 4 wing saltbush, yucca elata

Understory: Broom snakeweed, forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☒ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: Site situated along a fairly high dunal ridge, overlooking lower playa basin elevations to the west. Elevations to the west. Elevations rise slightly east and south of site area.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☒ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☐ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☒ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104276Field Number 2**8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)****5**

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): <200
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☒ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): 5
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithic assemblage composed of local chert, basalt, chalcedonics, dolomite, and possibly limestone and quartz. Debitage consists mainly of tertiary and secondary flakes and angular debris. One perforator-type bifacial tool observed. Groundstone consists of sandstone, quartzitic and granitic slab metate frags and one hand mano frags. Several ep brownware sherds, one thickened bichrome rim, two chupadero b/w sherds

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONSNumber of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☒ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Pithouse Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____Latest Period: Late Pithouse - Early Pueblo

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: EP brownware, bichrome rim, thickened chupadero b/w sherds

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: Features may be present, but none observedAssociated Phase/Complex Names: DONA ANA PHASE

LA Number: 104276Field Number 2**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
 ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
 ☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
None observed	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104276

Field Number 2

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: _____

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

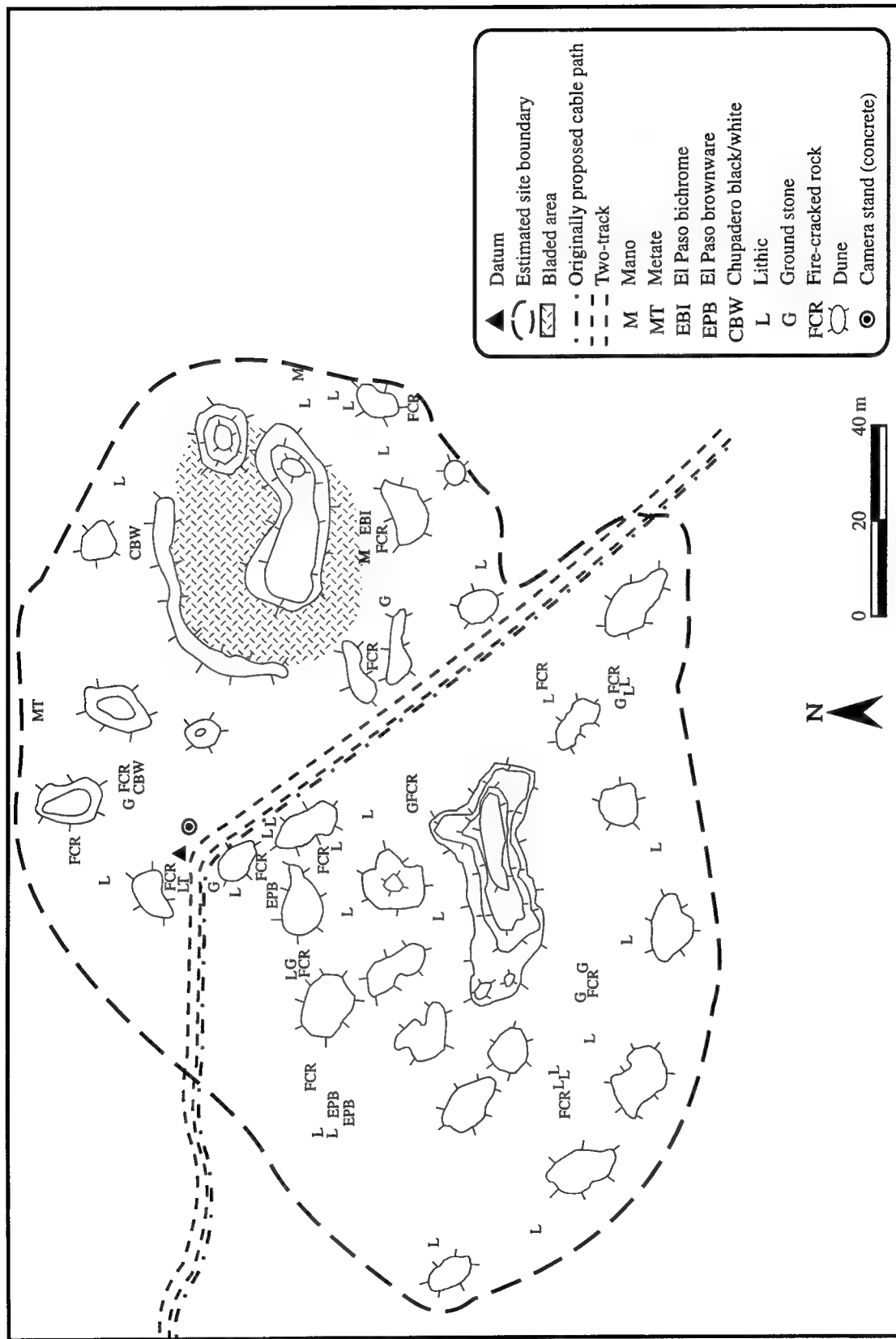
LA 104276 consists of an extensive, low density, artifact scatter. Artifacts are exposed in deflated, interdunal areas (blowouts) and consist of lithic debitage, typically small groundstone fragments, fire-cracked rocks and a few ceramics.

Lithics are predominantly secondary and tertiary flakes and angular debris produced from local cherts. One perforator was the only lithic tool observed in the site area. Groundstone types include slab metate and one hand mano fragments of sandstone, quartzite and granitic materials. Ceramics consisted of a few El Paso brownware jar sherds, one thickened El Paso polychrome or bichrome rim, and two Chupadero B/W sherds.

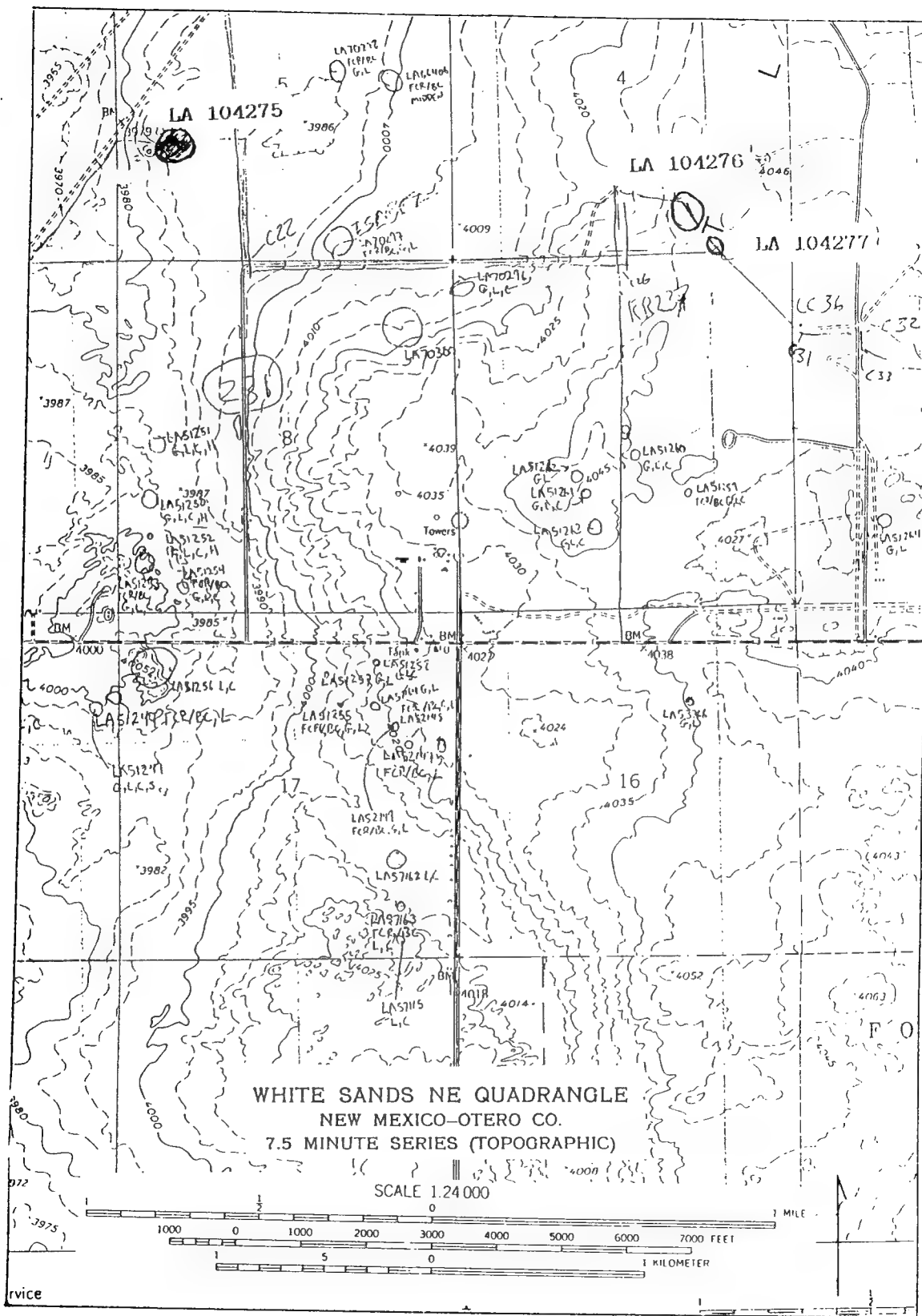
Approximately 20% of the site area is exposed in blowouts, providing potential for further subsurface deposits. Surface collection is evident, demonstrated by collector's piles. Military disturbance consists of road cutting, cable plowing, blading, cement pad construction, and instrument mound building (in the southeast corner of the site.)

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104276.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104277

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 3 Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104277

Recorder(s): MAS,VRG,GWC

Agency: Geo Marine, Inc.

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 9 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Approximately 60% dune cover

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: 60% analysis of observed artifacts

Photographic Documentation: B/W, color prints of site overall and main concentration

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: N/A

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☒ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 104277

Field Number 3

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☐ bioturbation
☐ vandalism ☒ construction/land development
☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: surface collection

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Artifacts observed in interdunal blowouts over approx 30-40% of the site area,
potential for further deposits buried by dunes. Roadcut (two track) bisects the site area.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: _____

*Assessment of Project Impact: Project cable row should not impact site if trenching is restricted to existing
roadcut.

**Treatment Recommendations: Relocate cable route to roadcut, monitor installation

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104277

Field Number 3

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: No stains or other indications of intact subsurface deposits observed, but dune formations on site may mask subsurface deposits.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☐ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☒ intermittent lake/playa
☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: 1.9 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite, 4 wing saltbush, yucca elata

Understory: broom snakeweed, forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☒ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: Site is situated on elevated dune ridge, with lower elevations to the west and north.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage

☐ chipped-stone tools

☐ diagnostic projectile points

☐ non-local lithic materials

☒ stone tool manufacturing items

☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts:

☐ diagnostic glass artifacts

☐ other glass artifacts

☐ diagnostic metal artifacts

☐ other metal artifacts

☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools

☐ faunal remains

☐ macrobotanical remains

☐ architectural stone

☐ burned adobe

☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104277

Field Number 3

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): 40
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): ca. 70

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithic debitage consists of secondary and tertiary flakes and angular debris comprised of locally available cherts, quartzite and chalcidonic cherts. Grounstone fragments represent slab metates and one hand manos of quartzitic, granitic sandstone, and limestone. Most of the groundstone appears to be fire-cracked.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☒ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: buried features may be present

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 104277

Field Number 3

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)

6

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
 ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
 Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
 ☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104277

Field Number 3

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: _____

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

LA Number: 104277

Field Number 3

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

LA 104277 consists of a localized, low density artifact scatter exposed in interdunal blowouts. Lithic debitage consists of locally available chert, chalcedony, and quartzite flakes, angular debris and one core. Groundstone consists of sandstone, quartzite and granitic slab metate and one-handed mano fragments. Granitic and limestone fire-cracked rocks were also present. No formal tools other than groundstone were observed.

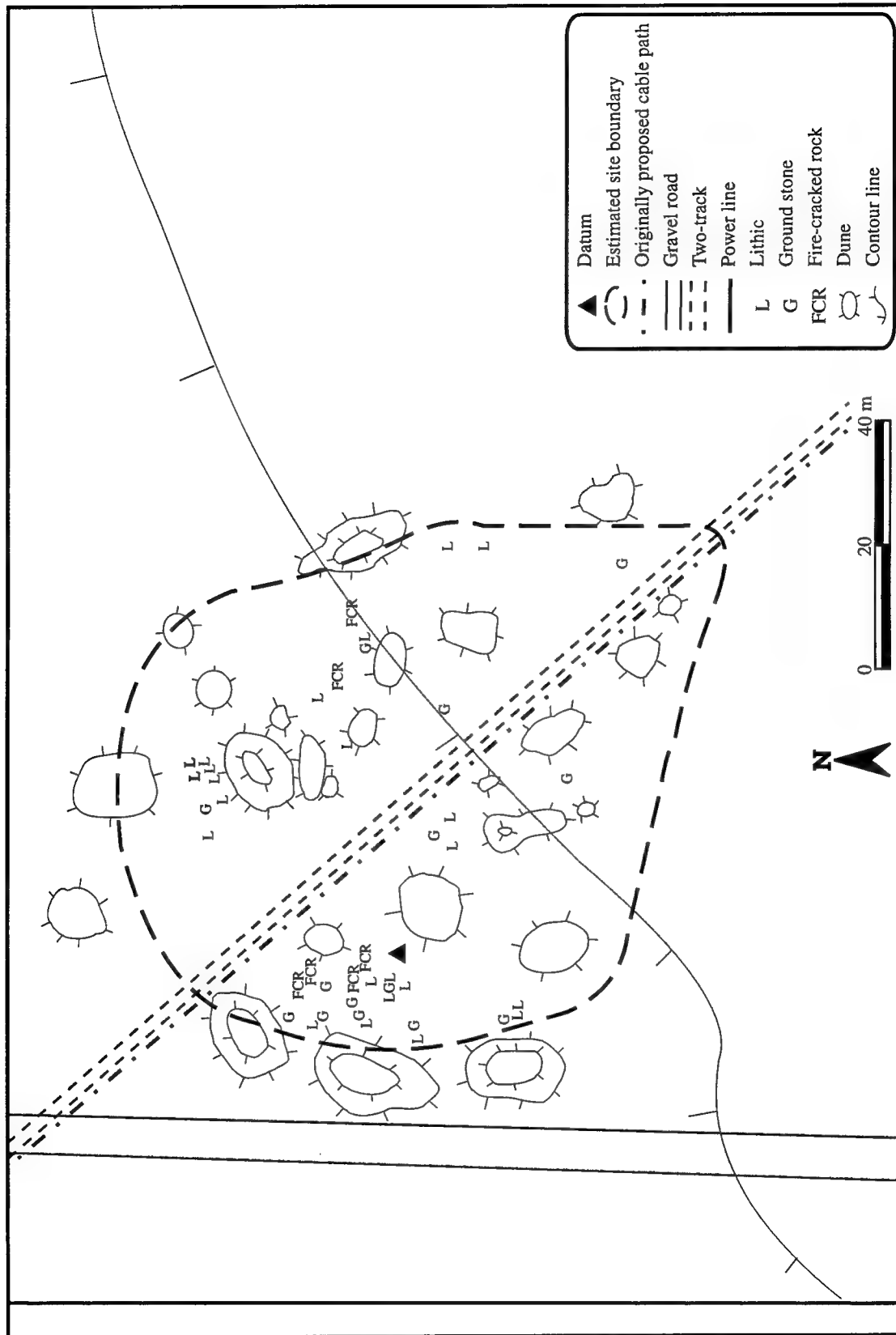
At least 50% of the total site area is covered with dune formations/sand accumulation, providing potential for subsurface deposits.

A two-track (cable route) road bisects the site area and a graveled road passes just beyond the artifact scatter limits to the west. Surface collection is suspected due to lack of tools or other diagnostics, and obvious military activity.

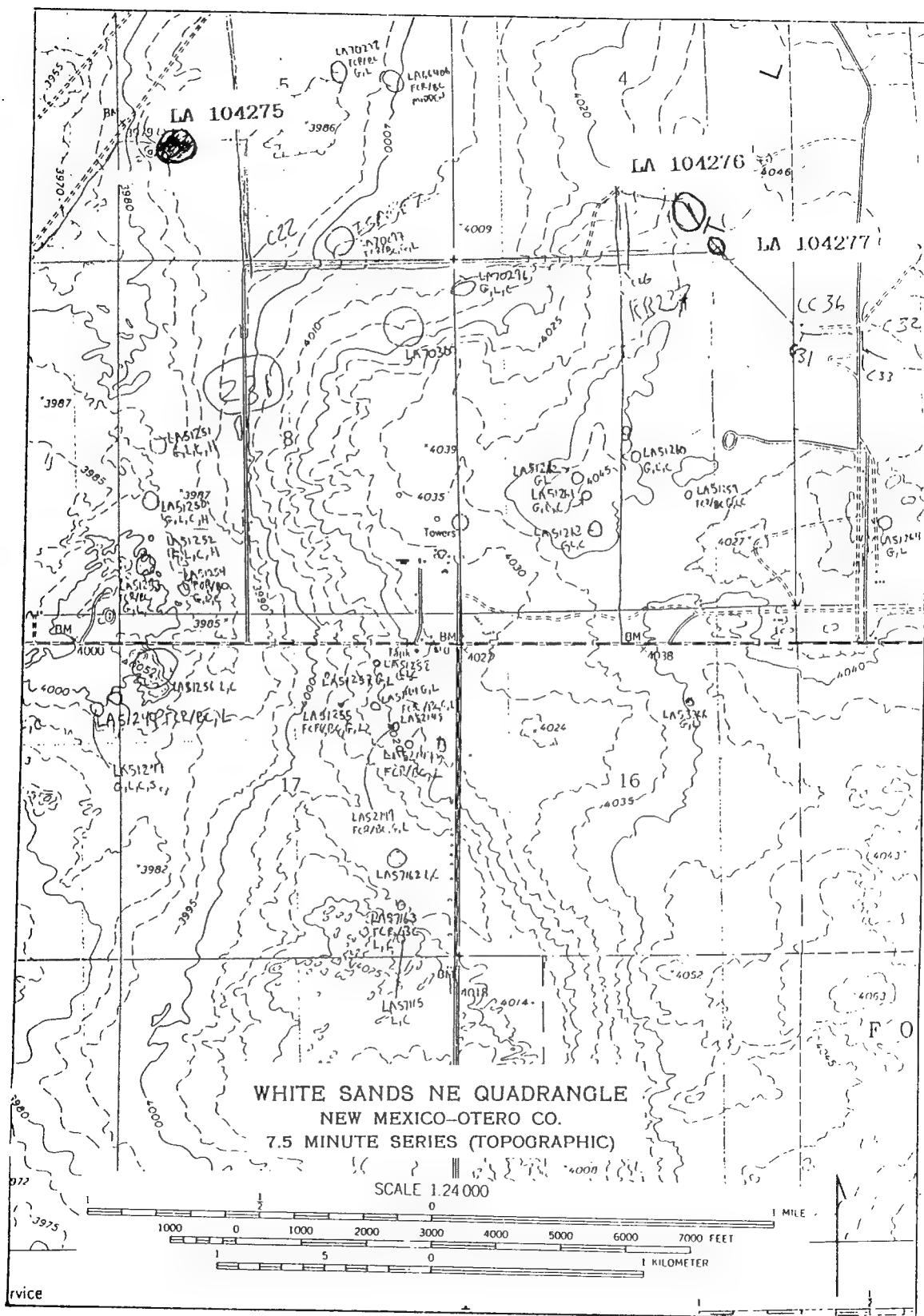
13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms

☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104277.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104278
Site Name(s): SITE FROM HELSTF
Other Site Numbers:

☐ Site Update?

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 4

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104278

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG

Agency: GEO MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 22 MARCH 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: _____

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☒ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: In-field analysis ca. 1% Sample approx 50x100m

Photographic Documentation: Color, b/w prints, site overall, middens, stains, pot drop

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☒ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: Temporal diagnostics, projectile points, 1 stone ball, 3 rim sherds

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records ☐ field journals, notes
☒ sketch map(s) ☒ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ instrument map(s)
☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: WSMR

LA Number: 104278

Field Number 4

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☒ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
 ☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☒ other vandalism: Surface collection

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Approx 50% of the site area is buried by dune formations. Previous disturbance includes gravelled roadcut, several buried cable routes, and vehicular (probably tank) traffic.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: Midden and stains suggest intact subsurface deposits

*Assessment of Project Impact: Proposed row may impact buried deposits

**Treatment Recommendations: Reroute to other side of road where densities are lighter, monitor.

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
 ☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104278

Field Number 4

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: _____) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 377700 Northing: 3805200

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): N/A

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 15 bisects area
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: South along Range Road 15 2.2 miles from Helstf Gate

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: NM County: Otero

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: Lake Lucero, SE 1982 Quadrangle Code: 32106-E3

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>20</u> N X	<u>6</u> X W	<u>11</u>	<u>SW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u></u> N S	<u></u> E W	<u></u>	<u></u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 1463 N/S X max. width: 1309 E/W Basis for Dimensions (choose one):
☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 1915067 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured Elevation: 3980 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain): _____

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria: _____

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process: _____

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): ☐ unknown/not determined
☐ no subsurface deposits present ☒ subsurface deposits present
☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: Up to 3 m (below dunes)

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests ☐ excavations
☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☒ other observations: Observed stain elevations vs. dune tops

LA Number: 104278

Field Number 4

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: At least 12 charcoal stains were observed which represent hearth features. Two large stain areas with high density artifacts in association probably represent middens. Artifacts and features were observed well over 1 meter in elevation above blowout bottoms. This evidence suggests intact subsurface deposits at least two meters below dunetops.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seeep ☐ perennial stream/river ☐ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☒ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: .2 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: MESQUITE, 4 WING SALTBUSH, YUCCA ELATA

Understory: BROOM SNAKEWEED, GRASSES, FORBS

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☒ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☒ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☒ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: The site lies along a low rise marked by large mesquite and tall dunes, overlooking playas to the west and southwest.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☒ chipped-stone tools
☒ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☒ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts:

☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☒ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104278

Field Number 4

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☒ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☒ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☒ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithics consist of local cherts, chalcedony, limestone, quartzite and small amounts of crystal quartz and obsidian, demonstrating all stages of the lithic reduction process, and including unifacial tools and bifacial tools. Grounstone types included basin and slab metate and one hand manos of quartzite, sandstone, granitics and schist. Ceramics were limited to El Paso brownware with direct rims, one Chupadero b/w sherd, and a possible r/b bowl drop.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 2 Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☒ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☒ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Late Archaic Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: Projectile point styles

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☒ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: Tenuous assignment based on projectile points.

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 104278Field Number 4**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☒ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Early Pithouse Begin Date: AD200 End Date: AD1100Latest Period: Late Pithouse

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ Other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: EP brownware limited to direct rims

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ Other type: _____

Remarks: Two midden areas probably represent structural remains (residential)Associated Phase/Complex Names: Mesilla Phase**10. FEATURE DATA**

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>Stain/Possible Hearth</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1.5 Diameter, 4 directly</u>
				<u>associated with ceramics</u>
<u>Midden/Possible Structure</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Both Mesilla Phase, over 3 m</u>
				<u>in diameter</u>

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104278

Field Number 4

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: The northernmost midden feature is delineated by pockets of staining visible over a 5+ meter area, associated with high density artifacts. The southern midden consists of large stained areas observed intermittently within a 50 meter area, associated with high artifact density.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations):

Other Sources of Information:

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

LA 104278 lies along Range Road 15, 2.2 miles south of the HELSTF gate. The site is situated along a low rise marked by tall coppice dunes, overlooking lower regions or playas to the west and southwest. The site overall is characterized by low density lithic, groundstone, and fire-cracked rock scatters, but includes artifact concentrations, stains and two midden areas. Artifacts and features are exposed in interdunal blowouts at varying frequencies throughout the nearly one-square mile site area. A wide range of raw materials is present within the lithic assemblage, dominated by local black, grey and chalcedonic cherts, in that order. Tan, green, brown, black/brown banded, red jasperous and pink cherts, limestone, quartzites, obsidian, and crystal quartz were also noted but in lesser quantities. All stages of the reduction process were represented in the lithic assemblage but secondary and tertiary examples were prevalent. Formal chipped-stone tools observed were limited to a few small bifaces, several unifaces and three projectile points (collected). Groundstone was limited to slab and basin-type metates, and one-handed manos of sandstone, quartzitic sandstone, granitics and schist, in frequency descending order. Fire-cracked rock materials follow a similar pattern of frequency, with limestone substantially contributing. Ceramics occur sporadically across the site west of the road, consisting of El Paso brownware straight-neck jar fragments. A pot drop or eroded cache, consisting of two large bowls, and one chupadero B/W bowl fragment comprise the only exceptions to the brownware jar prevalence noted.

Twelve, relatively small charcoal stains were recorded, at least four of which included associated artifacts. Two areas of extensive staining with high associated artifact densities (middens) were also documented and likely represent structural remains. Three late Archaic style projectile points were collected, as were a small quartzite stone ball and a ground obsidian cruciform.

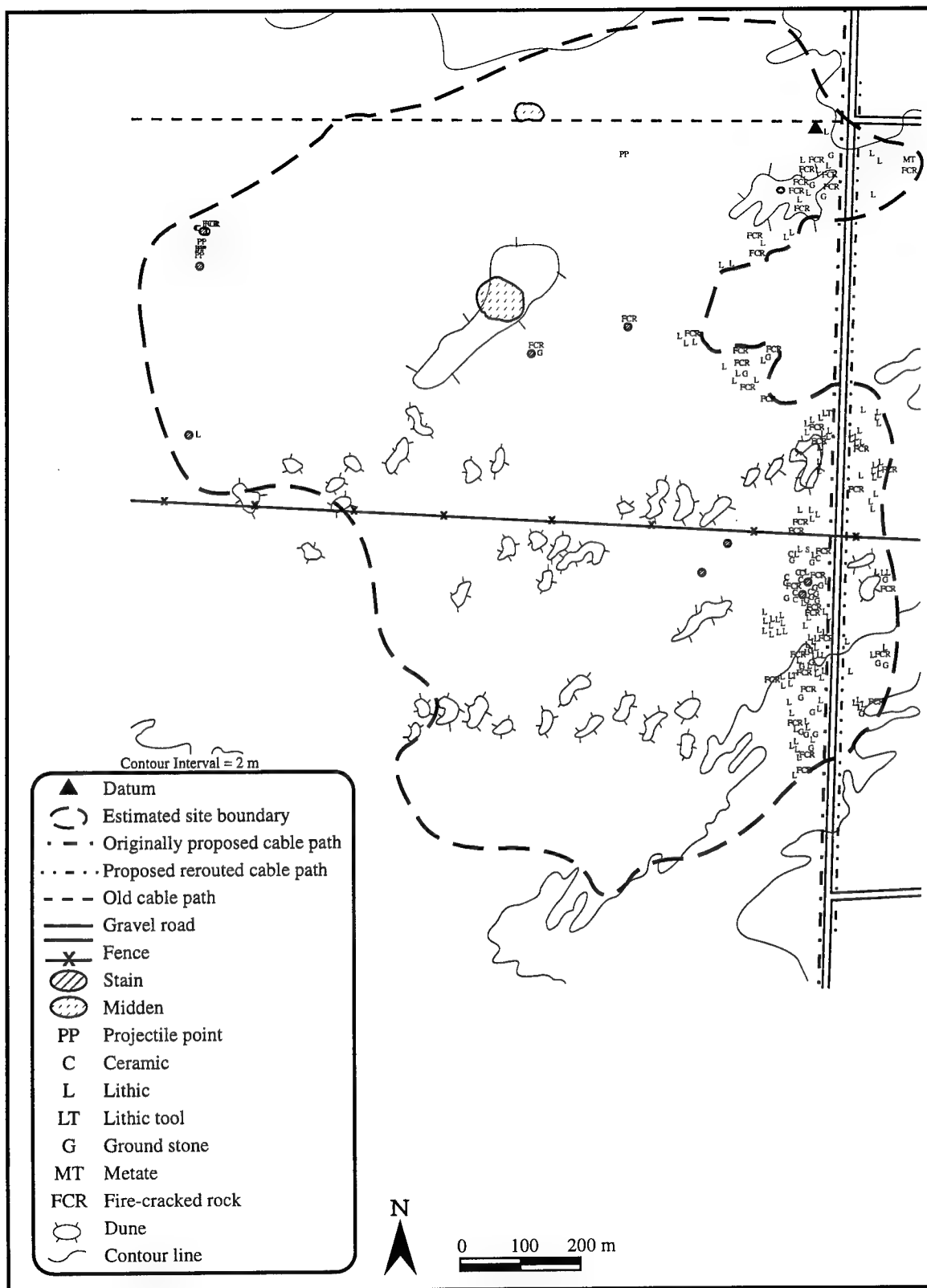
The depositional/erosional profile of the site area includes dunes over 6 meters high, with 70% sand overburden cover on the east edge of the site gradually decreasing to the west, where caliche platforms are exposed. Overall, approximately 40% of the site area may lie buried by coppice dunes/blowsand mantle. Artifacts and features were observed up to 2 meters above blowout bottoms suggesting varied elevations during occupational times.

Amateur surface collection is suggested by beer bottles near the road and the sparsity of complete tools and diagnostics.

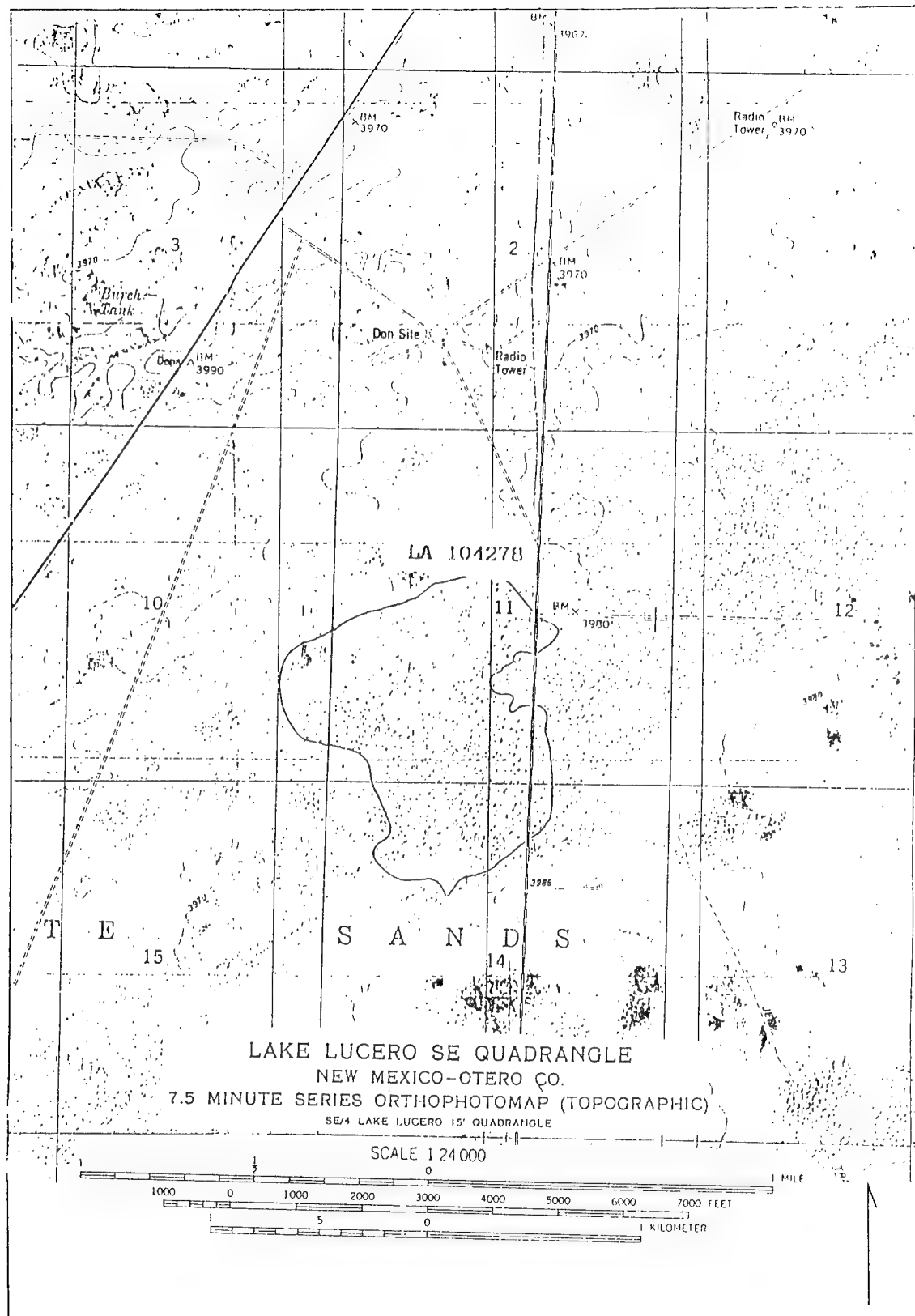
In general the site appears to be a conglomerations of campsites, focused on resource procurement/preparation, based on groundstone frequency. The localized nature of ceramic populations may indicate a multicomponent site but, even with the presence of late Archaic-style projectile points, the data is inconclusive. It seems apparent, however, judging by the middens that the Mesilla Phase inhabitants considered the site worthy of semi-permanent occupation.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104278.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104279

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 5

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): 104279

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: Geo Marine, Inc.

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 10 Mar 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Coppice dunes cover approx 30% of site

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: 90% in-field analysis

Photographic Documentation: color/b/w prints site overall, stain, fcr concentration

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: N/A

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☐ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 104279

Field Number 5

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☒ bioturbation
☐ vandalism ☒ construction/land development
☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Site is exposed between coppice dunes in an area of high calcium or gypsum content. Bulldozing scars are apparent within site area as well as gravel dumping from road construction. Approx 60% of site area eroded.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: Stain implies intact deposits

*Assessment of Project Impact: Proposed cable burial row should not impact site

**Treatment Recommendations: Monitor

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104279

Field Number 5

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 387100 Northing: 3673820

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Three Rivers 700 m south

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range road 9 is 30 m west of site

☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: Range road 9 north from tularosa gate, ca. 700 M past 3-rivers drainage, between road curves.

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: OTERO

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: BITTER CREEK 1981 Quadrangle Code: 33106-B2

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>13</u> N X	<u>8</u> X W	<u>8</u>	<u>NW</u> <u>NW</u> <u>SE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 120 N/S X max. width: 70 E/W

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 8400 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: 4140 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☒ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):

☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: up to 2 meters

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☒ other observations: stain observed in eroded area, 2 meters below dune tops

LA Number: 104279

Field Number 5

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: A single charcoal stain observed along the edge of a 1 meter high dune, suggests intact deposits

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☒ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: .7 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite, 4 wing saltbush, yucca elata

Understory: grasses, forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☒ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☒ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: Site situated on what appears to be a low rising ridge formation overlooking a low spot (old dirt tank) to the south.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:	Prehistoric Ceramics:	<input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic ceramics
Lithics:	<input type="checkbox"/> whole ceramic vessel	<input type="checkbox"/> other historic ceramics
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> lithic debitage	<input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic ceramics	Other Artifacts and Materials:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> chipped-stone tools	<input type="checkbox"/> other prehistoric ceramics	<input type="checkbox"/> bone tools
<input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic projectile points	Historic Artifacts:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> faunal remains
<input type="checkbox"/> non-local lithic materials	<input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic glass artifacts	<input type="checkbox"/> macrobotanical remains
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stone tool manufacturing items	<input type="checkbox"/> other glass artifacts	<input type="checkbox"/> architectural stone
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ground stone tools	<input type="checkbox"/> diagnostic metal artifacts	<input type="checkbox"/> burned adobe
	<input type="checkbox"/> other metal artifacts	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> fire-cracked rock/burned caliche
	<input type="checkbox"/> whole ceramic vessel	
<input type="checkbox"/> other items: _____		

LA Number: 104279Field Number 5**8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)****5**

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): ca. 40
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): ca. 60

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithics consisted of local cherts, chalcedony, quartzite and limestone representing all stages of the lithic reduction process. Two unifacial tools, one biface tip, and two hammerstones were observed.
Groundstone is limited to sandstone and granitic slab metate fragments.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONSNumber of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☒ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 104279Field Number 5**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐Paleoindian ☐Archaic ☐Anasazi
☐Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐Mogollon ☐Casas Grandes
☐Hohokam ☐Plains Village ☐Plains Nomad ☐Navajo
☐Apache ☐Ute ☐Pueblo ☐Hispanic
☐Anglo/Euro-American ☐Unknown affiliation
☐Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐radiocarbon ☐dendrochronology ☐archeomagnetism ☐obsidian hydration
☐relative dating methods ☐other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐Simple Feature(s) ☐Artifact Scatter
☐Artifact Scatter with Features ☐Single Residence
☐Multiple Residence ☐Residential Complex/Community
☐Industrial ☐Military
☐Ranching/Agricultural ☐Transportation/Communication
☐other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>FCR/groundstone</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>2</u>		<u>2 concentrations ca 25 pcs</u>
<u>concentrations-hearth</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>each may represent deflated</u>
<u>stain hearth</u>				<u>hearth remnants</u>
				<u>stain kicked up along dune edge</u>
				<u>unknown dimensions</u>

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104279

Field Number 5

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: Both fcr concentrations consist of small pieces of vessicular basalt, limestone, and sandstone (including metate fragments) but are eroded beyond articulation. The stain, located along the base of a dune did not include associated fcr, but most likely represents a hearth.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations):

Other Sources of Information:

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

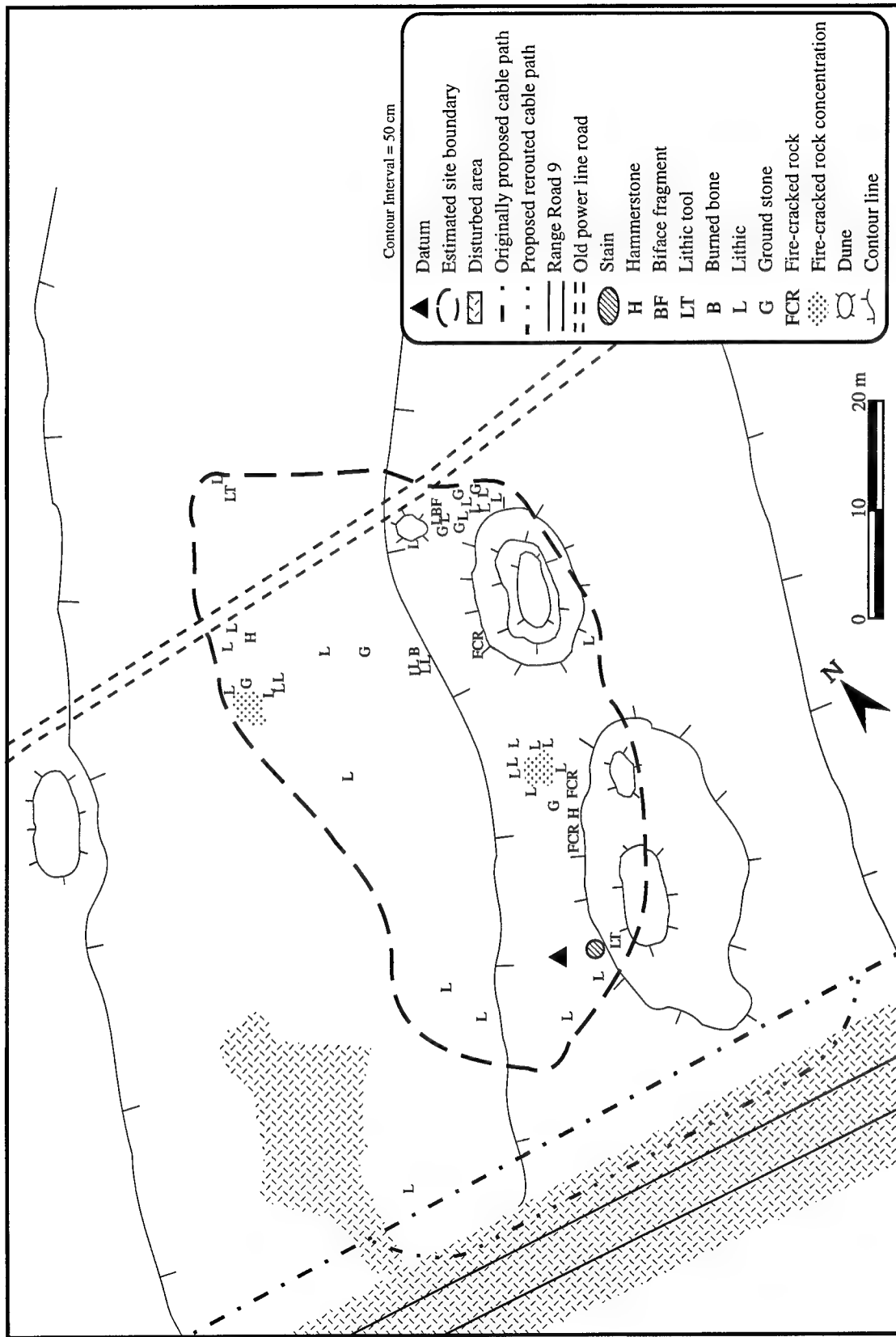
LA 104279 consists of a low density artifact scatter with two possible hearth feature remnants. The site lies just east of Range Road 9 along a low rise marked by dune formations. An old (ca. 1920s) dirt tank, windmill, corral and hand-dug well are located within 100 meters southeast of the site area.

The lithic assemblage consists of local cherts, chalcedonics and limestone debitage, hammerstones, one distal biface fragment, and two unifacially retouched flakes. Groundstone examples are limited to tiny slab metate fragments of sandstone and granitic materials. Two moderate density concentrations of fire-cracked rocks likely represent eroded hearth features, both of which include groundstone fragments. A small charcoal stain was observed along the edge of a dune, which likely represents a hearth feature and suggests intact deposits.

Little overall integrity is suggested within the site, as approximately 60% of the total area appears eroded beyond cultural contexts. Damage by bulldozer cuts, road building, and dirt tank construction are evident. Heavy traffic/grazing by cattle is assumed. The dirt tank area south of the site likely formed a natural ponding basin prior to disturbance and may have comprised the site focus.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104279.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104280

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 6

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104280

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: Geo-Marine, Inc.

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 10 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: approx 70% dune formation/sand accumulation cover.

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☒ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: 20x20m area sampled ca 10% of site total

Photographic Documentation: color, b/w prints, over all, for concentration, old blade cut?

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☒ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: one projectile point collected

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☒ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: WSMR

LA Number: 104280

Field Number 6

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☒ bioturbation
☐ vandalism ☐ construction/land development
☒ other source: wild horse traffic

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism:

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: artifacts are exposed in blowouts and along some duneslopes observed well over 1 meter in elevation above blowout bottoms. Approx 30% of site deflated (blowouts). Road cut has impacted east end of the site.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: stains observed suggest intact subsurface deposits.

*Assessment of Project Impact: if kept within 10' of roadway, proposed buried cable row should not impact the site.

**Treatment Recommendations: reroute cable row to nearer roadcut disturbance. Monitor.

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): HPD Log No.:

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.:

Remarks:

LA Number: 104280

Field Number 6

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 382000 Northing: 3677550

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Three Rivers 4.3 sse

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 9 10 m south of the site
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: Range Road 9 north from tularosa gate, 1.3 Miles northwest of range road 17 intersection

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: OTERO
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: LUMLEY LAKE NE 1982 Quadrangle Code: 32106-F3

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>12</u> N X	<u>7</u> X W	<u>35</u>	<u>NE</u> <u>SE</u> <u>NW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 300N/S X max. width: 200 E/W

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 60000 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: 4120 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):
☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: up to 2 meters below dune formations

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☒ other observations: staining observed in blowouts

LA Number: 104280

Field Number 6

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: six stains were observed in blowouts, with surrounding dunes rising up to 2m. One vague stain and several artifacts observed along duneslopes ca. 1M above blowout bottoms.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐]spring/seep ☐]perennial stream/river
☐]intermittent stream/arroyo ☐]perennial lake
☒]intermittent lake/playa ☐]other source: _____

Distance from Site: .5 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite, 4 wing salbush, yucca elata

Understory: grasses, broom snakeweed, forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐]forest ☐]woodland ☐]scrubland ☐]grassland
☒]desert scrubland ☐]marshland/riparian/meadow
☐]other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐]Bench ☒]Dune ☐]Mesa/Butte
☐]Ridge ☐]Alluvial Fan ☒]Blow-Out
☐]Flood Plain/Valley ☐]Mountain ☐]Rockshelter
☐]Arroyo/Wash ☐]Canyon Rim ☐]Hill Slope/Slope
☐]Mountain Front/Foothill ☐]Saddle ☐]Badlands
☐]Cave ☐]Hill Top ☐]Open Canyon Floor
☐]Talus Slope ☐]Base of Cliff ☐]Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐]Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐]Plain/Flat ☐]Terrace
☐]Base of Talus Slope ☐]Constricted Canyon ☒]Low Rise
☐]Playa ☐]Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: site situated along low rise comprised of large coppice dunes, mequite. Higher elevations are visible south and east of the site, marked by creosote zone. Lower elevations occur to the west and north marked by mesquite and grassland, respectively.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒]lithic debitage
☒]chipped-stone tools
☒]diagnostic projectile points
☐]non-local lithic materials
☒]stone tool manufacturing items
☒]ground stone tools

☐]other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐]whole ceramic vessel
☐]diagnostic ceramics
☐]other prehistoric ceramics
☐]diagnostic glass artifacts
☐]other glass artifacts
☐]diagnostic metal artifacts
☐]other metal artifacts
☐]whole ceramic vessel

☐]diagnostic ceramics

☐]other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐]bone tools
☒]faunal remains
☐]macrobotanical remains
☐]architectural stone
☐]burned adobe
☒]fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104280

Field Number 6

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: lithics consist of local cherts and quartzites (ie abo and yeso formations) and represent all stages of the manufacturing process. One projectile point, one uniface, and two biface fragments comprise the total chipped stone tool assemblage. Groundstone examples limited to slab metate and one hand mano fragments of quartzite, sandstone and vossicular basalt.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☒ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☒ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Late Archaic Begin Date: 1800 BC End Date: AD1000
 Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: Late Archaic projectile point

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 104280Field Number 6**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>fer concentration</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>fire-cracked limestone, basalt</u>
<u>stain/hearth</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>small pockets in blowouts</u>
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104280

Field Number

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component association

Feature Remarks: several areas of concentrated fire-cracked rock were present, assumed to represent deflated
hearths. 6 Stains observed in the blowouts with loosely associated fcr, one in duneslope

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American
Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

LA Number: 104280

Field Number

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

LA 104280 lies along an elevated dunal ridge, running southwest from Range Road 9. This site is very linear, appears limited to a narrow zone of dunes and sandy soils, and the site consists of a low to moderate artifact scatter with deflated hearth and stain features. Lithics represent all stages of reduction processes and include a wide variety of locally available material types. Stone tools were limited to a couple of biface fragments, a uniface and one late Archaic-style projectile point (collected). Groundstone included only examples of slab metates and one-handed mano fragments and few complete groundstone tools were observed. Several moderate density concentrations of fire-cracked rock were observed but none suggesting feature articulation. Six charcoal stains were located in blowout bottoms, none of which contained fire-cracked rock directly. Artifacts were observed both within blowouts and occasionally along dune slopes over one meter in elevation above blowout bottoms. One vague stain was observed in a dune slope above a fire-cracked rock scatter, approximately one meter above the adjacent blowout.

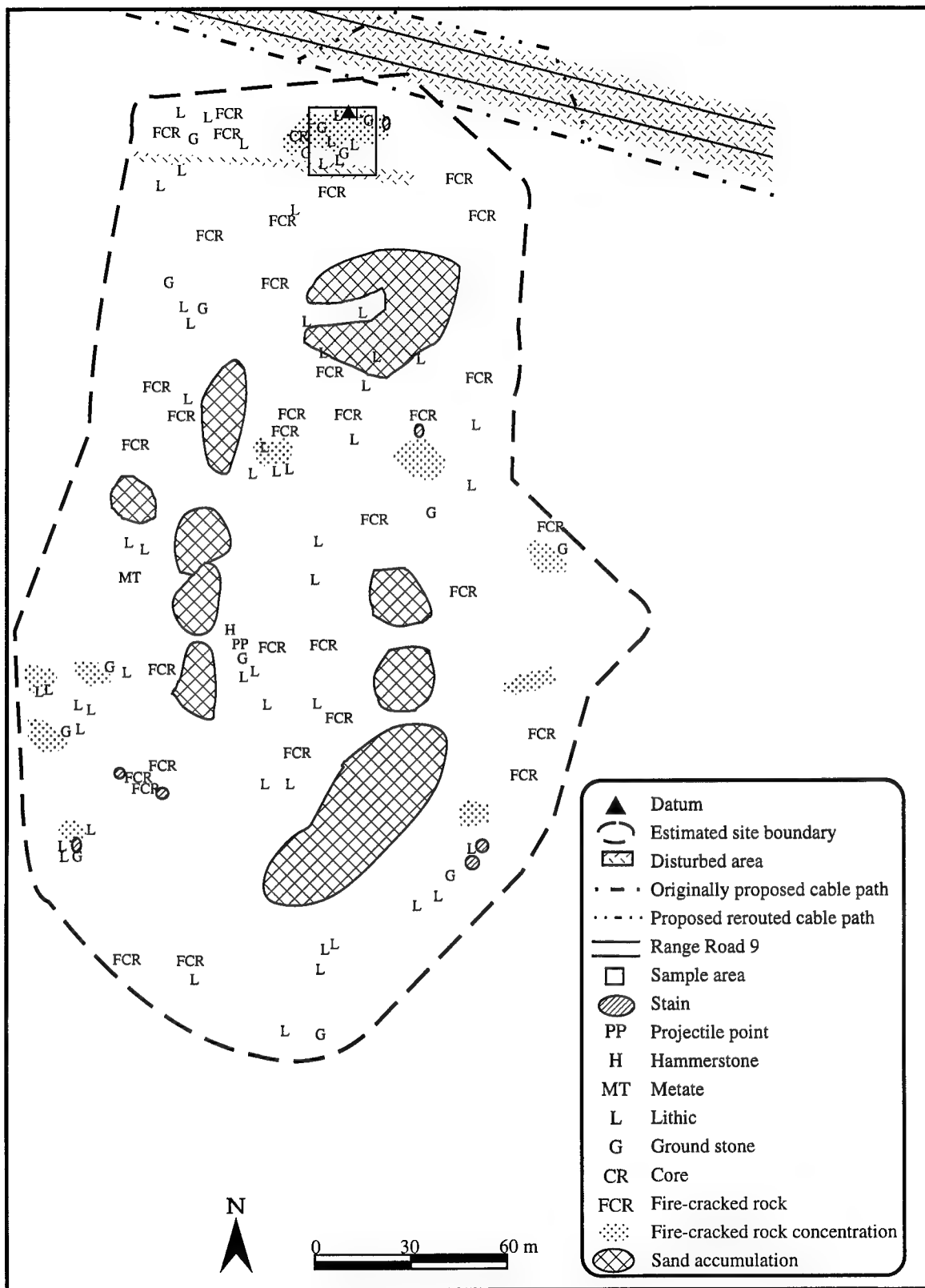
Range Road 9 has impacted the extreme east end of the site as has an old blade cut, located approximately five meters west of the road.

Soils surrounding the dune formation in which the site lies are calcareous and clay enriched and, although most of the surrounding area lies in lower elevations than the site itself, little or no cultural debris occurred there.

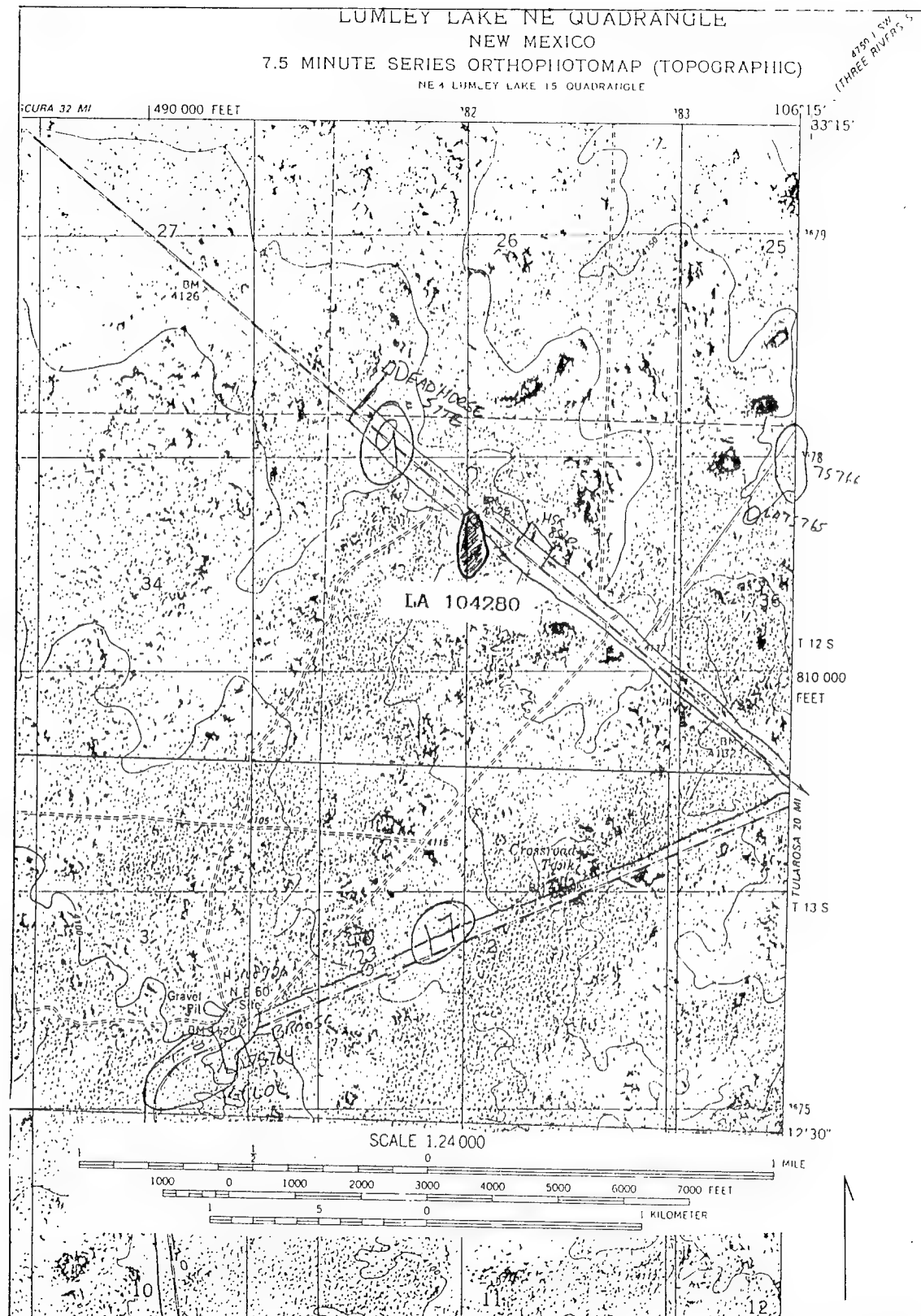
13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms

[] other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104280.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104281

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s):

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 7

Site Marker?: ☐ No ☒ Yes (specify ID#): LA104281

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: GEO MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 11 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: 50% dune/sand accumulation

Recording Activities:

☒ photography

☒ sketch mapping

☐ shovel or trowel tests

☐ instrument mapping

☐ test excavation

☐ excavation (data recovery)

☒ surface collection

☐ other activities:

☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: In-field 10% sample analysis

Photographic Documentation: Color, b/w prints of site overall, frc concentration, frc with stain

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections

☐ controlled surface collection (sample)

☐ uncontrolled surface collections

☐ controlled surface collections (complete)

☒ collections of specific items

☐ other collection method:

Surface Collection Methods: Late Archaic style projectile point

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map

☒ excavation, collection, analysis records

☐ field journals, notes

☒ sketch map(s)

☒ photos, slides, & associated records

☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form

☐ instrument map(s)

☐ other records:

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: WSMR

LA Number: 104281

Field Number 7

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Approx 50% of the site area is covered by substantial sand overburden or dunes. Though most of the fire-cracked rock features observed appear to be deflated/disarticulated, stains present in these features signify intact deposits. A n/s fenceline, road and cable route (buried) have impacted the site

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: Intact deposits (stains) may provide radiocarbon dates and botanical data.

*Assessment of Project Impact: Proposed row may impact buried deposits.

**Treatment Recommendations: Reroute overhead on poles and monitor installation

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104281

Field Number 7

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: _____) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 394550 Northing: 3681700Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Three Rivers, 2 km eastNearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Highway 54, 3.5 miles west☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: North from Tularosa Guard shack along Range Road 9 to Range Road 322. North from Range Road 322 past Rita and Black sites, 3.2 miles north of Black along fenceline (range 8/9e) road.

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: NM County: OTERO

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date:

Three Rivers SW 1981

Quadrangle Code:

33106-C2

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>12</u> N X	<u>8</u> X W	<u>13</u>	<u>NE</u> <u>SE</u> <u>SE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>12</u> N X	<u>9</u> X W	<u>18</u>	<u>SW</u> <u>NW</u> <u>SW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONSite Dimensions: max. length: 360 N/S X max. width: 270 E/W Basis for Dimensions (choose one):☒ estimated ☐ measuredSite Area: 97200 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured Elevation: 4340 feetSite Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain): _____Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts☐ modern features or ground disturbance☐ topographic features☐ property lines☐ other criteria: _____Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable☐ other process: _____Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): ☐ unknown/not determined☐ no subsurface deposits present☒ subsurface deposits present☐ stratified subsurface deposits presentEstimated Depth of deposits: Up to 2 m (under dunes)Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests ☐ excavations☐ road or arroyo cuts☐ rodent burrows☒ other observations: Stains visible in blowouts

LA Number: 104281

Field Number 7

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: Stains visible w/ FCR associated

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☒ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: .6km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: Mesquite, 4 wing saltbush, yucca elata

Understory: Broom snakeweed, tumbleweed

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☒ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☒ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: The site is situated along a dunal ridge, 600 m north of a large unnamed drainage

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☒ chipped-stone tools
☒ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☐ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☒ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche
☐ other items: _____

LA Number: 104281

Field Number 7

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): 50
 historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithics consist of local cherts, basalt, chalcedonics, and abo quartzite debitage, representing all stages of the lithic reduction process. One late archaic projectile point collected and a couple of biface fragments observed. Groundstone includes exampels of trough, basin metates and one hand manos of sandstone, quartzite and granitics. Three concentrations (localized) of el paso brownware and one chupadero b/w sherd observed, one mogollon r/b rim, one ep direct rim.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 2 Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☒ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Late Archaic Begin Date: 1800 BC End Date: AD900
 Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: Projectile point

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 104281Field Number 7**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☒ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Early Pithouse Begin Date: AD200 End Date: AD1100
 Latest Period: Late Pithouse?

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: EP brownware, Chupadero b/w, Mogollon r/b

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: Mesilla Phase**10. FEATURE DATA**

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>FCR concentration</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Deflated Hearths</u>
<u>FCR with stain</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u>	
<u>Stain</u>	<u>Yes</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Possible Hearth</u>

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104281

Field Number 7

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: Most of the fire-cracked rock features consist of disarticulated concentrations of burned
granitics, sandstone, limestone, basalt, and rhyolitics. Two of these features exhibit charcoal staining. Most of
the features also include examples of fire-cracked groundstone. Three of the fcr concentrations had ep brownware
in association. One fcr concentration with stain was associated with brownware.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

LA Number: 104281

Field Number 7

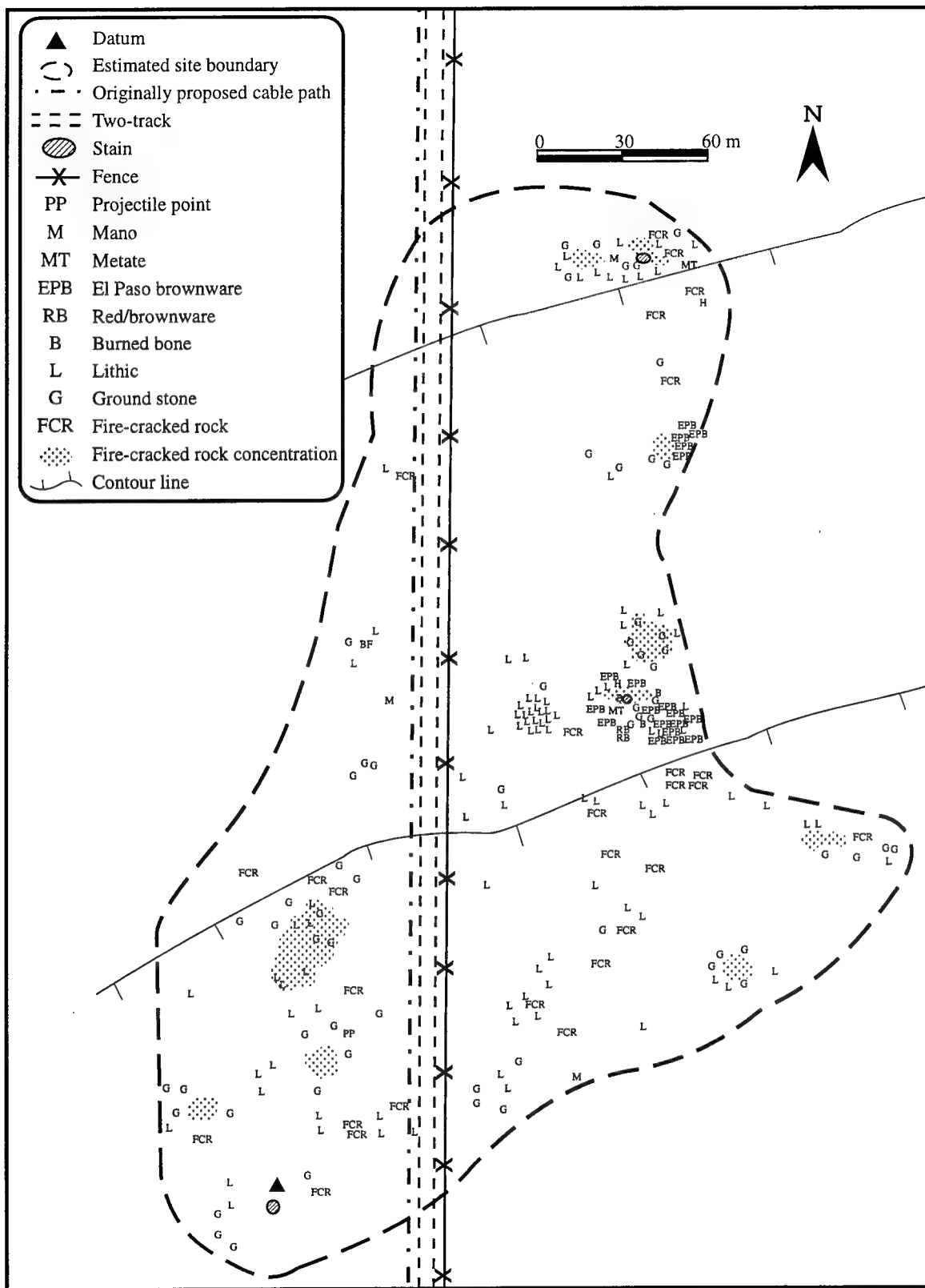
12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

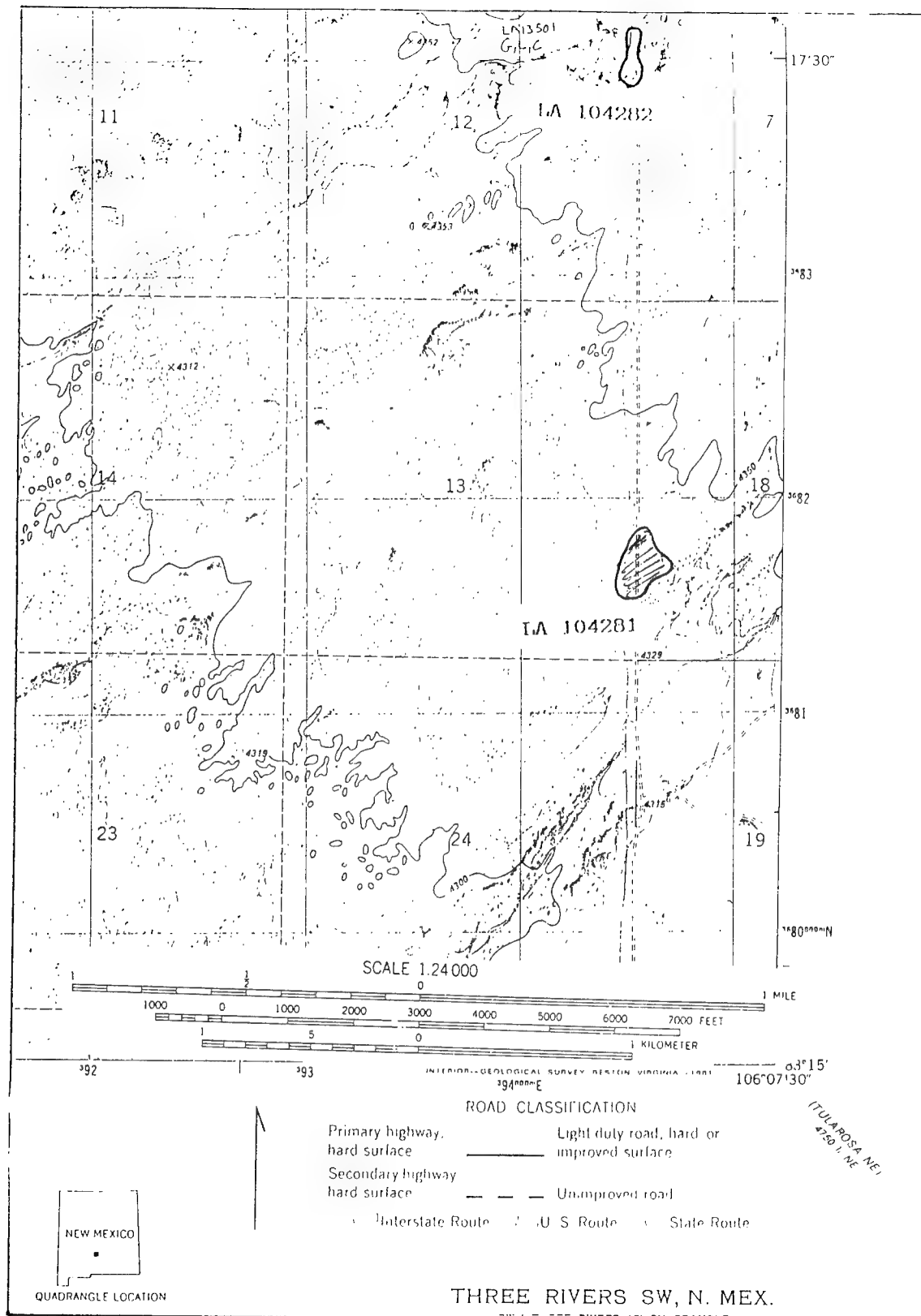
LA 104281 lies along an elevated dunal ridge approximately 600 meters north of a large unnamed drainage. The site consists of a low to moderate density artifact scatter with fire-cracked rock and stain features. Artifacts and features are exposed in interdunal deflated areas or blowouts. Lithics consist of local cherts, basalt, rhyolites, and quartzites and include examples of all stages of the reduction process. Very few stone tools were observed. Groundstone fragments were quite common including examples of slab and basin metates and one-handed manos of quartzite, sandstone, and granitics. Several whole manos were noted but no complete metates were observed. Fire-cracked rock concentrations (deflated hearth features) were recorded throughout the site area, two of which included charcoal stains and two exhibited brownware in association. With the exception of a single Chupadero B/W sherd and one Mogollon R/B rim sherd, all ceramics consisted of brownware with El Paso-type temper and one direct rim sherd was included. All of the brownware scatters were located east of the road cut which bisects the site. One late Archaic style projectile point was collected west of the road cut, and though this is considered to be marginal criteria, two components were assigned.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ [site location map (required) ☐ [sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ [continuation forms
☐ [other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104281.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104282

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 8

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104282

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: GEO MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 14 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Site mostly buried. Artifacts appear most frequently in roadcut and a few blowouts

Recording Activities:

☒ photography

☒ sketch mapping

☐ shovel or trowel tests

☐ instrument mapping

☐ test excavation

☐ excavation (data recovery)

☐ surface collection

☐ other activities: _____

☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: In field analysis along roadcut due to exposed artifact density there. Approx 30% of the assemblage observed analyzed by sample in an 80x4m area

Photographic Documentation: Color, b/w prints site overall, and for concentration

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections

☐ controlled surface collection (sample)

☐ uncontrolled surface collections

☐ controlled surface collections (complete)

☒ collections of specific items

☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: One projectile point base collected

Records Inventory:

☒ site location map

☒ excavation, collection, analysis records

☐ field journals, notes

☒ sketch map(s)

☒ photos, slides, & associated records

☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form

☐ instrument map(s)

☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: WSMR

LA Number: 104282

Field Number 8

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☒ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Artifact observation limited to a few blowouts and along the roadcut, which lies about 1m below surrounding elevations to the west. Artifact density along roadcut suggests that most of the site is buried by alluvial and aeolian deposits

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: Staining and artifacts exposed in roadcut suggest intact deposits

*Assessment of Project Impact: If the proposed buried cable is installed beyond limits of subsurficially, impact to the site is inevitable

**Treatment Recommendations: Reroute to overhead intallation. Excavate pole locations

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104282

Field Number 8

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: _____)
☐ GPS Unit

☐ copies attached to report or form
☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 394500 Northing: 3684000

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Three Rivers 4 miles east

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): HWY 54, ca. 3 miles east
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: Take n/s fenceline road north from Black site 4.7 Miles

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: NM County: Otero

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date:
Three Rivers 1981

Quadrangle Code:
33106-C2

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections			Protracted
<u>NM</u>	[]	<u>12</u> N X	<u>8</u> X W	<u>12</u>	<u>NE</u>	<u>SE</u>	<u>NE</u>	[]
<u>NM</u>	[]	<u>12</u> N X	<u>9</u> X W	<u>7</u>	<u>NW</u>	<u>SW</u>	<u>NW</u>	[]

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 263 N/S X max. width: 125 E/W

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒estimated ☐measured

Site Area: 32875 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒estimated ☐measured

Elevation: 4365 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒yes ☐no (explain): _____

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features
☐ property lines ☐ other criteria: _____

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒alluvial ☒aeolian ☐colluvial ☐residual ☐not applicable
☐other process: _____

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):

<input type="checkbox"/> unknown/not determined	<input type="checkbox"/> no subsurface deposits present
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> subsurface deposits present	<input type="checkbox"/> stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: up to 1.5 Meters

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☒ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations: _____

LA Number: 104282

Field Number 8

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: Lithics, groundstone, & fcr exposed along roadcut, which
cuts up to 1m deep. Stain exposed in blowout.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☒ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: 3 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite, 4 wing saltbush, creosote

Understory: broom snakeweed, grasses, tumbleweed, forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Bench	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dune	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Fan	<input type="checkbox"/> Blow-Out
<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo/Wash	<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon Rim	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Slope/Slope
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Front/Foothill	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle	<input type="checkbox"/> Badlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Top	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Canyon Floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
<input type="checkbox"/> Lava Flow (Malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain/Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Constricted Canyon	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low Rise
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa	<input type="checkbox"/> Other location: _____	

Observations on Site Setting: Situated along a low rising alluvial ridge

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☒ chipped-stone tools
☒ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☐ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

☐ other items: _____

LA Number: 104282

Field Number 8

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): ca 90BC
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithics consist of local cherts and rhyolitic debitage in all stages of reduction. Chipped-stone tools limited to a single late archaic style projectile point base. Groundstone limited to basin slab metate and one hand mano fragments of sandstone and granitics. Fcr includes vesicular basalt, but none was observed to be ground.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☒ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Late Archaic Begin Date: 1800 BC End Date: AD 1000
Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: Projectile point base

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 104282

Field Number 8

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)

6

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
for concentration	yes	14	0	
stain	yes	1	0	

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104282

Field Number 8

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: FCR concentrations typically appear as numerous fragments of vesicular basalt, rhyolites, sandstone (often groundstone) and granitics, smaller than 10cm in diameter. Such concentrations range from about 10-15 pcs in 5m2 to about 200 pcs in 5m2. All observed FCR concentrations appear to be eroded, displaced hearth feature remnants. No articulation is suggested and no staining observed in association. One stain was located in the NE portion of the site but no artifacts or fcr were present in association.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

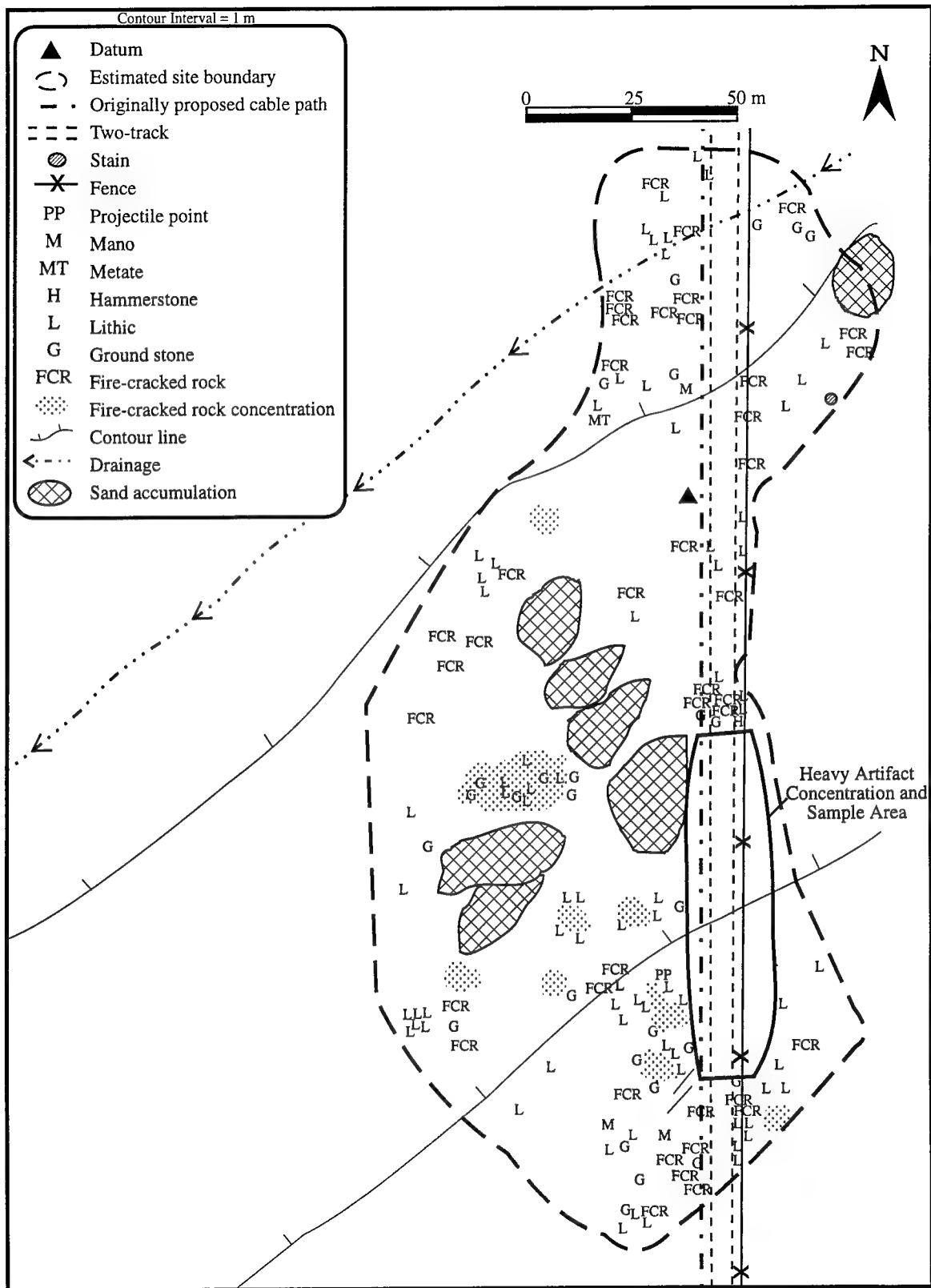
12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

LA 104282 is situated along a low-rising alluvial ridge and consists of a low to moderate density artifact scatter. Artifacts, including lithics, groundstone, and fire-cracked rock are visible within a road cut which bisects the site, as well as several deflated areas or blowouts. Lithics consist of local cherts and rhyolites, representing all stages of the reduction process. Chipped stone tools were limited to a single late-Archaic projectile point base (collected). Groundstone was limited to basin and slab metate and one-handed mano fragments of sandstone and granitic materials. Several areas contained concentrations of fire-cracked rock, presumed to represent deflated hearth features. A single charcoal stain was recorded in the northeast portion of the site area.

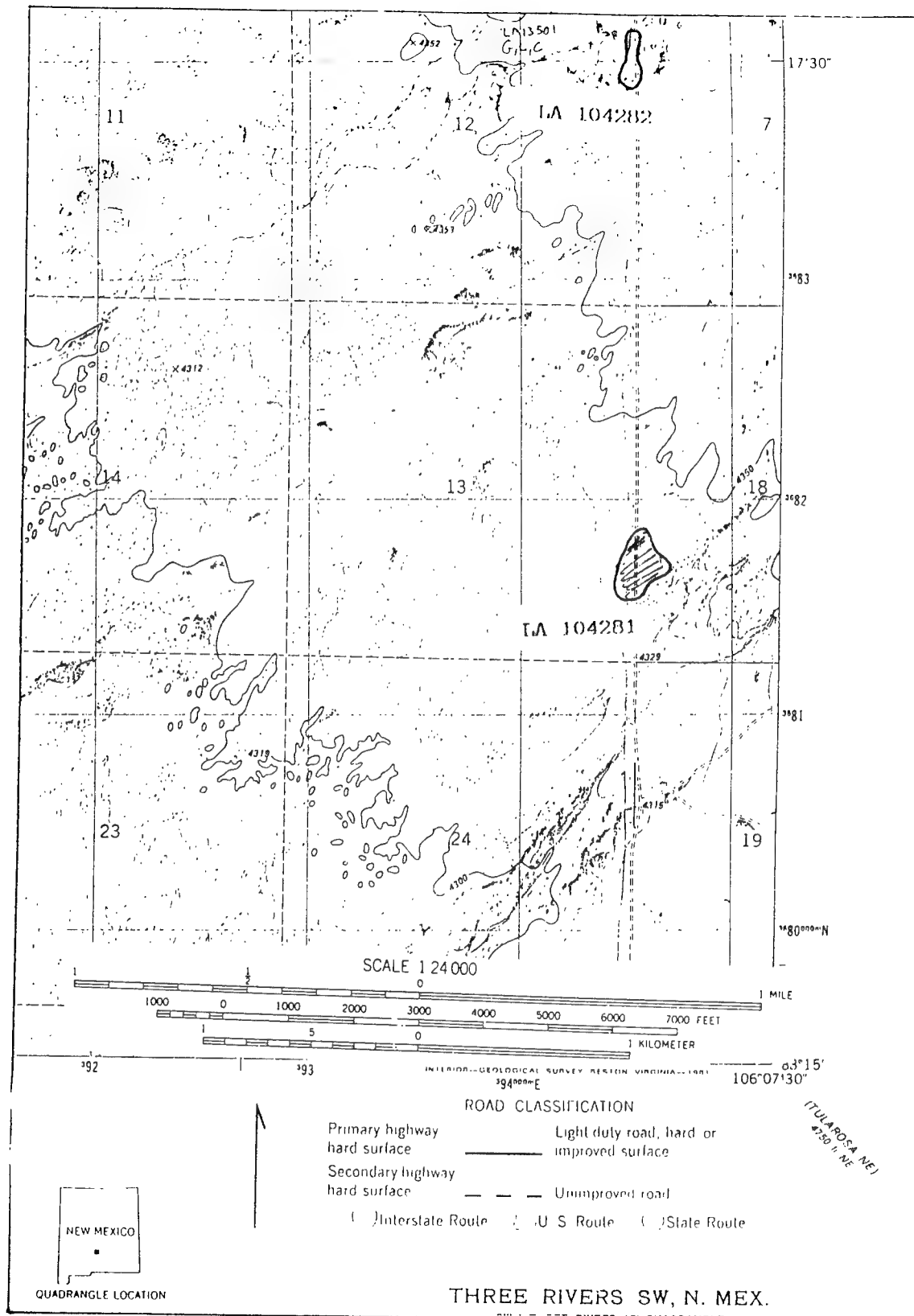
The site area likely represents a multi-loci campsite and very well may be multicomponent, though general lack of temporal diagnostics prohibits such assignment at present. Judging by the artifact density in the road cut, most of the site is buried, and site boundaries based on visible remains are tenuous.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104282.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104283

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s):

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 9 Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104283

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: GEO MARINE Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 14 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Dune cover over approx 50% of site area

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: In field 80% total assemblage analysis site overall

Photographic Documentation: Color, b/w print site overall & FCR concentration

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☒ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☒ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 104283

Field Number 9

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☐ bioturbation
☐ vandalism ☐ construction/land development
☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Approx 50% of site area is deflated ore eroded

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: Charcoal stain implies deposits but site is heavily eroded and low density artifact assemblage provided little information potential.

*Assessment of Project Impact: Adherence to row should not impact site.

**Treatment Recommendations: Monitor

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility **performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104283

Field Number 9

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 395400 Northing: 3689980

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Sand Well Draw 500m north

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): HWY 54, 2.3 Miles east
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: North from Curtis site along cable route dirt road 2 miles

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: Otero
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: THREE RIVERS 1981 Quadrangle Code: 33106-C1

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>11</u> N X	<u>9</u> X W	<u>19</u>	<u>SW</u> <u>NW</u> <u>SE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 100 N/S X max. width: 80 E/W

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 8000 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: 4400 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features
☐ property lines ☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):

☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: Up to 1m below dunes

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations:

LA Number: 104283

Field Number 9

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: Stain observed in deflated area

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☒ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: .5km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite, 4 wing saltbush

Understory: broom snakeweed, grasses

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☒ Alluvial Fan ☒ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: Site lies along a relatively flat alluvial fan, overlooking the malpais on the west and lower elevations to the north.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☐ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☐ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☐ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104283

Field Number 9

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): ca 30
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): ca 40

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithics consist predominantly of limestone, rhyolites and low grade chert debitage. A few samples of highly silaceous chert flakes were observed but are limited to tertiary thinning or maintenance flakes. Groundstone was limited to one slab metate fragment.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 104283Field Number 9**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
FCR Concentration	yes	2		Mostly vesicular basalt
Stain	yes	1		

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104283

Field Number

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: FCR consists mainly of vesicular basalt and occurs in varying frequency throughout the site
area. One stain was observed in a deflated area.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American
Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

LA Number: 104283

Field Number 9

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

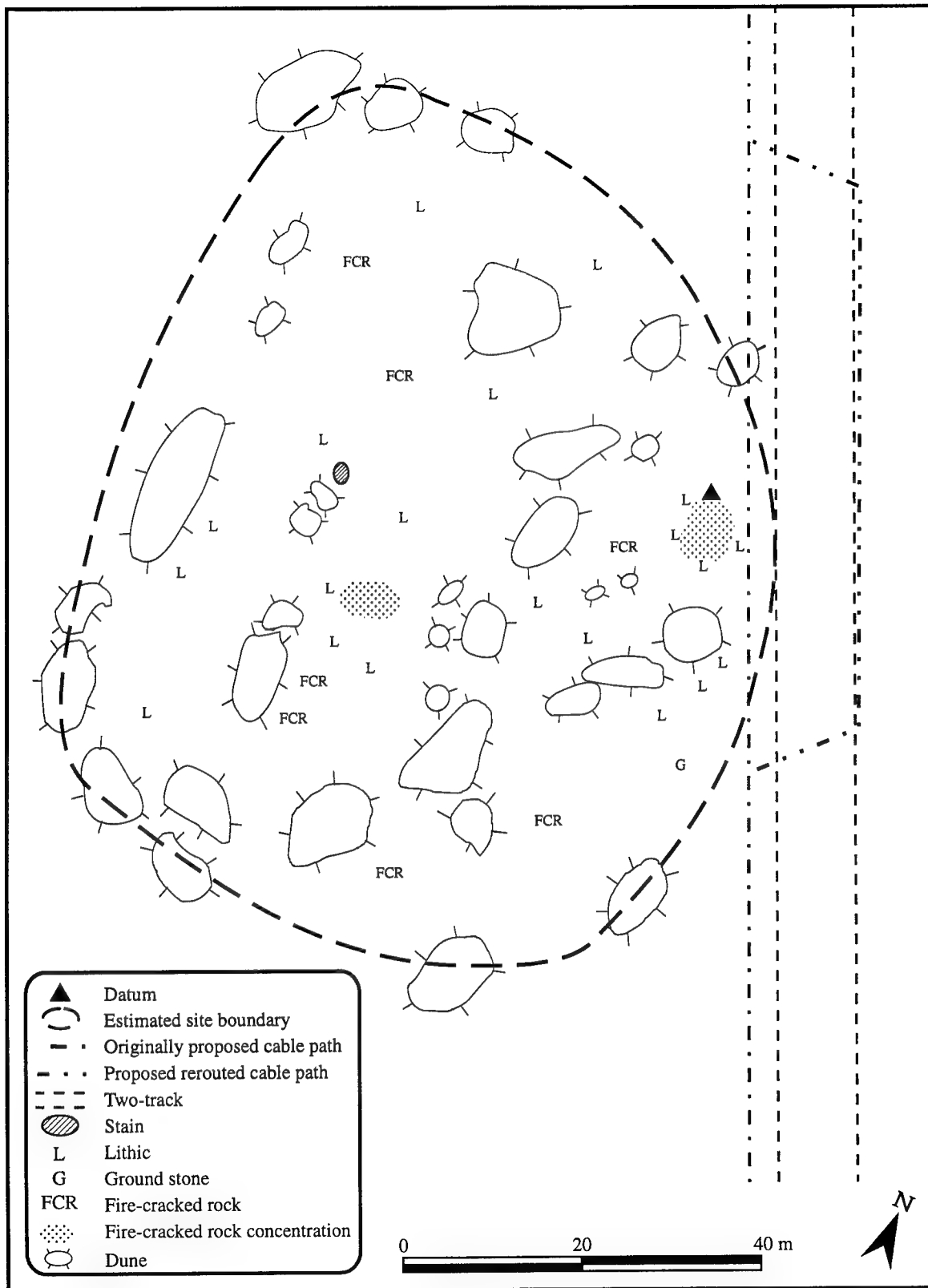
8

LA 104283 lies on a subtle low rise along an otherwise nearly flat alluvial fan. The site consists of low density artifacts and fire-cracked rock scatter, exposed in the blowouts and exposed areas. The overall site area is relatively small and lithics consists predominantly of low grade chert, rhyolites and limestone debitage in all stages of reduction. The few siliceous lithic examples observed were limited to thinning or tool maintenance flakes. One quartzitic slab metate fragment comprised the total groundstone assemblage. No lithic tools were observed. Fire-cracked rocks, mostly vesicular basalt, occur throughout the site area and were somewhat concentrated in two areas. If these concentrations represent features, no indication of articulation was noted. One charcoal stain was noted, which suggests datable intact deposits.

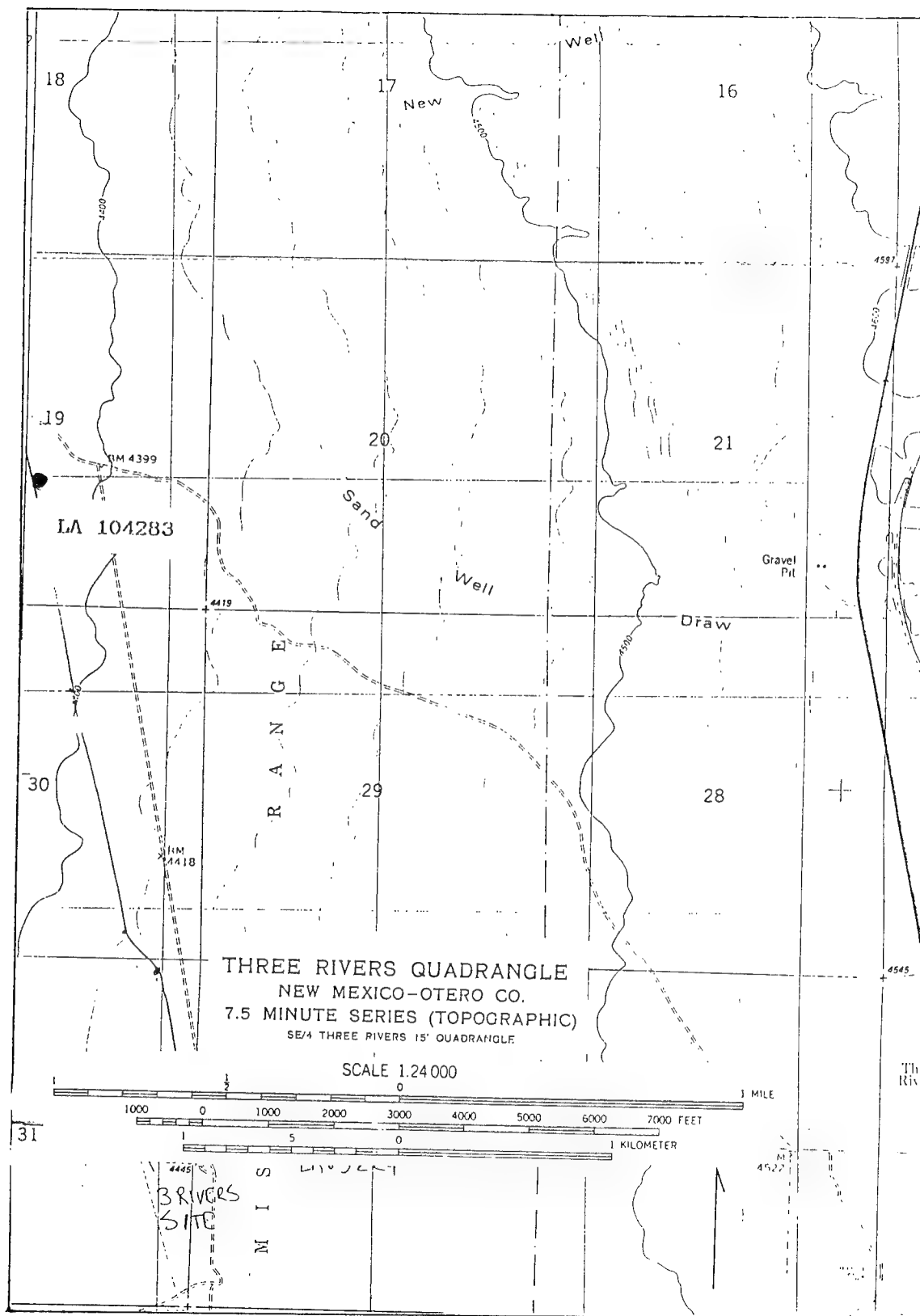
The existing road does not appear to have impacted the site area.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104283.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104284

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): MOYA TANK

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 10 Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104284

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: GEO MARINE Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 16 Mar 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Structural remains are fully exposed but surrounding area has 80% grass cover.

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping
☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ instrument mapping
☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: Description of historic debris, analysis of prehistoric component

Photographic Documentation: Color, b/w prints, site setting, structural remains, etc

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☒ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 104284

Field Number 10

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☐ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☒ bioturbation ☒ vandalism

☐ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Structure is still mostly intact, surrounding area does not appear eroded.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: _____

*Assessment of Project Impact: The proposed cable burial will not affect the site.

**Treatment Recommendations: Monitor

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104284

Field Number 10

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 378860 Northing: 3733040

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Bruton Canyon, 1.5 km north

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 9 50 m north
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: Range Road 9 towarda North Oscura Peaks, approx 1 mile south of Selso Martinez tank.

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: Socorro
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: Oscura Peak 1982 Quadrangle Code: 33106-F3
- -

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>17</u> N X	<u>6</u> X W	<u>10</u>	<u>NE</u> <u>NW</u> <u>NE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 90N/S X max. width: 80 E/W

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 7200 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: 6960 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features
☐ property lines ☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒ alluvial ☐ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual
☐ not applicable ☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):

☒ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☐ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits:

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☐ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations:

Field Number 10

4

Distance from Site: .5 km

Understory: grasses, broom snakeweed, gamble oak, cholla

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Bench	<input type="checkbox"/> Dune	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Fan	<input type="checkbox"/> Blow-Out
<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo/Wash	<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon Rim	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Slope/Slope
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Front/Foothill	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle	<input type="checkbox"/> Badlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Top	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open Canyon Floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
<input type="checkbox"/> Lava Flow (Malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain/Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Constricted Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Rise
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa	<input type="checkbox"/> Other location:	

Assemblage Content:

[] other items: _____

[X]diagnostic glass artifacts
[]other glass artifacts
[]diagnostic metal artifacts
[X]other metal artifacts
[]whole ceramic vessel

- ☐ bone tools
- ☐ faunal remains
- ☐ macrobotanical remains
- ☒ architectural stone
- ☐ burned adobe
- ☐ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104284

Field Number 10

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☒ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): 4
 prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100):
 historic artifacts (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): 60
 total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): 80

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: Archives

Assemblage Remarks: Historic trash is limited to crimped cans, white glazeware, window glass, and an enamel pan handle

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 2

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation:

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Unknown Prehistoric Begin Date: End Date:

Latest Period:

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods:

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations:

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☒ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type:

Remarks: Prehistoric component limited to two lithics and one mano

Associated Phase/Complex Names:

LA Number: 104284Field Number 10**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☒ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
 ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Statehood- WWII Begin Date: 1919 End Date: 1945

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☒ other methods: Tin can technology

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☒ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
 ☐ other type: _____

Remarks: Two room rock structure, garden, pens, earth tank

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>Historic residential structure</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1</u>	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104284

Field Number 10

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: _____

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

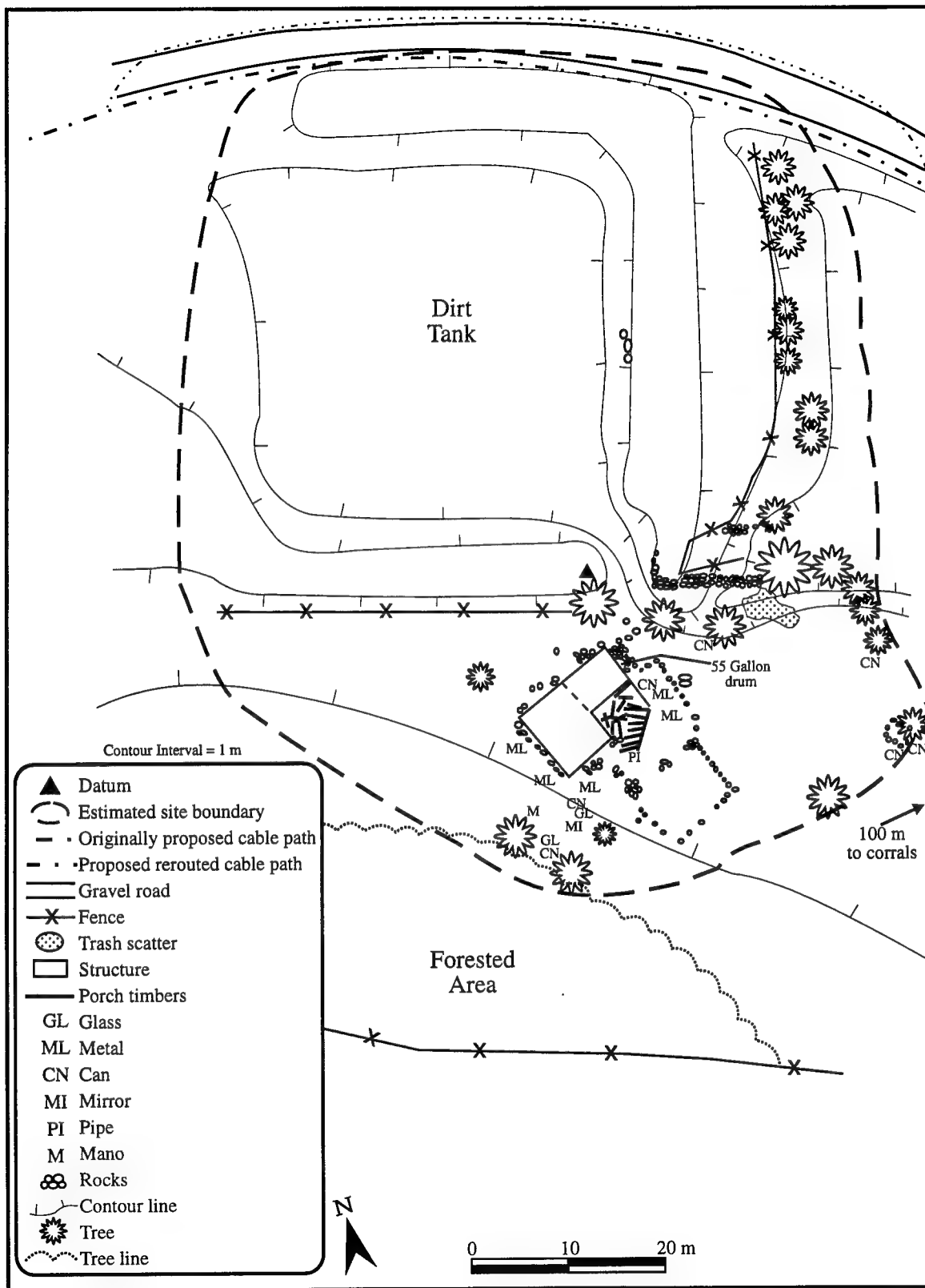
LA 104284 lies south of Range Road 9 approximately 2.7 miles from Bug Peak in the Oscura Mountains. The site is shown as Moya Tank on the 7.5' Oscura Peak topographic map and consists of a standing "L" shaped house and adjacent earthen tank. The structure is composed of local (Yeso) quartzitic limestone and reddish (Abo) quartzitic tabular block, laid three courses wide and cemented with mud mortar. The resulting walls are two feet thick and wider, forming a two room structure measuring approximately 30x25 feet. The western portion of the house appears to have been built first and is marked by grey/green limestone-ish rock. The eastern extension is comprised mainly of red quartzite rock. The roof is constructed of small logs and hand hewn planks, covered with burlap, juniper bark and sod, in that order. Two doorways occur on the south side of the structure, one facing south accessing the eastern room, and one facing east accessing the western room, both about 30" wide and 5' tall. Windows occur on all sides excepting the west. A 55 gallon drum converted to a stove, rests in the eastern window, but was likely placed there since abandonment. A pole framed, metal-roofed porch was attached to the south end of the eastern room, squaring off the structure, but has now fallen to ruin. Short roof drain gutters lie adjacent the house, suggesting multi-drain loci. No evidence of a cistern was observed. Bits of newspaper still attached to the ceilings suggest late 1920s-1940s occupation. Windows and doorways include mill-cut 2x4 pieces, 2x12s, and 1x4s, 1x6s etc., but most of the constructed lumber is hand hewn of local timber. Adjacent features include fences of both wood and wire, suspected garden plots bounded by rock walls, and once-screened window box and animal pens.

Associated artifacts include tobacco tins, bits of porcelain, window glass, bottle glass, crimped cans, enamel cooking pan handle, white glazeware, bits of rubber, roof metal, round nails, a one-handed mano and two flakes.

90% of the structure is intact, including the roof.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104284.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104286

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers: _____

Agency Assigning Number: _____

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 12

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): LA104286

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG, GWC

Agency: GEO MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 16 MAR 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Site appears to be 80% covered by sand cover

Recording Activities: ☒ photography
☐ instrument mapping
☐ surface collection
☒ in-field artifact analysis

☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ other activities: _____

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: Sample analysis along row (roadcut edge) only approx 5% total assemblage

Photographic Documentation: Color and b/w prints of site overall and large stain in roadcut.

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☒ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: diagnostic projectile point only

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☐ excavation, collection, analysis records ☐ field journals, notes
☒ sketch map(s) ☐ photos, slides, & associated records
☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form ☐ instrument map(s)
☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 104286

Field Number 12

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☒ bioturbation ☒ vandalism
☐ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance ☐ manual excavation
☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Range Road 13 bisects the site running N/S, cutting a 13-meter wide swath, over 1 meter deep through the area. An old powerline access road also bisects the site, paralleling Range Road 13 about 25 meters west, and creating a 3-meter wide, .5-meter deep scar.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: Potential for intact, subsurface deposits demonstrated by stains.

*Assessment of Project Impact: Proposed cable route now tentatively planned to go overhead which amounts to pole location impacts.

**Treatment Recommendations: Monitor pole locations

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104286Field Number 12**6. LOCATION****3**

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: _____) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 363340 Northing: 3737450Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Bruton Canyon, 6 miles NENearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 13 bisects the site
☐ in highway right-of-wayDirections to Site: Turn east ca. 3 miles south of Stallion Range Camp on Range Road 7, proceed along Range Road 24 to Mine site, south from Mine site on Range Road 13 approx 2 miles.

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: NM County: Socorro
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: _____ Quadrangle Code: _____
Wrye Peak 1982 33106-G4

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>6</u> N X	<u>4</u> X W	<u>24</u>	<u>SW</u> <u>NE</u> <u>SE</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ N S	_____ E W	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONSite Dimensions: max. length: 270 E/W X max. width: 240 N/SBasis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredSite Area: 64800 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredElevation: 5060 feetSite Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain): _____Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria: _____Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process: _____Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): ☐ unknown/not determined
☐ no subsurface deposits present ☐ subsurface deposits present
☐ stratified subsurface deposits presentEstimated Depth of deposits: UP TO 2 METERSBasis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests ☐ excavations
☒ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows ☐ other observations: _____

LA Number: 104286

Field Number 12

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: Fairly high artifact density along edge of roadcut, large ca. 4 meter stain in roadbed over 1 meter deep, 4 smaller stains in roadcut.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☐ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☒ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: 2 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite, yucca elata

Understory: SUMAC, sand sage, forbs, broom snakeweed, grasses

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow ☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☒ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☒ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: The site lies along a gently westward sloping alluvial fan, just before it drops off to the south.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☒ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☒ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts:

☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104286Field Number 12**8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)****5**

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): 12 PCS
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Lithics consist of local cherts, predominantly greys and blacks, chalcedonic cherts and also quartzite exhibiting mostly secondary and tertiary stages of reduction. Groundstone limited to sandstone, quartzite and a granitic slab metates and one hand manos. One brownware sherd east of the road, about 10 pcs west of the stain/road. One jasper flake, one tested obsidian nodule, one early archaic style projectile point base, and one unifacially utilized flake.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONSNumber of Defined Components: 1 Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☒ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Early Pithouse Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____
Latest Period: Late Pithouse

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: El Paso Brownware ceramics

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: Messila Phase

LA Number: 104286Field Number 12**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
 ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
 ☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
Large stain poss. structure	yes	1	0	4m diameter visible in roadbed
Stain - possible hearth	yes	4	0	<1 m in diameter in roadbed

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104286

Field Number 12

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: 5 stains were observed in roadbed, which cuts over 1m deep. Larger example may represent a pit structure, judging by its size. An ashy area with a few FCR located central to the overall stain, and mottled calcium carbonate visible in stain matrix, suggestive of degenerated plaster, FCR was observed sporadically throughout the site area, but no significant concentrations were noted. More features are expected to be buried. No artifacts observed with stains in roadcut. Stain with associated artifacts located along old powerline road, west of roadcut.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations):

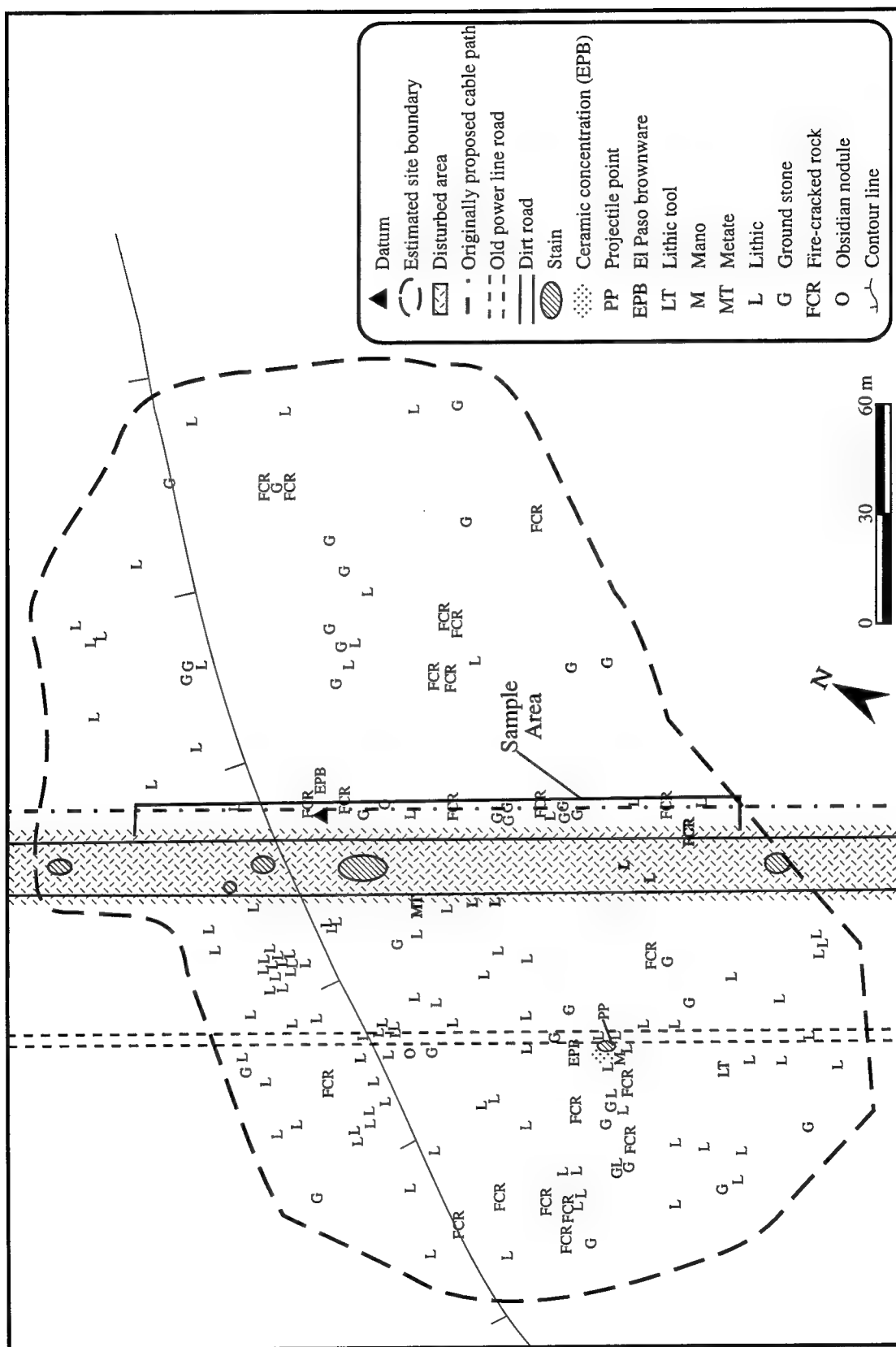
Other Sources of Information:

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

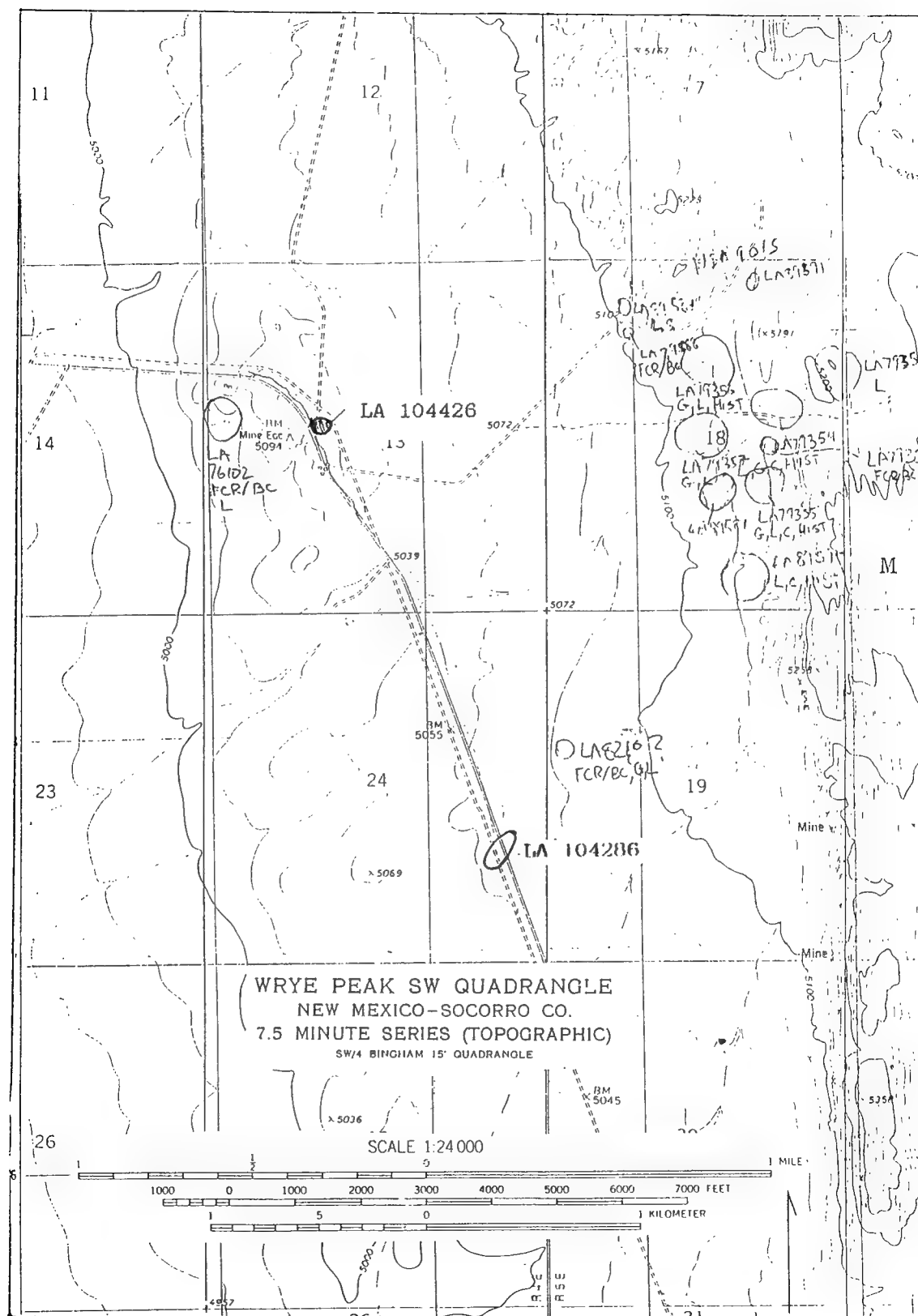
LA 104286 lies approximately 2 miles south of Mine Site along Range Road 13. It is situated upon a gently westward sloping alluvial fan, overlooking lower elevations in the south. The site consists of a low to moderate density lithic, groundstone, and fire-cracked rock scatter with artifacts visible only in deflated areas and along the disturbed edge of the road cut, which bisects the site area. Lithic artifacts represent mostly secondary and tertiary stages of the reduction process and consist predominantly of local black and grey cherts, chalcedonic cherts, and quartzite but also included are occasional examples of quartzite, light green chert, jasperous chert, and obsidian. Groundstone types observed were limited to slab metates and one-handed manos of quartzitic and granitic materials. One large stain and two smaller examples were observed within the road cut which has been graded by machinery to about 1.5 meters deep. Though no associated artifacts were located within the large stained area (ca. 4 meter diameter), its size is suggestive of a pit structure. The two smaller stains within the roadbed also lacked artifactual association. One additional brownware sherd was observed about six meters east of the road. A unifacially utilized flake and the projectile point comprise the total chipped-stone tool assemblage observed. The Early Archaic-style projectile point base was collected from a brownware concentration and therefore an early component status was not assigned.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104286.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104426

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers: _____

Agency Assigning Number: _____

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 13

Site Marker?: ☐ No ☒ Yes (specify ID#): LA104426

Recorder(s): MAS, VRG

Agency: GEO-MARINE

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 31-03-1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: overburden obscures ca. 70% of site

Recording Activities:

☒ photography

☒ sketch mapping

☐ shovel or trowel tests

☐ instrument mapping

☒ test excavation

☐ excavation (data recovery)

☐ surface collection

☐ other activities: _____

☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: 1x.5 m unit excavated to bisect stain feature exposed in road cut

Photographic Documentation: B/W, color prints of stain, color print of overall & profile of stain

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections

☐ controlled surface collection (sample)

☐ uncontrolled surface collections

☐ controlled surface collections (complete)

☐ collections of specific items

☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: ☐ site location map

☐ excavation, collection, analysis records

☐ field journals, notes

☐ sketch map(s)

☐ photos, slides, & associated records

☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form

☐ instrument map(s)

☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 104426

Field Number 13

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☒ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source:

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism:

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: Site appears to be buried by sheet deposit and over 30% of the area. Fire-cracked rock features visible in eroded areas and stain tested in roadcut. Several dirt access roads impact site and surface collection is suggested by recent trash.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: observed presence of datable deposits

*Assessment of Project Impact: proposed cable route will impact tested stain

**Treatment Recommendations: monitor reroute to opposite side of road

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): HPD Log No.:

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.:

Remarks:

LA Number: 104426

Field Number 13

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: 1:24000)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 362520 Northing: 3739440

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Bruton Canyon 5 miles north

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range road 24 adjacent to west
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: Range road 7 south from stallion range center, east on range road 24 to Mine Site.

Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: Socorro

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: Wye Peak SW, 1982
 Quadrangle Code: 33106-G4

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections			Protracted
	<input type="checkbox"/>	6 N X	4 X W	13	SW	SE	NW	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	N S	E W					<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 130 e/w X max. width: 100 n/s

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 13000 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: 5060 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain):

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria:

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒ alluvial ☐ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): ☐ unknown/not determined
☐ no subsurface deposits present ☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: < 1m

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests ☐ excavations
☒ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations:

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: A stain observed in blade cut approx 20 cm below surrounding surface was bisected by excavation. This feature did not produce collectable remains (samples) or artifacts. See notes etc. Two other FCR concentrations also exhibited staining. Following initial fieldwork, a powerpole was installed within the site area and one fcr/stain feature was exposed adjacent range road 13 by a road grader (assisting powerline installation).

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☐ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☒ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: .5 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: sumac, creosote, sand sage

Understory: grasses, broom snakeweed

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow ☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☒ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: site situated on east slope of a substantial knoll.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

- ☒ lithic debitage
☐ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☐ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

- ☐ whole ceramic vessel
☐ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
 Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

- ☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 104426

Field Number 13

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☒ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): 1
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100):
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100):
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000 counts (if <100): ca 10

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods:

Assemblage Remarks: lithic assemblage limited to one tan tertiary chert flake. Groundstone frags were observed but limited to sandstone and granitic slab frags.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation:

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☒ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Begin Date: End Date:
Latest Period:

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods:

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations:

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type:

Remarks: Site consists of one charcoal stain and several fire-cracked rock features, three of which contain stains. Only one lithic observed.

Associated Phase/Complex Names:

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)**6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☒ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☒ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
 ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Unk. Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
 ☐ other type: _____

Remarks: Several groundstone fragments and one lithic comprise the total artifact assemblage.

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>FCR Concentration</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>appear eroded/deflated</u>
<u>FCR Concentration/stain</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>tested-no samples obtained</u>
<u>Stain</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 104426

Field Number

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: FCR Concnetrations without stains appear eroded. FCR concentrations with stains appear to be 70+ % eroded. Stain exposed in roadcut tested, showed charcoal enriched deposits to about -13 cm below surface but did not contain carbonized remains suitable for sampling. FCR/stain feature exposed by grader after initial fieldwork was within 5 cm of surface.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

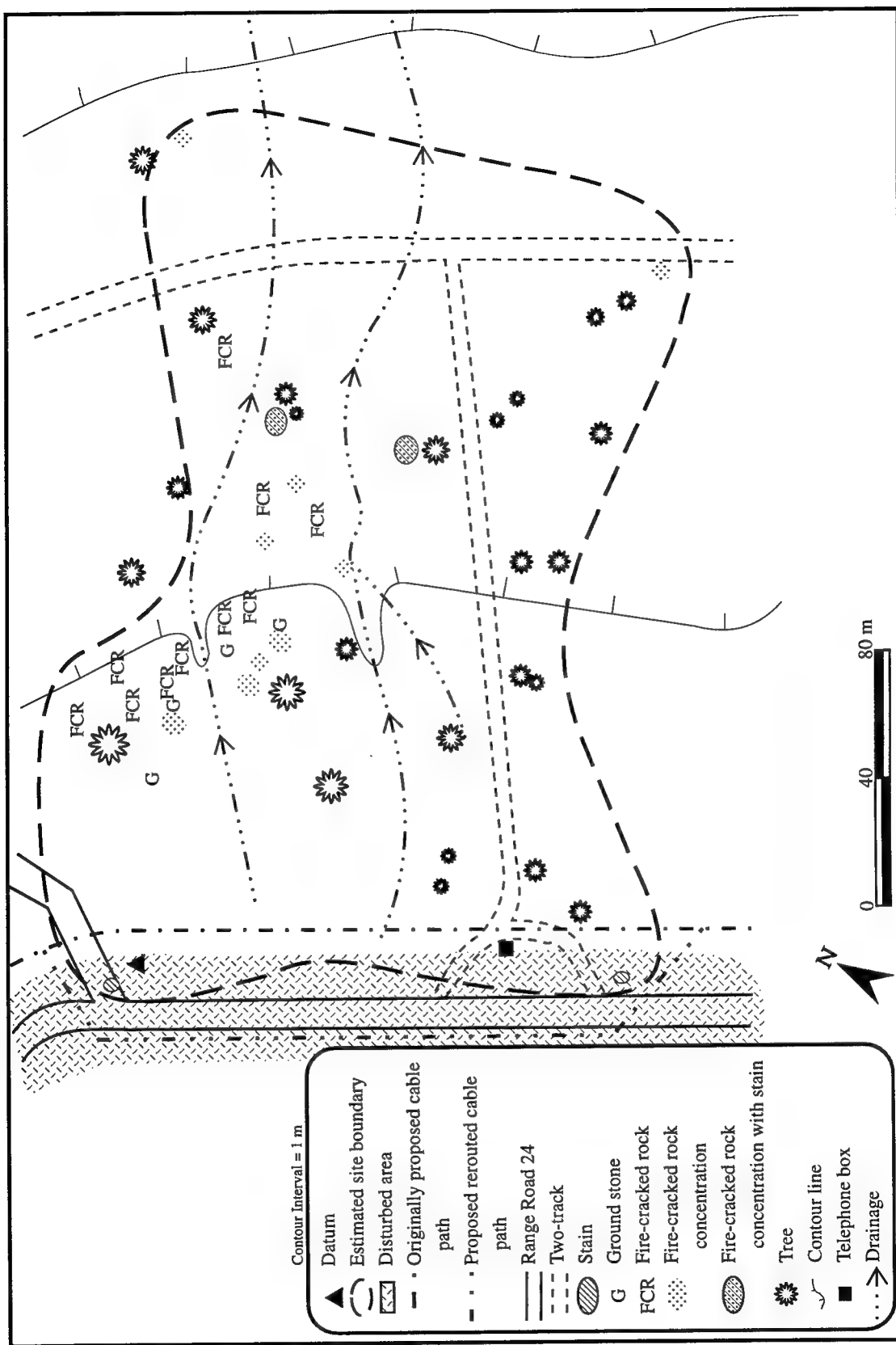
12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

LA 104426 lies just east of Range Road 24, along the eastern slope of a prominent rise. Structures and a water tank sit atop the hill approximately 200 meters to the south of the site. The site consists of twelve fire-cracked rock concentrations, three of which include stains and one stain, without associated fire-cracked rock. Cultural manifestations are exposed along eroded areas and more cultural debris is expected to lie buried by sand overburden. Lithics were limited to one tan chert flake. Groundstone observed was limited to four slab type metate fragments of sandstone and quartzitic sandstone materials. A 1x.5m excavation unit was installed, bisecting the stain which had been exposed by a road cut. This deposit did not include charcoal or carbonized remains suitable for sample collection but did demonstrate over 10cm of additional depth below the road cut. No artifacts of fire-cracked-rock were found in association with the stain but the homogeneity of deposits suggests hearth-type nature. The sparsity of artifacts on this site is unusual for the area, though surface collection by amateurs is a certainty.

Judging by surface observations, the site appears to be a cluster of limited activity (probably multicomponent) campsites, oriented toward processing/baking of floral resources.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 104426.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 106534

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): _____

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): WSMR

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 14

Site Marker?: ☐ no ☐ yes (specify ID#): _____

Recorder(s): MAS VG

Agency: Geo Marine, Inc.

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 4 aug 1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: _____

Recording Activities: ☐ photography

☒ sketch mapping

☐ shovel or trowel tests

☐ instrument mapping

☐ test excavation

☐ excavation (data recovery)

☐ surface collection

☐ other activities: _____

☒ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: infield artifact analysis

Photographic Documentation: _____

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections

☐ controlled surface collection (sample)

☐ uncontrolled surface collections

☐ controlled surface collections (complete)

☐ collections of specific items

☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: ☐ site location map

☐ excavation, collection, analysis records

☐ field journals, notes

☐ sketch map(s)

☐ photos, slides, & associated records

☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form

☐ instrument map(s)

☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: _____

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 106534

Field Number 14

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☒ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance ☐ manual excavation
☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: ca 15m wide roadcut bisects sites, grading along road averages about 1m deep.
Gravels from road construction appear sporadically within site area notably east of the road. Dunes cover
approx 70% of the site area.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: stain on west side of the road may include intact deposits, important information.

*Assessment of Project Impact: fiber optic line to be installed just east of roadcut. no archeological materials
present on surface, but subsurface materials may be present.

**Treatment Recommendations: monitor cable installation

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 106534

Field Number 14

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics:

<input type="checkbox"/> copies in report	<input type="checkbox"/> copies attached to report or form
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USGS 7.5' topographic maps	<input type="checkbox"/> rectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> other topographic maps (Scale: _____)	<input type="checkbox"/> unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
<input type="checkbox"/> GPS Unit	<input type="checkbox"/> other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 378200 Northing: 3603700

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): n/a

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): range road 15
 [] in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: highway 70 south from HELSTF gate 5.5 km

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: _____ County: _____
USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: _____ Quadrangle Code: _____
Lake Lucero SE 32106-e3

PLSS Reference:	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
PLSS Meridian	[]	20 N X	6 X W	14	_____	[]
_____	[]	N S	E W	_____	_____	[]

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 100 m X max. width: 100
Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured

Site Area: 10,000 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured
Elevation: 3990 feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒yes ☐no (explain): _____

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria: _____

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process:

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): ☐ unknown/not determined
☐ no subsurface deposits present ☒ subsurface deposits present
☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: up to 2 m below dunes

Basis for Determinations: ☐ [estimated ☐ [shovel or trowel tests ☐ [core or auger tests ☐ [excavations
☐ [road or arroyo cuts ☐ [rodent burrows ☒ [x]other observations: eroded areas

LA Number: 106534

Field Number 14

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: artifacts observed in deflated zones, up to 2m below surrounding dunes.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☐ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☒ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: ____ km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: mesquite 4 wing saltbush, yucca elata

Understory: broom snakeweed, grasses, other forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow ☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Bench	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dune	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge	<input type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Fan	<input type="checkbox"/> Blow-Out
<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo/Wash	<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon Rim	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Slope/Slope
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Front/Foothill	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle	<input type="checkbox"/> Badlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Top	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Canyon Floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
<input type="checkbox"/> Lava Flow (Malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain/Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Constricted Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Rise
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa	<input type="checkbox"/> Other location: _____	

Observations on Site Setting: site lies along tall, mesquite stabilized coppice dunes approx 600m south of a prominent low rise.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☐ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☒ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☒ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☒ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 106534

Field Number 14

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☒ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000counts (if <100): 10
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☒ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000counts (if <100): <10
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000counts (if <100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ >10,000counts (if <100): _____

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: very low density chert and limestone lithics, granitics and sandstone groundstone frags,
scattered limestone FCR, several dispersed brownware sherds.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: _____

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi
☒ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo ☐ Apache
☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo
☐ Hispanic ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation ☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)

☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records ☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or
feature types

☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: early pithouse Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: brownware associated with site

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☒ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence ☐ Multiple Residence ☐
☐ Residential Complex/Community ☐ Industrial
☐ Military ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 106534Field Number 14**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ Other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
FCR concentration - hearth	yes	1		approx 25 pc in 2x2m diam
charcoal stain - hearth	yes	1		along dune base ca 1m diam
				no fcr

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 106534

Field Number 14

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: _____

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

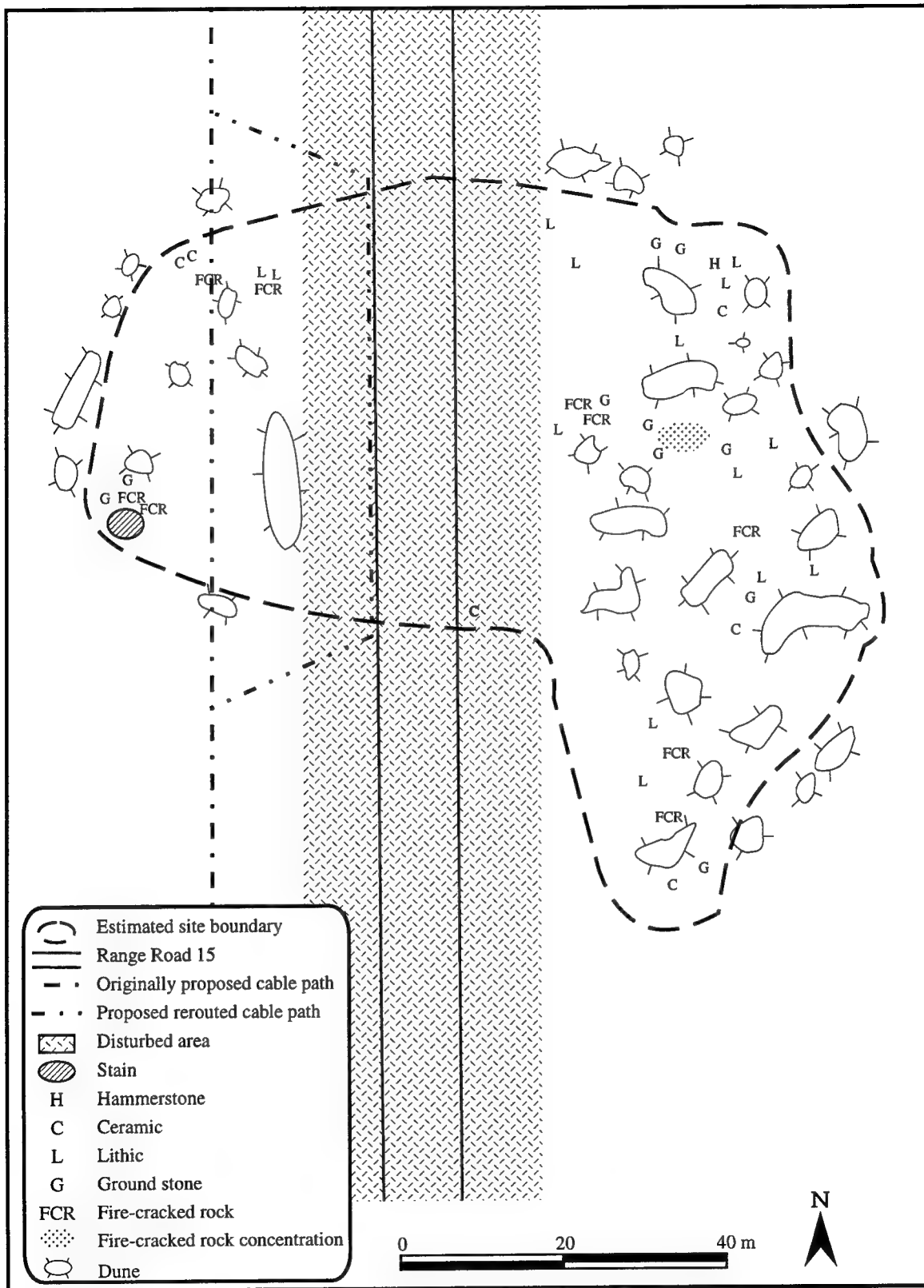
Other Sources of Information: _____

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

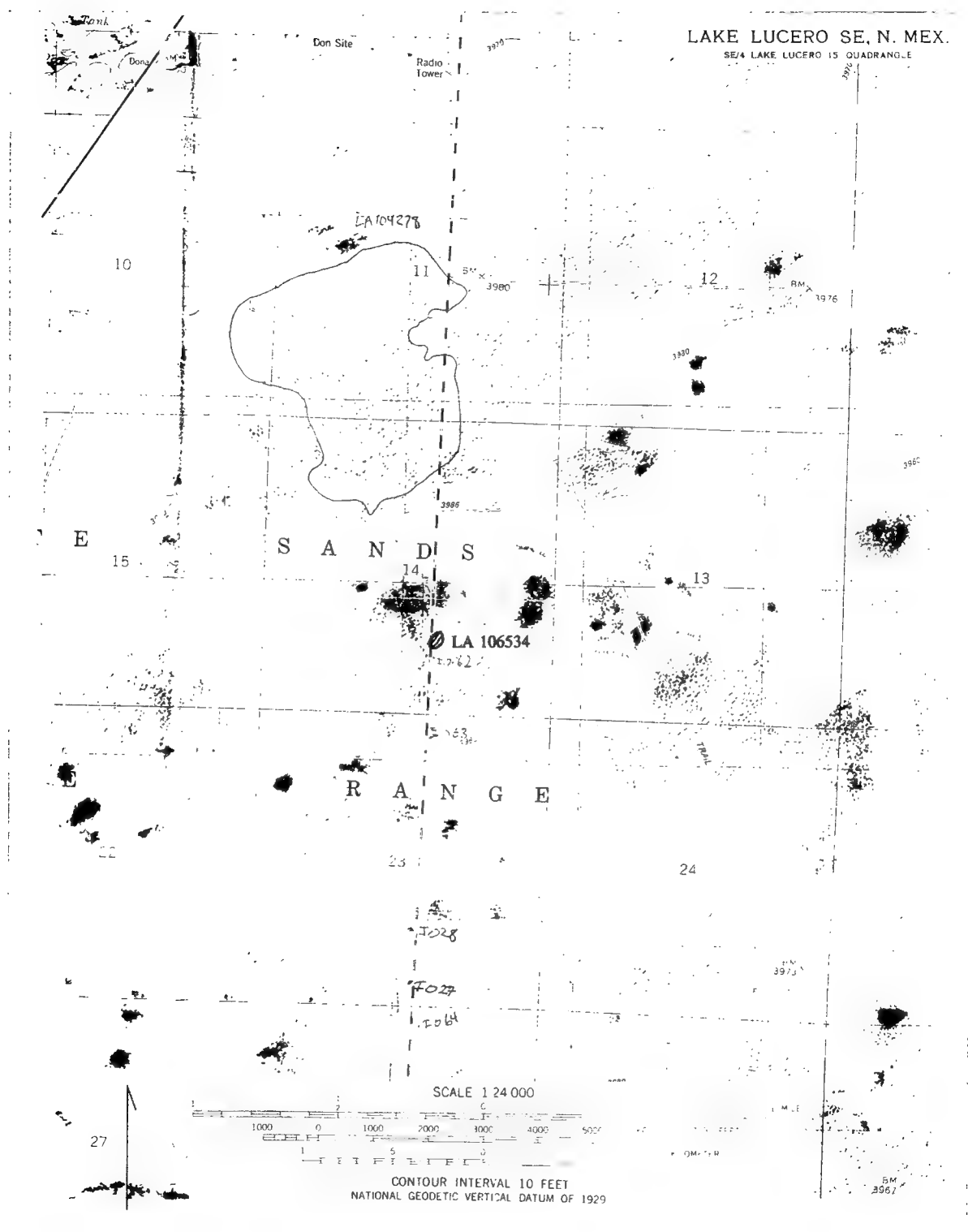
Field site 14 consists of and extremely low density scatter of local chert debitage, groundstone fragments, brownware sherds, and angular limestone for scattered over a relatively extensive area. Artifacts are exposed in deflated interdunal area sporadically throughout the site area. One biface fragment located on the extreme southern edge of the site comprises the total chipped stone tool assemblage. Groundstone consists of granitic and sandstone slab metate and unidentifiable mano fragments. Only 5 brownware sherds were observed, one of which was included in the road bed gravels, adjacent to the asphalt edge. Two small sherds were widely separated on the east edge of the site, and two large sherds were closely associated on the northwest edge of the site. All sherds were EP brownware body sherds. One 2x2m FCR concentration was documented on the east side of the site and one charcoal stain was located along the lower slopes of a dune on the west side. One large hammerstone of light green chert or dolomite was located on the north side of the site on the east side of the road.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 106534.



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 106535

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s):

Other Site Numbers:

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): wsmr

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 15 Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): la106535

Recorder(s): mas,vrg

Agency: Geo Marine, Inc.

Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 20-sept-1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: site consists of stains exposed in roadcut

Recording Activities: ☒ photography ☒ sketch mapping ☐ shovel or trowel tests
☐ instrument mapping ☒ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☐ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: both stains bisected to retrieve flotation and c-14 analysis

Photographic Documentation: color slide, and b/w print

Surface Collection (choose one): ☒ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☐ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: _____

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☐ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ JNM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: WSMR

Repository for Collected Artifacts: _____

LA Number: 106535

Field Number 14

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☒ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☐ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: _____

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☒ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: both stains which comprise site were impacted by roadbed, since excavation
bisected features, little of the site remains intact.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☒ not eligible ☐ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: lack of discernable remaining information

*Assessment of Project Impact: project impact limited to excavation already conducted

**Treatment Recommendations: _____

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined

Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 106535

Field Number 14

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: _____) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☒ GPS Unit ☐ other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 363540 Northing: 3734500

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Bruton Canyon 8 miles north

Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): range road 13 runs through site
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site: range road 7 south from stallion range center to RR24, east to RR 13, south in intersection of RR13 and Beck site road.

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: nm County: socorro
 USGS Quadrangle Name and Date: _____ Quadrangle Code: 33106-f4
Trinity Site _____

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ N S	_____ E W	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____ N S	_____ E W	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: max. length: 30 X max. width: 2

Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☐ estimated ☒ measured

Site Area: 60 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☐ estimated ☐ measured

Elevation: _____ feet

Site Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain): _____

Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts
☐ modern features or ground disturbance ☐ topographic features ☐ property lines
☐ other criteria: _____

Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process: _____

Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one):
☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits present

Estimated Depth of deposits: up to 1.7 meters below original (pre-roadcut) surface

Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests
☐ excavations ☒ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows
☐ other observations: _____

LA Number: 106535

Field Number 14

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: site consists solely of two charcoal stains exposed in roadcut.

Nearest Water Source (choose one):
☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☒ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: creosote

Understory: grasses and forbs

Vegetation Community (choose one or two):
☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location:

<input type="checkbox"/> Bench	<input type="checkbox"/> Dune	<input type="checkbox"/> Mesa/Butte
<input type="checkbox"/> Ridge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Alluvial Fan	<input type="checkbox"/> Blow-Out
<input type="checkbox"/> Flood Plain/Valley	<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain	<input type="checkbox"/> Rockshelter
<input type="checkbox"/> Arroyo/Wash	<input type="checkbox"/> Canyon Rim	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Slope/Slope
<input type="checkbox"/> Mountain Front/Foothill	<input type="checkbox"/> Saddle	<input type="checkbox"/> Badlands
<input type="checkbox"/> Cave	<input type="checkbox"/> Hill Top	<input type="checkbox"/> Open Canyon Floor
<input type="checkbox"/> Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
<input type="checkbox"/> Lava Flow (Malpais)	<input type="checkbox"/> Plain/Flat	<input type="checkbox"/> Terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> Base of Talus Slope	<input type="checkbox"/> Constricted Canyon	<input type="checkbox"/> Low Rise
<input type="checkbox"/> Playa	<input type="checkbox"/> Other location: _____	

Observations on Site Setting: site lies along a gravelly westward sloping alluvial fan, with eolian sands upper strata

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

- ☐ lithic debitage
- ☐ chipped-stone tools
- ☐ diagnostic projectile points
- ☐ non-local lithic materials
- ☐ stone tool manufacturing items
- ☐ ground stone tools

☒ other items: charcoal deposits

Prehistoric Ceramics:

- ☐ whole ceramic vessel
- ☐ diagnostic ceramics
- ☐ other prehistoric ceramics
- Historic Artifacts:
- ☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
- ☐ other glass artifacts
- ☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
- ☐ other metal artifacts
- ☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

- ☐ bone tools
- ☐ faunal remains
- ☒ macrobotanical remains
- ☐ architectural stone
- ☐ burned adobe
- ☐ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 106535

Field Number 14

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Dating Potential: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: no artifacts present. charcoal remains dated

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 2

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☒ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ [not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)]
☒ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: 530 BC End Date: AD 40
Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: radiocarbon dating

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☒ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

LA Number: 106535Field Number 14**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☒ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
 ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Late Archaic Begin Date: AD410 End Date: AD 660

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☒ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: radiocarbon dating

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☒ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
 ☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
<u>charcoal stains</u>	<u>yes</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1,2</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 106535

Field Number 14

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: both features lacked fire-cracked rock and no cultural oxidized surfaces were observed.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations):

Other Sources of Information:

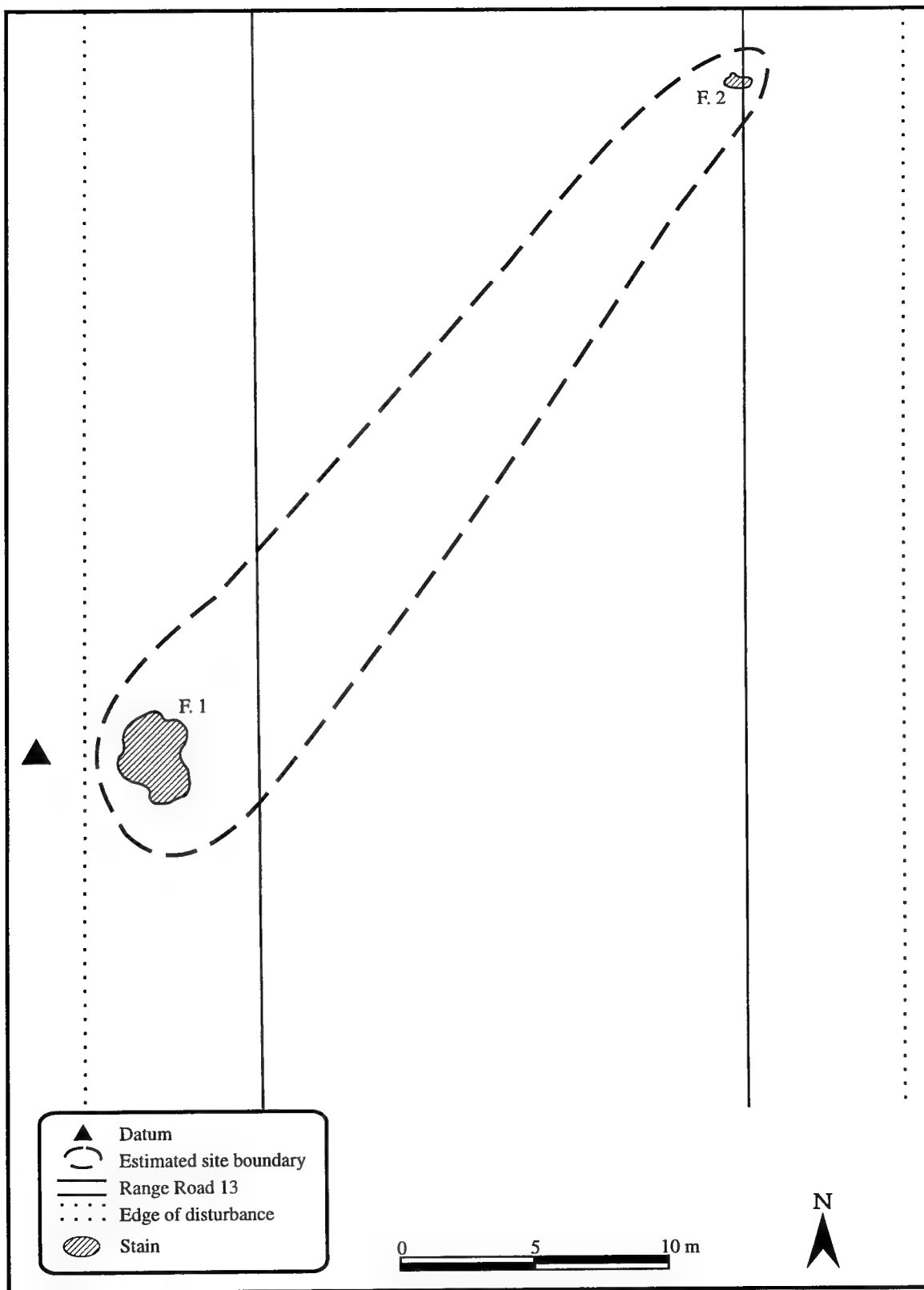
12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

This site consists solely of two charcoal stains exposed in Range Road 13. Both features were located approx 1m below the present surface, along the bottom of a deep roadcut. While no artifacts nor definite evidence was observed to indicate cultural origins, radiocarbon dating produced prehistoric dates. Botanical analysis of samples collected from the features indicates mesquite and four-wing saltbush were used as a fuel source and cylindrical cactus remains indicate that both features, while not contemporaneous, served similar functions.

At least 50% of both features was removed by sampling excavations, and with continuous, ongoing road manifestations observed, little is expected to remain of these features.

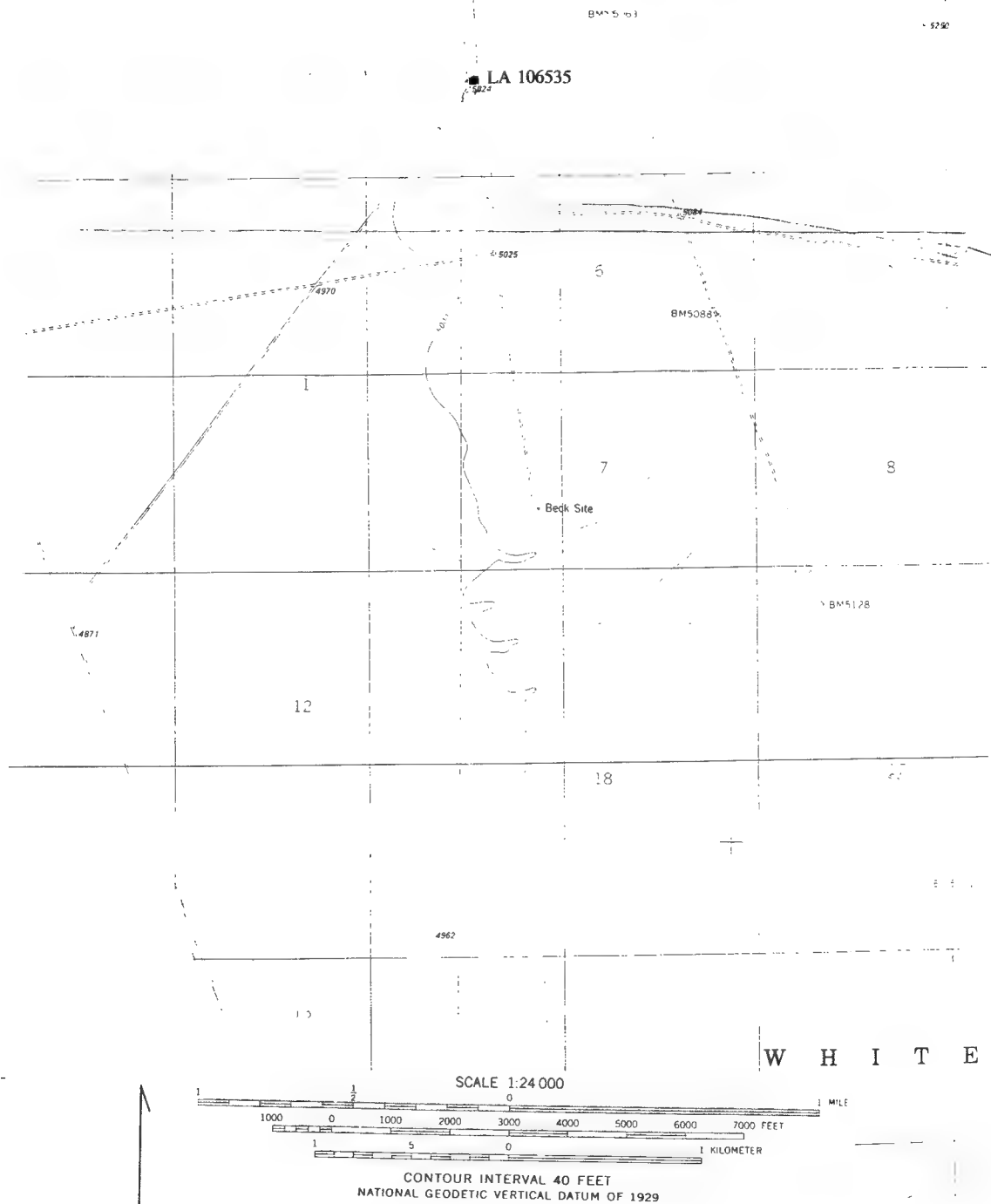
13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 106535.

TRINITY SITE, N. MEX.
NW/4 MOCKINBIRD GAP 15' QUADRANGLE
N3337.5-W10622.5/7.5



LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 107828
Site Name(s): _____
Other Site Numbers:
HAFB-170

☐ Site Update?

Agency Assigning Number:

Current Site Owner(s): HAFB, Otero Co., New Mexico

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 45382

Field Site Number: 23 Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): _____

Recorder(s): Cody Browning, Chris Wende

Agency: GEO-MARINE, Inc Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Dense Vegetation in large percentage of site area; grasses, 4-wing, crucifixion thorn

Recording Activities: ☐ photography ☒ sketch mapping
☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ instrument mapping
☐ test excavation ☐ excavation (data recovery)
☐ surface collection ☐ other activities: _____
☐ in-field artifact analysis

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities: In-field analysis of chipped stone artifacts

Photographic Documentation: n/a

Surface Collection (choose one): ☐ no surface collections ☐ controlled surface collection (sample)
☐ uncontrolled surface collections ☐ controlled surface collections (complete)
☒ collections of specific items ☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods: to identify unknown white-ware; identification

Records Inventory: ☒ site location map ☒ excavation, collection, analysis records
☐ field journals, notes ☒ sketch map(s)
☐ photos, slides, & associated records ☐ NM Hist. Building Inventory form
☐ instrument map(s) ☐ other records: _____

Repository for Original Site Records: GMI, HAFB

Repository for Collected Artifacts: HAFB

LA Number: 107828

Field Number 23

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☐ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavation

Disturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☐ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism
☒ construction/land development ☐ other source: cable two track paths through site

Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☐ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance
☐ manual excavation ☐ mechanical excavation
☐ other vandalism: _____

Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition: site has been impacted by a buried telephone line and associated maintenance
two track. The bladed two track appears to have displaced several artifacts and they were observed along
the berms.

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

National Register Eligibility (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☒ not sure
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation: _____

*Assessment of Project Impact: Current fiber optic project will avoid site to the north

**Treatment Recommendations: _____

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing these data items

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)

SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determined
Applicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register
☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 107828Field Number 23**6. LOCATION****3**

Source Graphics: ☐ copies in report ☐ copies attached to report or form
☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: 1:24000)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale:) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale:)
☒ GPS Unit ☐ other source:

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 Easting: 394360 Northing: 3636540Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Rita's DrawNearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): Range Road 9 located to the south about 60 m
☐ in highway right-of-wayDirections to Site: Just north of Range road 9, located in the western portion of the Holloman Air Base, and
Approximately 1 mile north of the western most runway.Town (if in city limits): State: NM County: Otero

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date:

Garton Lake

Quadrangle Code:

32106-G2

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian	Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
<u>NMPM</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u>17</u> N X	<u>8</u> X W	<u>4</u>	<u>S</u> <u>NE</u> <u>SW</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	<input type="checkbox"/>	<u> </u> N S	<u> </u> E W	<u> </u>	<u> </u> <u> </u> <u> </u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTIONSite Dimensions: max. length: 65 X max. width: 60Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredSite Area: 3900 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measuredElevation: 4060 feetSite Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain): Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts☐ modern features or ground disturbance☐ topographic features☐ property lines☐ other criteria: Depositional/Erosional Environment: ☒ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process: Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): ☒ unknown/not determined☐ no subsurface deposits present☐ subsurface deposits present☐ stratified subsurface deposits presentEstimated Depth of deposits: Less than 1mBasis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests☐ excavations ☒ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows☐ other observations: Telephone line cut has exposed gypsum depositsLikely at a depth of 1 m or less; artifacts are likely in the 1st 10 cm.

LA Number: 107828

Field Number 23

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits: _____

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☒ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river
☐ intermittent stream/arroyo ☐ perennial lake
☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____

Distance from Site: 6.5km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: _____

Understory: Crucifixion Thorn, four-wing saltbush, grasses

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland
☒ desert scrubland ☐ marshland/riparian/meadow
☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte
☐ Ridge ☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out
☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope/Slope
☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle ☐ Badlands
☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor
☐ Talus Slope ☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff
☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☒ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise
☐ Playa ☐ Other location: _____

Observations on Site Setting: Site lies in very level, plain or flat topography

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☒ chipped-stone tools
☐ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☒ stone tool manufacturing items
☐ ground stone tools

☐ other items: _____

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☒ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics
Historic Artifacts:
☐ diagnostic glass artifacts
☐ other glass artifacts
☐ diagnostic metal artifacts
☐ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☐ diagnostic ceramics

☐ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☐ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☐ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

LA Number: 107828

Field Number 23

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☒ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 prehistoric ceramics (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☒ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 historic artifacts (choose one): ☒ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____
 total assemblage size (choose one): ☐ 0 ☐ 1s ☐ 10s ☐ 100s ☐ 1,000s ☐ > 10,000 counts (if < 100): _____

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Assemblage Remarks: Site assemblage consists of numerous brownware sherds, likely in the 100 range, a small number of chipped stone artifacts including flakes, a biface, and one core fragment, and a few fire-cracked rock fragments; limestone and sandstone. Two greyware sherds were noted, possibly Mimbres series - Brownware is El Paso Brown

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
☒ other affiliation: Jornada Mogollon

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
☒ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Posibly Early to Late Pithouse Begin Date: 800 End Date: 1175

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☒ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: Presence of El Paso Brown and possibly Mimbres Whiteware (Very eroded)

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☒ Artifact Scatter
☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
☐ Industrial ☐ Military
☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: Mesilla Phase

LA Number: 107828Field Number 23**9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)****6**

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi
 ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon ☐ Casas Grandes
 ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo
 ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo ☐ Hispanic
 ☐ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation
 ☐ other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ Not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
 ☐ based on associated chronometric data or historic records
 ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
 ☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____ Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
 ☐ relative dating methods ☐ other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations: _____

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter
 ☐ Artifact Scatter with Features ☐ Single Residence
 ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community
 ☐ Industrial ☐ Military
 ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
 ☐ other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
No Features	_____	_____	0	_____
_____	_____	_____	0	_____
_____	_____	_____	0	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

LA Number: 107828

Field Number 23

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks: _____

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): _____

Other Sources of Information: _____

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**8**

Site LA 107,828 (HAFB) appears to be a Mesilla Phase, Jornada Mogollon artifact scatter located on Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico. This site lies in the Tularosa Basin on level or flat topography which supports a desert scrub biotic community of four-wing saltbush, crucifixion thorn, and a variety of grasses. The western one-third of the site area has been severely impacted in places by an existing telephone buried cable line and a maintenance two-track road. An existing paved military road lies approximately 60 meters to the southeast, but has not impacted the site area. Prehistoric artifacts are present within the bladed road, and along the buried cable line. Site LA 107,828 measures approximately 65 x 60 meters with a maximum artifact density of 3-4 per m². Soils within the site area consist of shallow silty clay loams over stable carbonate (gypsum) horizons. Vegetation is dense across most of the site area, limiting surface visibility. The artifact assemblage at LA 107,828 consists of numerous El Paso Plain brownware sherds, two whiteware sherds, several flakes, a biface, one core fragment, and a small number of fire-cracked rock fragments. There are as many as 100 El Paso Plain brownware sherds present within the site area, likely representing 1-2 vessels. These sherds are extremely eroded, but appear to be restricted to jar vessel forms. The two white-ware sherds have tentatively been identified as Mimbres series, although they lack any remaining paint or slip (eroded). One of these sherds was collected for positive identification. Two disk shaped El Paso Brown sherds were observed in the west-central portion of the site, although it is not for certain that these sherds were purposefully modified. A random sample of 20 chipped stone artifacts were analyzed including 15 flakes, three pieces of shatter, one biface, and a core fragment. Lithic materials include gray and white cherts, pink chalcedony, gray limestone, and brown siltstone. The sampled assemblage of flakes comprised approximately 75% of the total assemblage and appear to represent a simple core to flake reduction scheme for the production of simple flake tools. The observed biface is made of a gray chert with approximately 30% remaining cortex. The identified core fragment is made of a pink chalcedony, and is of the multiple platform type with no remaining cortex.

Fire-cracked rock is present within the site area, but not in any concentration or quantity. These fragments are represented by limestones, sandstones, and one piece of a pink quartzite. Based on the artifacts present, it is suggested that this site served as a short-term procurement area for basin related resources.

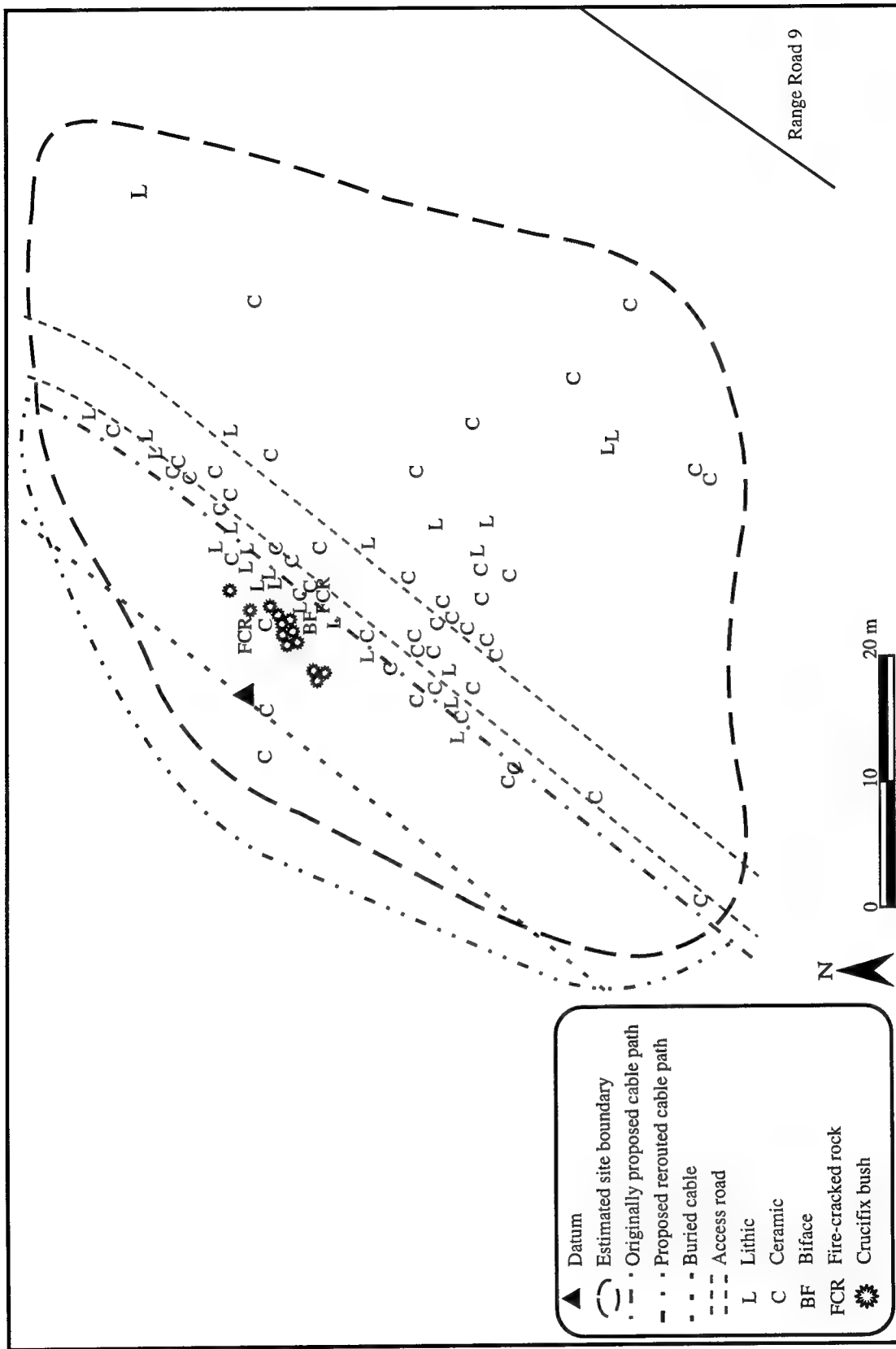
The presence of fire-cracked rock does imply that thermal features were once present. Groundstone was not identified within the site area.

Based on the observed nature of the soils, buried artifacts are probable, especially in the first 10 centimeters as evidenced by the road cut and buried cable line.

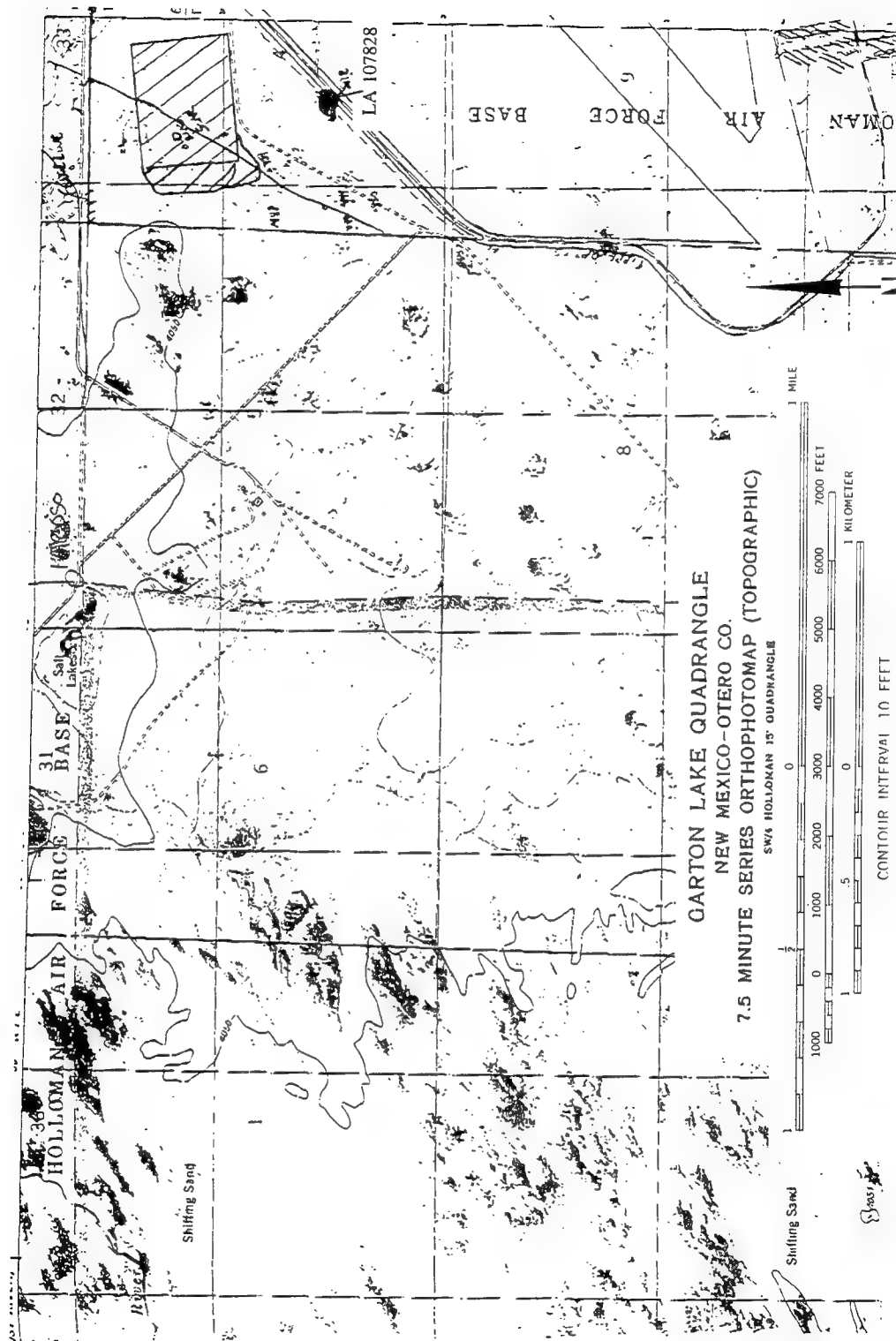
In summary, LA 107,828 appears to represent a Mesilla Phase, Jornada Mogollon artifact scatter likely associated with short-term procurement of basin resources.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☐ site location map (required) ☐ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☐ other materials (itemize): _____



Plan map of site LA 107828.



PREVIOUSLY RECORDED SITES

NEW MEXICO CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
Archeological Site Record

LA No. 19199

Discovering activity: Not listed

Name: None listed
Other No: BH 601 Bohannon-Houston, Inc.
Owner: US Army
White Sands Missile Range

Source graphics: USGS 7.5' topographic maps
Centerpoint UTM: Zone 13, 380275 E, 3612290 N

Nearest drainage: Not listed
Nearest num road: US 70
Town, if in lim.: Not listed

County: Otero, New Mexico
USGS quad: 32106-F3, named Lake Lucero NE
PLSS data: T 19S, R 6E, section 24 of New Mexico P.M.

Site size: 2 x 2 m (est), 4 sq m (est)
Elevation: 3965 feet MSL
Boundaries: Complete

Dep/Ero Env: Aeolian

Stratigraphy: Unknown / not determined

Water Source: Intermittent lake
Dist to site: 0.9 km

Vegetation: Desert scrubland
Topography: Dune
Plain / Flat

Assemblage: Human bone
Other metal artifacts
Asmb. size: Lithic artifacts: zero pieces found
Ceramic artifacts: zero pieces found
Historic artifacts: one to nine pices found
Total artifacts: one to nine pices found

Dating pot: Not entered
Remarks: Rusted cans and human ulna. Human remains belong to individual
7-10 years in age. Bone is weathered.

Component 1 of 1
Culture: Unknown
Basis: Unknown / not applicable
Period: Unknown (9500 BC) to Unknown (1993 AD)
Status: Not entered
Type: Artifact scatter
Remarks: It is not clear whether the assemblage represents one or two
components.
Phase: None listed

Features: None listed
Remarks: The human bone appears to be an isolated find.

Comments: None listed

Linked activities: 15692, 22681

NEW MEXICO CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
Archeological Site Record

Site visits: Entry number 1
Recorded by Bohannon-Houston, Inc. on 01-DEC-1979
Field number: BH 601
Accessibility: Accessible
Visibility: Percentage unknown
Vis. remarks: Not listed

Recording activities: Sketch mapping, Surface collection
Surface collection: Specific items only

Records inventory: Site location map, Sketch map
Records repository: Bohannon-Houston, Inc.
Artifact repository: Bohannon-Houston, Inc.

Arch status: Surface collections
Disturbance: Wind erosion
Site intact: Percentage unknown
Cond. remarks: Human bone collected.
Comments: Not listed

DOE recordation: None listed

NEW MEXICO CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
Archeological Site Record

LA No. 22271

Discovering activity: Not listed

Name: The Crooked Road Site
Other No: BH613 Bohannon-Houston, Inc.
Owner: US Army
White Sands Missile Range

Source graphics: USGS 7.5' topographic maps
Centerpoint UTM: Zone 13, 379033 E, 3610480 N

Nearest drainage: Not listed
Nearest num road: US 70/82 (in highway ROW)
Town, if in lim.: Not listed

County: Otero, New Mexico
USGS quad: 32106-F3, named Lake Lucero NE
PLSS data: T 19S, R 6E, section 25 of New Mexico P.M.

Site size: 160 x 15 m (est), 2400 sq m (est)
Elevation: 3970 feet MSL
Boundaries: Completion status unknown

Dep/Ero Env: Aeolian

Stratigraphy: Subsurface deposits present
Est. depth: Unknown
Depth Basis: Excavations
Observations: Not listed

Water Source: Not specified
Dist to site: Not listed

Vegetation: Desert scrubland
Topography: Dune
Flood plain/valley

Assemblage: Chipped stone tools
Fire-cracked rock / burned caliche
Ground stone tools
Lithic debitage
Asmb. size: Lithic artifacts: hundreds of pieces found
Ceramic artifacts: zero pieces found
Historic artifacts: zero pieces found
Total artifacts: hundreds of pieces found
Dating pot: Radiocarbon
Remarks: Not listed

Component 1 of 1
Culture: Unknown
Basis: Unknown / not applicable
Period: Unspecific / Other Prehistoric (9500 BC) to
Unspecific / Other Prehistoric (1550 AD)
Status: Not entered
Type: Features and artifact scatter
Remarks: No diagnostic materials - possible Archaic affiliation
Phase: None listed

Features: Charcoal stain (2), assoc w/ comp 1
Roasting pit (2), assoc w/ comp 1

NEW MEXICO CULTURAL RESOURCE INFORMATION SYSTEM
Archeological Site Record

Remarks: None listed

Comments: None listed

Linked activities: 15706, 22681, 31025

Site visits: ~~Entry number~~ 1

Recorded by Bohannon-Houston, Inc. on 13-MAR-1980

Field number: BH 613

Accessibility: Accessible

Visibility: Percentage unknown

Vis. remarks: Not listed

Recording activities: Sketch mapping

Surface collection: None

Records inventory: Site location map, Sketch map

Records repository: Bohannon-Houston, Inc.

Artifact repository: Not listed

Arch status: Unaffected

Disturbance: Wind erosion, Water erosion

Site intact: Percentage unknown

Cond. remarks: Not listed

Comments: Not listed

Entry number 2

Recorded by NM Office of Cultural Affairs

MNM-Laboratory of Anthropology/MIAC on 21-SEP-1980

Field number: Not listed

Accessibility: Accessible

Visibility: Percentage unknown

Vis. remarks: Not listed

Recording activities: Sketch mapping, Instrument mapping,
Surface collection, Photography, Test
excavation

Surface collection: Controlled - sample

Records inventory: Site location map, Sketch map,
Instrument map, Excavation, collection,
analysis records, Photographic records

Records repository: NM Office of Cultural Affairs

MNM-Laboratory of Anthropology/MIAC

Artifact repository: NM Office of Cultural Affairs

MNM-Laboratory of Anthropology/MIAC

Arch status: Surface collections, Test excavation

Disturbance: Wind erosion, Water erosion

Site intact: Percentage unknown

Cond. remarks: Not listed

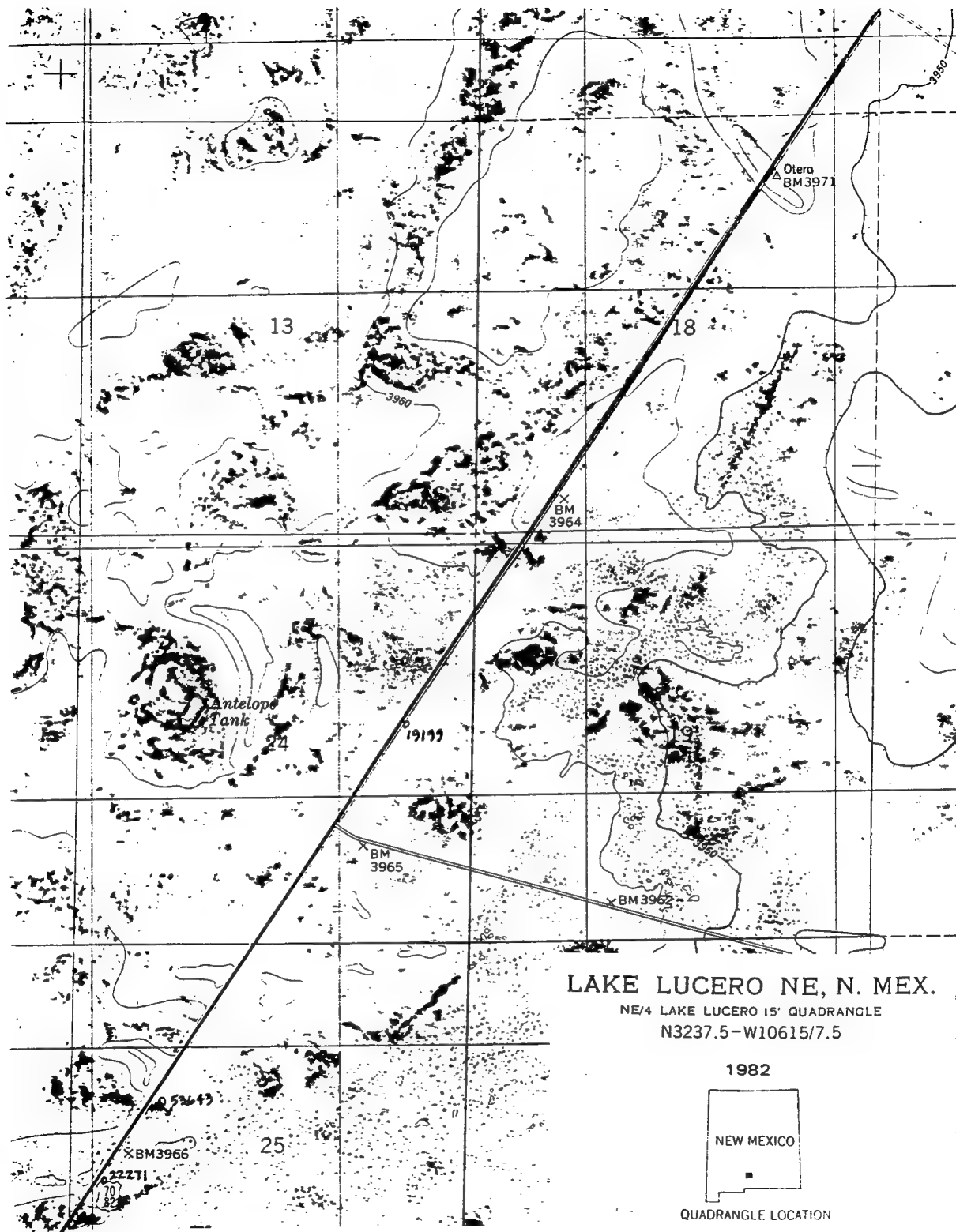
Comments: Not listed

DOE recordation: Entry number 1, Not eligible

Determination by unknown on ?

HPD log number unknown

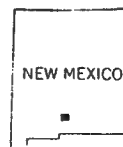
Remarks: Original ARMS record



LAKE LUCERO NE, N. MEX.

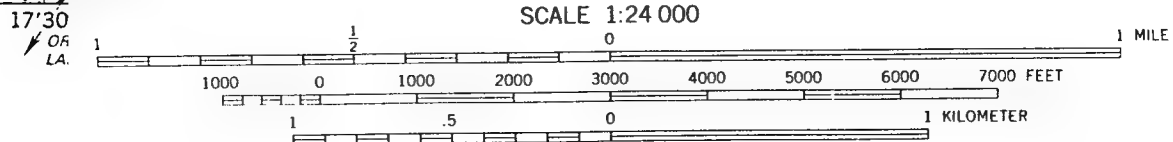
NE/4 LAKE LUCERO 15' QUADRANGLE
N3237.5-W10615/7.5

1982



QUADRANGLE LOCATION

SCALE 1:24 000



CONTOUR INTERVAL 10 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929

Site No: LA 50183 (HSR 8503-17)

Survey Unit: C-North

Temporal Horizon: Archaic

Legal Description: T 7S R 7E S 18 SW 1/4 SW 1/4 SW 1/4

UTM: Zone 13 N-3729950 E-382575

Elevation: 6120'

Aspect: East

Cultural Litter Density: < 1/sq m

Maximum Length: 140 m

Maximum Width: 120 m

Orientation (longest axis): North-south

Maximum Depth: 20 m

Estimated Maximum Area: 168,000 sq m

Number of Structures: 0

Number of Hearths: 0

Soils: Sandy loam mixed with gravels and limestone

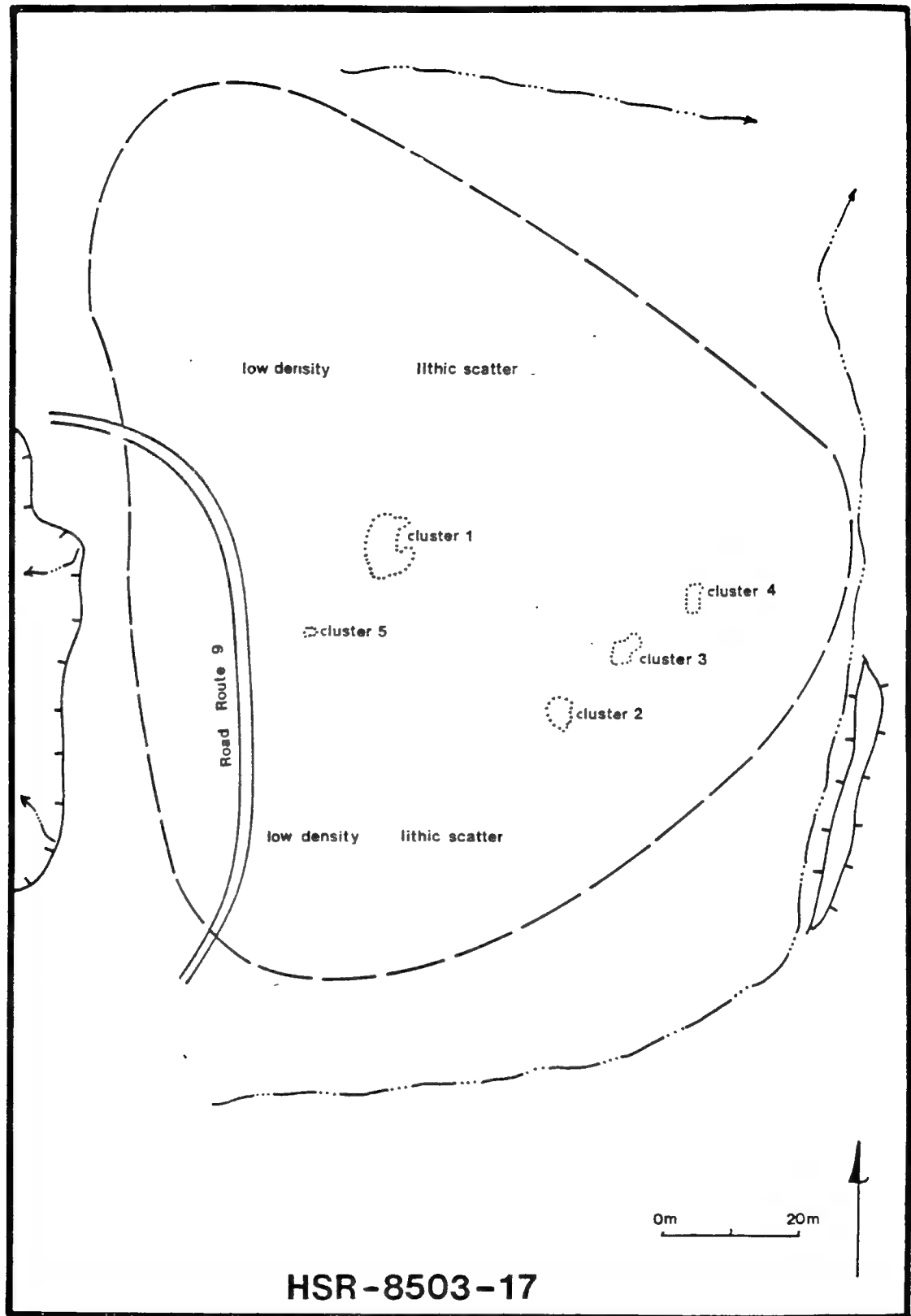
Flora: Narrow-leaf yucca, beargrass, juniper, cholla, Spanish dagger

Land Ownership: WSMR

Percent of site inside sample unit: 70% of site total

Description:

The site, which is situated on an east-facing gentle slope of ridge, consists of extensive lithic scatter. This site exhibits artifact clusters, and large areas of site contain no artifacts. Bifacial core reduction is indicated by several biface tools, including two Archaic projectile points (one projectile point fragment has a contracting stem, one is corner-notched). The projectile points suggest Middle to Late Archaic occupation. Local chert (available in gravels), quartzites, and obsidian (one flake collected) were used. The deposits on the site appear to be shallow, overlying limestone bedrock. No features were observed. Perhaps 50-60% total ground is covered by grasses. The southern clusters have similar material types; four or five flakes were analyzed as representatives, including one basalt flake.



HSR 8502-2

LA-52363

Temporal Horizon: Jornada Mogollon (ca. A.D. 400-A.D. 1400)

Legal Description: T 19 S R 6 E S 35 NW 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4
SW 1/4 NW 1/4 NW 1/4

UTM: Not available

Elevation: 3975'

Aspect: Southwest

Slope: 5%

Cultural Litter Density: .001/sq m

Maximum Length: 450 m

Maximum Width: 300 m

Orientation (longest axis): Northeast-southwest

Maximum Depth: unknown 3

Estimated Maximum Area: 125,000 sq m

Number of Structures: none

Number of Hearths: 3+

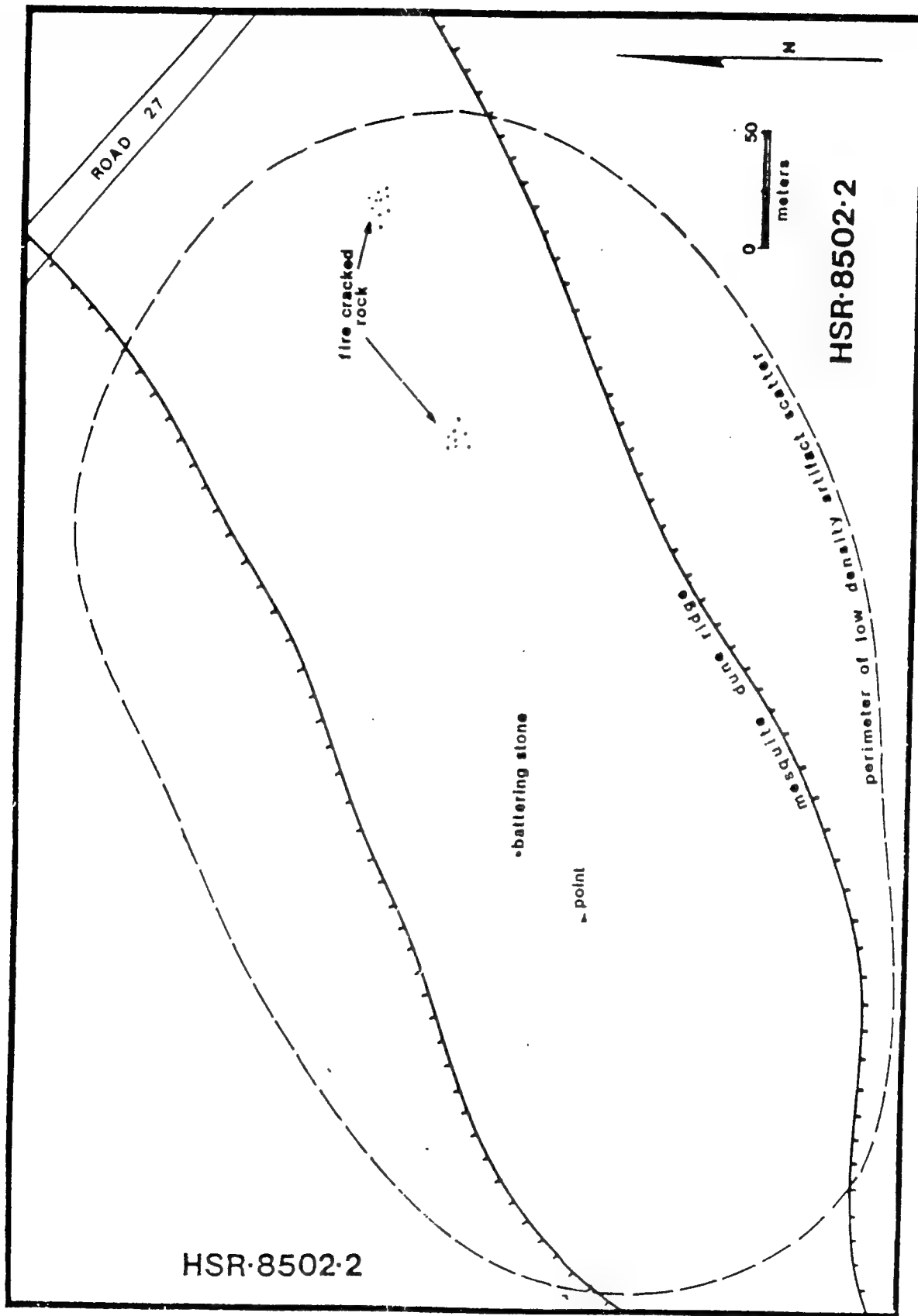
Soils: Aeolian sand and sandy loam

Flora: Mesquite, dropseed, yucca, snakeweed

Land Ownership: White Sands Missile Range

Description: HSR 8501-2 is an extremely low-density sherd and lithic scatter located on an elongated dune ridge. Fire-cracked rock is found amongst the dunes, and, in a few instances, is reasonably articulated. The few ceramics are El Paso Brown ware. Lithics consist of a few non-cortical chert and basalt flakes. One non-diagnostic distal point fragment was recovered (Figure 4b). A few groundstone fragments of sandstone are also present, as well as a hammerstone.

The coppice dunes may conceal more artifacts and features. Blowouts appear to be eroded to the horizon. Limited testing and collection as well as a monitoring program is recommended if the site is to be disturbed.



LAKE LUCERO SE QUADRANGLE
NEW MEXICO-OTERO CO.
7.5 MINUTE SERIES ORTHOPHOTOMAP (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE 1/4 LAKE LUCERO 1/4 QUADRANGLE

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
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106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

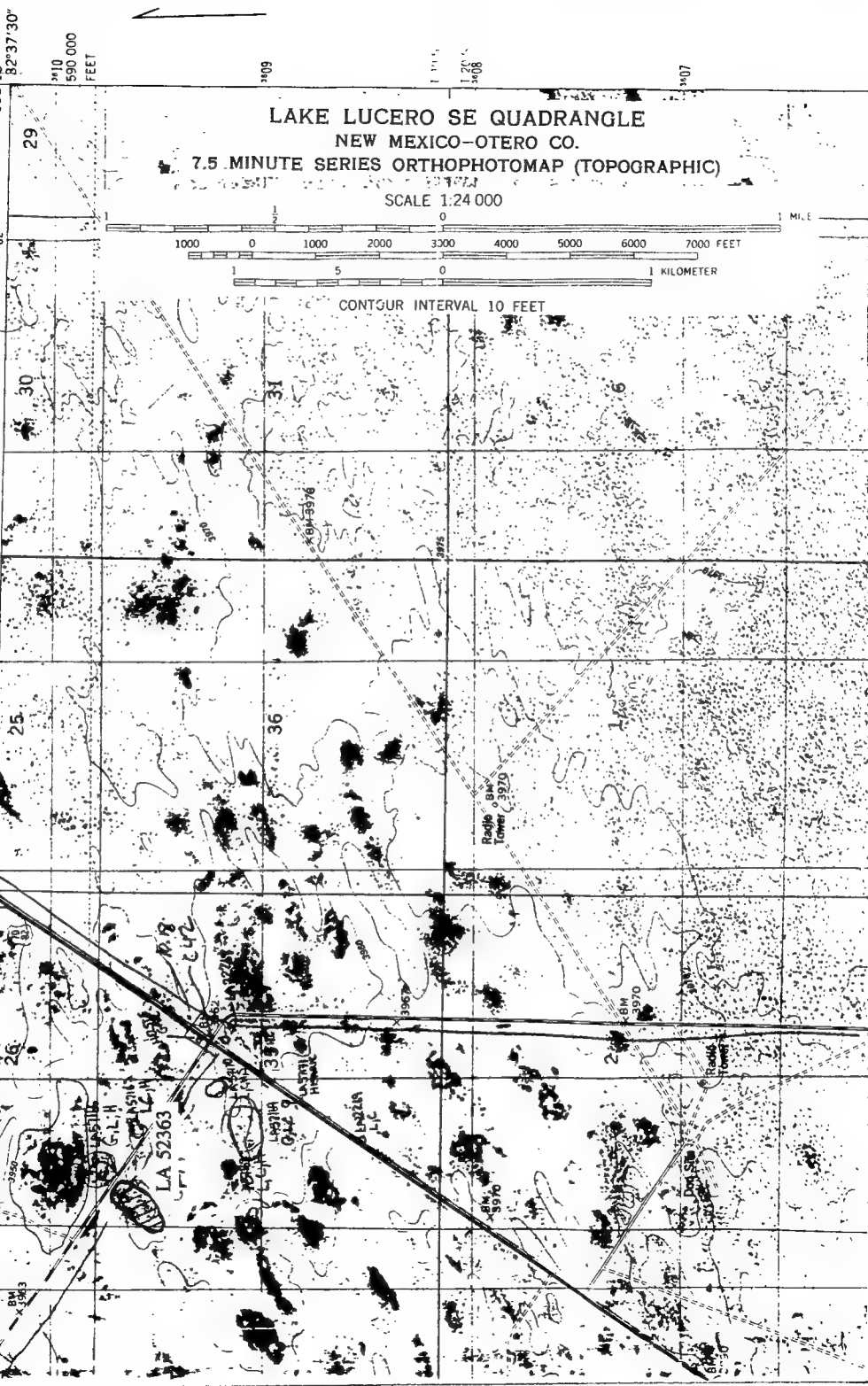
17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W

17° 30' N
106° 15' W



LA/Field No. LA 58874

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

HSR

LA No. _____ Site Name _____ Other Inst. # 8524-25 I.O. _____

NNM Proj. # _____ UTM: Zone 1 3 E 3 8 3 1 0 0 N 3 7 0 2 7 0 0

Legal Desc. T 10 N/S R 7 E/W Sec. _____ Not Available

_____ 1/4 of the _____ 1/4 of the _____ 1/4

Unplatted ☒ Grant _____ Owner & Address White Sands Missile Range

*Map Reference: Mound Springs Date: 1982 Scale: 1:24000

County Lincoln State NM Nearest Named Drainage Upper Doc Town Tank

Locational Desc.: Recognized Landmarks The site is located just west of Range Road 8, east of Red Hill, and south of dirt tank marked with salt cedar.

Site Type: Lithic scatter

Site Size: Length 700 m Width 400 m Elevation (# of Feet) 4442

Topographic Setting (Location & Access): The site is located on a low rise

<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash	<input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/	<input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat
<input type="checkbox"/> base of cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> valley bottom	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> bench	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hill top	<input type="checkbox"/> ridge
<input type="checkbox"/> blowout	<input type="checkbox"/> hill slope	<input type="checkbox"/> saddle
<input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low rise	<input type="checkbox"/> base talus slope
<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> mesa	<input type="checkbox"/> terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp	<input type="checkbox"/> mountain	other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> constricted cyn	<input type="checkbox"/> mt. front/foothill	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> dune	<input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor	_____

Local Vegetation Four-wing saltbush, Mormon tea, grasses, with occasional mesquite

Ecological Zone: forest _____ woodland _____ scrubland _____ grassland _____

desertscrub ☒ marshland _____ other (specify) _____

*Form must be accompanied by photocopy portion of USGS map showing T.,
scale and quad name.

LA/Field No. LA 58874

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

HSR

No. _____ Site Name _____ Other Inst. # 8524-25 I.O. _____

M Proj. # _____ UTM: Zone 1 3 E 3 8 3 1 0 0 N 3 7 0 2 7 0 0

gal Desc. T 10 N/S R 7 E/W Sec. _____ Not Available

_____ 1/4 of the _____ 1/4 of the _____ 1/4

platted x Grant _____ Owner & Address White Sands Missile Range

ap Reference: Mound Springs Date: 1982 Scale: 1:24000

ounty Lincoln State NM Nearest Named Drainage Upper Doc Town Tank

cational Desc.: Recognized Landmarks The site is located just west of Range Road 8, east of Red Hill, and south of dirt tank marked with salt cedar.

te Type: Lithic scatter

te Size: Length 700 m Width 400 m Elevation (# of Feet) 4442

pographic Setting (Location & Access): The site is located on a low rise

<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash	<input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/	<input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat
<input type="checkbox"/> base of cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> valley bottom	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> bench	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hill top	<input type="checkbox"/> ridge
<input type="checkbox"/> blowout	<input type="checkbox"/> hill slope	<input type="checkbox"/> saddle
<input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> low rise	<input type="checkbox"/> base talus slope
<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> mesa	<input type="checkbox"/> terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp	<input type="checkbox"/> mountain	other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> constricted cyn	<input type="checkbox"/> mt. front/foothill	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> dune	<input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor	_____

ocal Vegetation Four-wing saltbush, Mormon tea, grasses, with occasional mesquite

cological Zone: forest _____ woodland _____ scrubland _____ grassland _____

esertscrub x marshland _____ other (specify) _____

_____ accompanied by photocopy portion of USGS map showing T.,

Soil Type: rocky___ gravelly___ sandy___ clayey___ other gypsaumLocal Outcrops: sandstone___ shale___ limestone___ basalt___ tuff___
other (specify) _____Nature and Depth of Fill: Calcified sand and gravels of unknown depthArch. Status: Amount and Type of Work Past and Present No known previous work. For this project, the site was recorded and mapped, and a percentage of the artifacts were analyzed in the field.

National and/or State Register Status:

- ☐ On State Register
- ☐ On National and State Register
- ☐ Recommended for National by State, on State Register
- ☐ Recommended for National and State Register
- ☐ In District, National and State
- ☐ In District, National
- ☐ In District, State
- ☐ Recommended and rejected
- ☒ Insufficiently evaluated, potential unknown
- ☐ Not nominated

Condition of Site: intact___ grazed x eroded x mech. disturbance x
vandalized___ other _____Mitigation: avoid___ monitor x test___ excavate___ not required _____Surveyed for White Sands Missile Range fiber optics cableRecord Form: Surv. Forms x Excav. forms___ Sketch Map x Photos_____Loc. of Forms, Maps, Photos Human Systems ResearchSurface and/or Subsurface Collections: yes x no___ Strategy Diagnostic
artifacts were collectedLocation of Collected Artifacts Human Systems ResearchPrevious Collections? No When _____ Repository _____Is there another site close by? No LA or Field Identif.# _____Artifact Density: 0, 10's, 100's, 1000's.

Time Diagnostic Artifacts: projectile points

LA/Field No. HSR 8524-25

No. of Temporal Components 1

(Earliest to Latest)

Temporal Component (1)

Features Lithic scatter, fire-cracked rock, ground stone

Culture Archaic Period _____ Phase _____

Site Function: Campsite, Food procure- Best Date unknown

Method of Date: projectile points

Temporal Component (2)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____ Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Temporal Component (3)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____

Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Additional Temporal Components

LA/Field No. HSR 8524-25

Published Reference:

Date 1987

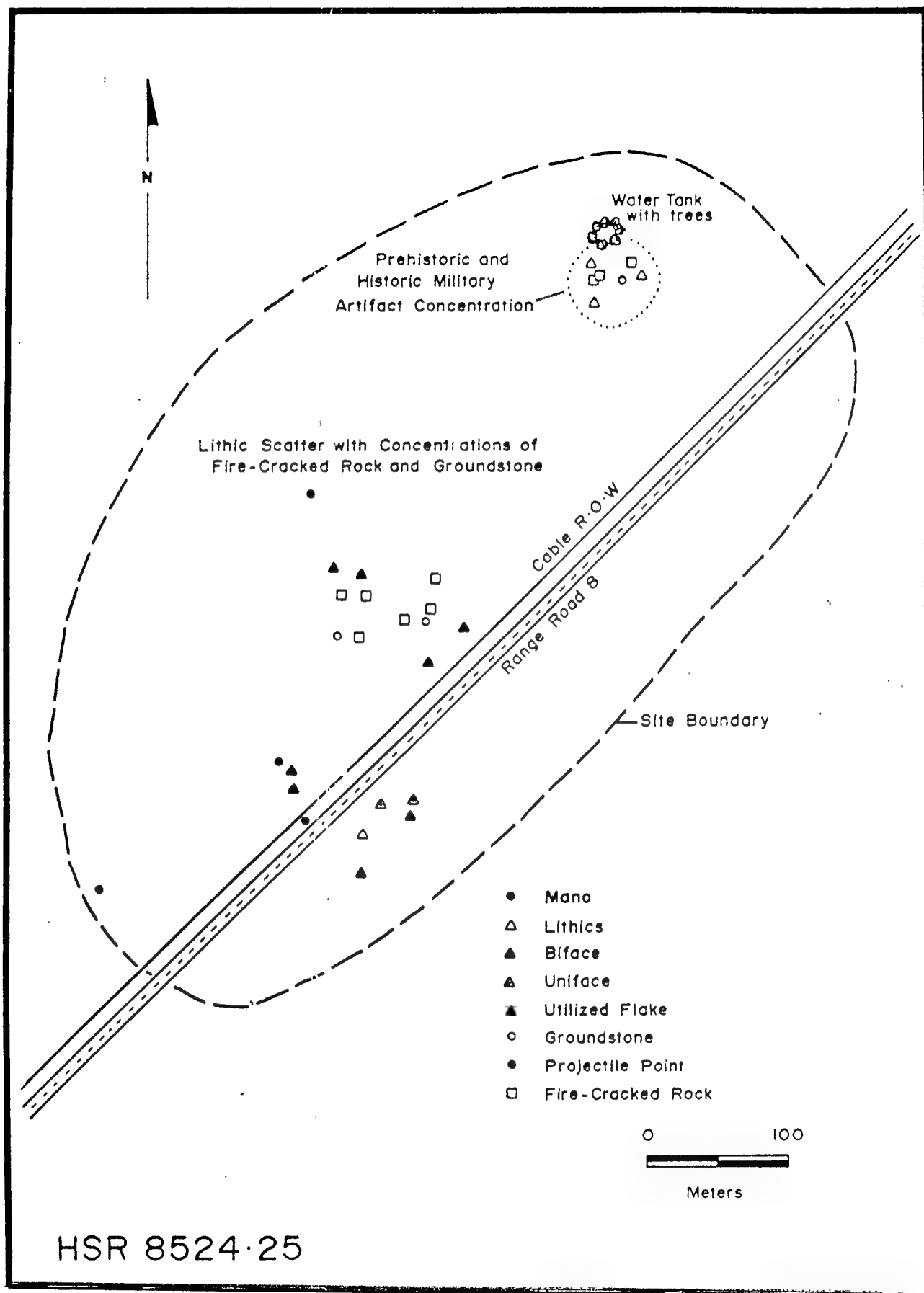
Institution Human Systems Research, Inc. (Project HSR 8524)

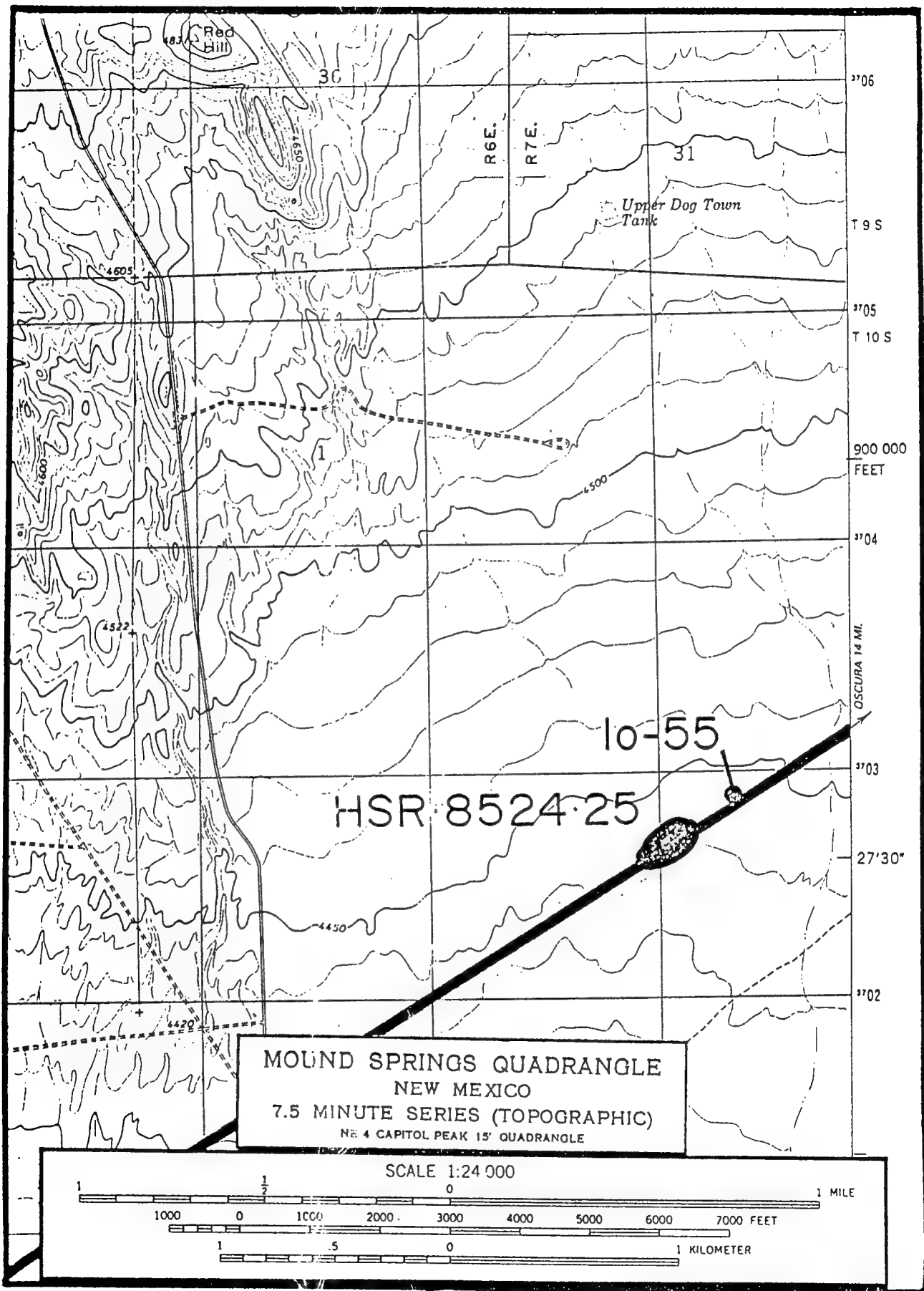
Author and Title Don Clifton, ^{M. STAPP} et al. / The White Sands Missile Range Fiber Optics Communication Network Project; Survey and Testing of Archaeological Sites, 1985-86

HSR 8524-25 is situated on a low-rising hill in a gently undulating landscape. Soils are high in gypsum and support tall grasses and four-wing saltbush. Local drainages are gently and broad washes. Scattered pockets of exposed sand and gravel containing lithics and fire-cracked rock cover a large area, perhaps .4 mile long. Several disarticulated hearths appear on both sides of a blade cut area that bisects the site east-west. The few lithic concentrations contain flakes representing a wide range of material types. Two or more one-hand, unifacial mano fragments were observed. Flaked lithic artifacts represent blade manufacture, and bifacial tools are common. Several projectile points were located and collected, along with examples of blade-manufacture flakes and unifacial tools (found mostly from highly siliceous cherts and chalcedonys). A random sample of 5% of the artifacts was analyzed because few concentrations were found on the site. The fire-cracked rock areas are more than 20 m west of proposed right-of-way, which is presently already impacted. A total of 13 artifacts were collected.

Field Recorder Mark Sale Date 11/7/85

Lab Recorder _____ Date _____





LA/Field No. LA 60701

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
 ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA No. _____ Site Name _____ Other Inst. # HSR 8650-18 I.O. _____
 MNM Proj. # _____ UTM: Zone 13 E 391050 N 3710020
 Legal Desc. T 9 ~~XX~~/S R 7 E ~~XX~~ Sec. 13
NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the SW 1/4

Unplatted _____ Grant _____ Owner & Address White Sands Missile Range

*Map Reference: Bull Gap SW Quad. 7.5 Date: 1981 Scale: 1:24,000

County Lincoln State NM Nearest Named Drainage None

Locational Desc.: Recognized Landmarks Site is located on the West side of
RR 9. Approx. 1 mile from Junction of RR 9 and 12. The malpais are approx. 1½mi to the
East.

Site Type: Historic

Site Size: Length 120 ft. E/W Width 45 ft. N/S Elevation (# of Feet) 5590

Topographic Setting (Location & Access): Site is located on the West side of
RR 9, approximately 1 mile from Junction of RR 9 and 12.

<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash	<input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> plain/flat
<input type="checkbox"/> base of cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> valley bottom	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> bench	<input type="checkbox"/> hill top	<input type="checkbox"/> ridge
<input type="checkbox"/> blowout	<input type="checkbox"/> hill slope	<input type="checkbox"/> saddle
<input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim	<input type="checkbox"/> low rise	<input type="checkbox"/> base talus slope
<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> mesa	<input type="checkbox"/> terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp	<input type="checkbox"/> mountain	other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> constricted cyn	<input type="checkbox"/> mt. front/foothill	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> dune	<input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor	_____

Local Vegetation Creosote, snakeweed, ephedra, tar bush, christmas cactus, soap tree
yucca, various grasses

Ecological Zone: forest _____ woodland _____ scrubland _____ grassland _____
 desertscrub X marshland _____ other (specify) _____

*Form must be accompanied by photocopy portion of USGS map showing T.,
 R., scale and quad name.

LA/Field No. LA 60701

Soil Type: rocky___ gravelly X sandy X clayey X other _____

Local Outcrops: sandstone___ shale___ limestone___ basalt___ tuff___
other (specify) _____

Nature and Depth of Fill: Historic- surface

Arch. Status: Amount and Type of Work Past and Present No known work in
past- Present- Archaeological surveyed, mapped, and recorded by HSR.

National and/or State Register Status:

- ___ On State Register
- ___ On National and State Register
- ___ Recommended for National by State, on State Register
- ___ Recommended for National and State Register
- ___ In District, National and State
- ___ In District, National
- ___ In District, State
- ___ Recommended and rejected
- X Insufficiently evaluated, potential unknown
- ___ Not nominated

Condition of Site: intact___ grazed X eroded X mech. disturbance___
vandalized___ other _____

Mitigation: avoid X monitor___ test___ excavate___ not required _____

Surveyed for White Sands Missile Range, FAADS I Project

Record Form: Surv. Forms X Excav. Forms___ Sketch Map X Photos___

Loc. of Forms, Maps, Photos Human Systems Research, Inc.

Surface and/or Subsurface Collections: yes___ no X Strategy _____

Location of Collected Artifacts Human Systems Research, Inc.

Previous Collections? No When _____ Repository _____

Is there another site close by? No LA or Field Identif.# _____

Artifact Density: 0, 10's, 100's, 1000's.

Time Diagnostic Artifacts: None

LA/Field No. LA 60701No. of Temporal Components 1

(Earliest to Latest)

Temporal Component (1)

Features Historic bottlesCulture Historic Period WW II - Present Phase _____Site Function: Trash dump Best Date 1950Method of Date: bottles

Temporal Component (2)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____ Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Temporal Component (3)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____

Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Additional Temporal Components

Published Reference:

Date 1988Institution Human Systems Research, Tularosa

Author and Title Helen Shields and Karl Laumbach/Archaeological Survey of the
FAADS I Project, Northern End of White Sands Missile Range, Socorro and Lincoln
Counties, New Mexico.

Remarks: _____

Site LA 60701 (HSR 8650-18) is located in the northern portion of White Sands Missile Range, on the Oscura Bombing Range. The site lies on the valley floor on the west side of Range Road 9, approximately 1 mi from the junction of Range Roads 9 and 12. Vegetation is desert scrub, which includes creosotebush, broom snakeweed, ephedra, tarbush, Christmas cactus, soap tree yucca, and various grasses. The site appears to be a recent trash dump (Figure 27). It contains one Vitalis bottle of recent vintage, along with glass fragments from various bottles; two milk bottle bases; four mop or broom handles; cans, both recent and solder seal; window glass fragments; and three 2-by-4 boards. Cultural litter density is 10 artifacts per square meter.

This site is a recent (probably military) dump site and does not have the potential to yield significant data.

Field Recorder Rick Frost and Gerri SmithDate 4-17-87Lab Recorder Gerri SmithDate 8-5-87

CODED ARM

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA NO.: LA 71166

SITE NAME:

OTHER INST. No.: HSR 8856-1

I.O. Yes ☐ No ☒UTM: ZONE: 13 E ~~377830~~⁹²⁰ N ~~3734340~~⁴⁵⁰ ~~SS 4194~~LEGAL DESC. T ~~6~~¹S R 6 E SEC. 3

SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4

UNPLATTED Yes ☐ No ☐GRANT Yes ☐ No ☐

OWNER & ADDRESS: White Sands Missile Range

*MAP REFERENCE: Oscura Peak

DATE: 1982

SCALE: 1:24,000

COUNTY: Socorro

STATE: New Mexico

NEAREST NAMED DRAINAGE: None

LOCATIONAL DESC. & RECOGNIZED LANDMARKS: The site is located at BM 7151,
which is 125 m southwest of Selso Martinez Tank, 3 mi east of Oscura
Peak.

SITE TYPE: Historic cabin and sheet trash

SITE SIZE: LENGTH 50 m E/W WIDTH 40 m N/S

ELEVATION (FT): 7151

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (LOCATION & ACCESS): The site is situated at the base
of a low ridge in an open area

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING: Ridge

LOCAL VEGETATION: pinyon pine, oak brush, grass, juniper

ECOLOGICAL ZONE: Woodland

SOIL TYPE: Rocky

LOCAL OUTCROPS: Limestone

NATURE AND DEPTH OF FILL: Rocky, loamy soil, less 20 cm

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATUS: No Known previous work. Present work includes
recording site, mapping it and recording a sample of the artifacts.NATIONAL AND/OR STATE REGISTER STATUS: Insufficiently evaluated,
potential unknown

CONDITION OF SITE: Intact

MITIGATION/RECOMMENDATION: Avoid

SURVEYED FOR: White Sands Missile Range

RECORD FORM: SURVEY FORM ☒ EXCAV. FORMS ☐ SKETCH MAP ☒ PHOTOS ☐

LOC. OF FORMS, MAPS, PHOTOS: Human Systems Research

SURFACE AND/OR SUBSURFACE COLLECTIONS: YES ☐ NO ☒

STRATEGY:

LOCATION OF COLLECTED ARTIFACTS:

PREVIOUS COLLECTIONS: Unknown

WHEN:

REPOSITORY:

IS THERE ANOTHER SITE CLOSE BY? No

LA OR FIELD IDENTIF. NO.:

ARTIFACT DENSITY: 10s

ARM SURVEY NO. 31836

TIME DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS: pin-hinge tobacco tins (pre 1947), Oscar Mayer "Sack-o-Sauce" can (1949 patent date)
 NO. OF TEMPORAL COMPONENTS 1
 TEMPORAL COMPONENT (1)
 FEATURES: Rock foundation for jacal type structure, artifact scatter
 CULTURE: Hispanic
 PERIOD: WW II-Present
 PHASE:
 SITE FUNCTION: Habitation
 BEST DATE: 1940s
 METHOD OF DATE: Tobacco cans
 PUBLISHED REFERENCE
 DATE: 1989
 INSTITUTION: Human Systems Research, Inc., Tularosa
 AUTHOR AND TITLE: Kirkpatrick/Archaeological Clearance Survey for a Proposed Communications Corridor on North Oscura Peak, White Sands Missile Range, Socorro County, New Mexico
 FIELD RECORDER: David Kirkpatrick
 DATE: 3/24/89
 LAB RECORDER:
 DATE:
 REMARKS:

Site LA 71166 (HSR 8856-1) is located at the edge of a small grassy area on the west side of the junction of Range Roads 9 and 331 (Figure 3). Pinyon and juniper trees are present on the western edge of the site. Site LA 71166 is the remains of a jacal structure and an associated, low-density artifact scatter. The foundation is made from dry-laid, large limestone rocks. The current height is 1.5 ft (.5 m), with at least an additional 1.5 ft (.5 m) of wall fall outside the structure. Two corner posts, forked juniper trees, are present. Two long posts--trimmed tress--are the remains of the cross beams for the roof. These both have round nails in them, probably indicating twentieth-century construction. Small pieces of milled limber are scattered about the north end of the structure, as are a few small fragments of tin roof and stove pipe. If the structure was a jacal, it has been severely scavenged for reusable materials. The wall and roof timbers have been removed, as well as the corrugated tin roof. It is possible that the structure had canvas walls, especially if it were occupied during the summer. This would also account for the absence of wooden wall material. A break in the foundation in the east wall indicates the location of the door. Fallen rock along the north wall and fragments of stove pipe indicate this was probably the location of a stove or chimney.

A low-density artifact scatter west of the structure include tobacco tins, lard pails, sanitary seal food cans, and bottles.

The can assemblage included seven pocket tobacco tins, which contained tobacco in an unsealed, paper packet. A pin-hinge lid fit over the tin body. The hinge consisted of folded metal flaps with a pin inserted through them. Since a new tin closure with a snug-fitting lid was introduced in 1948 (Modern Packaging 1948 21(11):99 & 240), these predate that year.

The tobacco tins at Site LA 71166 are two types--those with three hinge flaps and those with five hinge flaps. The tins with three flaps measure 4-3/16 in. high, 3 in. wide, and 7/8 in. thick. The hinge width is 13/16 in. A ridge extends 2-1/8 in. along the front of the tin, just below the tin top. The tins with five flaps measure 4-7/16 in. high, 3 in. wide, 3/4 in. thick, and have a 1-5/8 in. wide hinge. A ridge extends around the entire tin near the tin top (Kirkpatrick and Duran 1981:106). The tins at the site are badly rusted. One three-pin-hinge tin still has fragments of Prince Albert paint on the front. Prince Albert tobacco was first introduced to the smoking market in August 1907, after the manufacturing process was patented on July 30, 1907 (Tilley 1972:616-617).

Two lard pails were found; both were flattened, but still retained their bails. No pail lids were observed.

A small rectangular spice can may have contained black pepper. However, no printing was left to identify the contents.

One food can, measuring 300 by 504 and has key strip opening (Note: Cans are measured in inches and sixteenths of inches.) This can measures 3 in. in diameter and 5-4/16 in. in height. It still had printing on part of the body. The can contained Oscar Mayer "Sack-o-Sauce" with either barbeque pork, beef, or cocktail weiners. The label also indicated a 1949 copyright date.

Other cans include a Spam-type meat can, a 300 by 202 can, a 315 by 412 can, and several flattened cans. The date for the 300 by 202 can is not known. The 315 by 412 can (No. 2-1/2) was manufactured in 1916 and 1975 (Kirkpatrick and Duran 1981:Table 7). This size of can often contained fruits and vegetables (Kirkpatrick and Duran 1981:172).

The bottle is clear glass with a Keystone maker's mark on the base. The bottle, measuring approximately 3 in. high, is rectangular in shape with a thread screw metal cap. It still contains oily, sticky-looking residue. The paper label is gone, and no embossing is present on the bottle to identify the contents. Fragments of another clear glass bottle is probably a Kerr canning jar. The base has the Sand Springs, Oklahoma, maker's mark of the Kerr Glass Company (1912-present).

North of the structure is recent trash, including Oscura Peak directions signs, pieces of rubber inner tubes, oil cans, and other trash from military activities.

The site was probably occupied on a seasonal basis or for a very short period of time, based on the paucity of artifacts. The site may have been a seasonal (probably summer) camp for herders who grazed sheep and other livestock. Grazing sheep at higher elevations during the hot summer months is a common practice among the Navajo and other Southwest groups; this practice allowed other seasonal grazing areas to recuperate for use during colder months.

The site is difficult to date because of the lack of artifacts, especially diagnostic artifacts, and the lack of variability among artifact types. The presence of pre-1948 style tobacco tins suggests the site was occupied before 1948 or shortly thereafter. The Oscar Mayer can with the

1949 date may be a later intrusion. None of the other cans have paint, also supporting a recent date of deposition for cans with paper labels.

The structural remains are probably associated with the tank and corrals located to the northeast. The site has the potential to provide data on utilization of high elevations by sheep, goat, horse, and cattle herders. The potential includes seasonal-occupation and subsistence-related data.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

revised 30 June 1989, by Peter L. Eidenbach
revised data marked by "****"
additional comments in brackets "[]"

LA NO.: LA 71166
SITE NAME: ** Selso Mortinez Ranch **
OTHER INST. No.: HSR 8856-1
I.O. Yes ☐ No ☒
UTM: ZONE: 13 E 377850 N 3734340; ** E 377920 N 3734450 **
LEGAL DESC. T~~1~~ S R 6 E SEC. 3
SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4
** S 1/2 of NW 1/4 of NW 1/4 **
UNPLATTED Yes ☐ No ☐
GRANT Yes ☐ No ☐
OWNER & ADDRESS: White Sands Missile Range
*MAP REFERENCE: Oscura Peak
DATE: 1982
SCALE: 1:24,000
COUNTY: Socorro
STATE: New Mexico
NEAREST NAMED DRAINAGE: ** site occupies headwaters of Bruton Canyon **
LOCATIONAL DESC. & RECOGNIZED LANDMARKS: The site is located at BM 7151,
** and 125 m northeast at Selso Martinez (sic) Tank, **
3 mi east of Oscura Peak.
SITE TYPE: Historic cabin, sheet trash, ** corrals and earth tank **
SITE SIZE: house site: LENGTH 50 m E/W WIDTH 40 m N/S
** corrals and tank: LENGTH 160 m E/W WIDTH 140 m N/S **
ELEVATION (FT): ** 7120 - 7151 **
TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (LOCATION & ACCESS): The house site is situated at the
base of a low ridge in an open area; [] the corrals and tank lie across
the intersection of RR 9 and 331, spanning the headwaters drainage of
Bruton Canyon.[]
TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING: Ridge ** and valley bottom **
LOCAL VEGETATION: pinyon pine, oak brush, grass, juniper
ECOLOGICAL ZONE: Woodland
SOIL TYPE: Rocky
LOCAL OUTCROPS: Limestone
NATURE AND DEPTH OF FILL: Rocky, loamy soil, less than 20 cm
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATUS: No known previous work. Present work includes
recording site, mapping it and recording a sample of the artifacts.
NATIONAL AND/OR STATE REGISTER STATUS: Insufficiently evaluated,
potential unknown
CONDITION OF SITE: Intact
MITIGATION/RECOMMENDATION: Avoid
SURVEYED FOR: White Sands Missile Range (Kirkpatrick 1989)
** Physical Sciences Lab, NMSU (Eidenbach 1989) **
RECORD FORM: SURVEY FORM ☒ EXCAV. FORMS ☐ SKETCH MAP ☒ PHOTOS ☐
** WSMR Historic Forms ☒ **
LOC. OF FORMS, MAPS, PHOTOS: Human Systems Research

ARM SURVEY NO. 36759

SURFACE AND/OR SUBSURFACE COLLECTIONS: YES ____ NO X

STRATEGY:

LOCATION OF COLLECTED ARTIFACTS: n.a.

PREVIOUS COLLECTIONS: Unknown

WHEN:

REPOSITORY:

IS THERE ANOTHER SITE CLOSE BY? ** Yes **

LA OR FIELD IDENTIF. NO.: ** LA 72446 **

ARTIFACT DENSITY: 10s

TIME DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS: pin-hinge tobacco tins (pre 1947), Oscar Mayer "Sack-o-Sauce" can (1949 patent date)

NO. OF TEMPORAL COMPONENTS 2

TEMPORAL COMPONENT (1)

FEATURES: Rock foundation for jacal type structure, artifact scatter
** board and post corrals, earth tank **

CULTURE: Hispanic

PERIOD: ** 1880's - 1930's **

PHASE:

SITE FUNCTION: ** Habitation; ranching **

BEST DATE: ** 1900s **

METHOD OF DATE: ** local occupational history, architecture **

TEMPORAL COMPONENT (2)

FEATURES: ** artifact scatter **

CULTURE: ** Hispanic/Anglo/Military **

PERIOD: ** WW II - Present **

PHASE:

SITE FUNCTION: ** Military road construction; troop deployment **

BEST DATE: ** 1950s **

METHOD OF DATE: ** modern cans **

PUBLISHED REFERENCE

DATE: 1989

INSTITUTION: Human Systems Research, Inc., Tularosa

AUTHOR AND TITLE: Kirkpatrick/Archaeological Clearance Survey for a
Proposed Communications Corridor on North Oscura Peak, White Sands
Missile Range, Socorro County, New Mexico

FIELD RECORDER: David Kirkpatrick

DATE: 3/24/89

** PUBLISHED REFERENCE **

** DATE: 1989 **

** INSTITUTION: Human Systems Research, Inc., Tularosa **

** AUTHOR AND TITLE: Eidenbach/North Oscura Peak Survey:
Archaeological Studies **

** FIELD RECORDER: Peter L. Eidenbach **

** DATE: 6/22/89 **

LAB RECORDER:

DATE:

REMARKS:

Site LA 71166 (HSR 8856-1) is located at the edge of a small grassy area on the west side of the junction of Range Roads 9 and 331 (Figure 3). Pinyon and juniper trees are present on the western edge of the site. Site LA 71166 is the remains of a jacal structure and an associated, low-density artifact scatter. The foundation is made from dry-laid, large limestone rocks. The current height is 1.5 ft (.5 m), with at least an additional 1.5 ft (.5 m) of wall fall outside the

structure. Two corner posts, forked juniper trees, are present. Two long posts--trimmed trees--are the remains of the cross beams for the roof. These both have round nails in them, probably indicating twentieth-century construction. (The exclusive use of round wire nails in the Tularosa Basin area is known as early as 1893, securely dated at the Oliver M. Lee Ranch House.). Small pieces of milled limber are scattered about the north end of the structure, as are a few small fragments of tin roof and stove pipe. If the structure was a jacal, it has been severely scavenged for reusable materials. The wall and roof timbers have been removed, as well as the corrugated tin roof. It is possible that the structure had canvas walls, especially if it were occupied during the summer. This would also account for the absence of wooden wall material. A break in the foundation in the east wall indicates the location of the door. Fallen rock along the north wall and fragments of stove pipe indicate this was probably the location of a stove or chimney.

A low-density artifact scatter west of the structure include tobacco tins, lard pails, sanitary seal food cans, and bottles.

The can assemblage included seven pocket tobacco tins, which contained tobacco in an unsealed, paper packet. A pin-hinge lid fit over the tin body. The hinge consisted of folded metal flaps with a pin inserted through them. Since a new tin closure with a snug-fitting lid was introduced in 1948 (Modern Packaging 1948 21(11):99 & 240), these predate that year.

The tobacco tins at Site LA 71166 are two types--those with three hinge flaps and those with five hinge flaps. The tins with three flaps measure 4-3/16 in. high, 3 in. wide, and 7/8 in. thick. The hinge width is 13/16 in. A ridge extends 2-1/8 in. along the front of the tin, just below the tin top. The tins with five flaps measure 4-7/16 in. high, 3 in. wide, 3/4 in. thick, and have a 1-5/8 in. wide hinge. A ridge extends around the entire tin near the tin top (Kirkpatrick and Duran 1981:106). The tins at the site are badly rusted. One three-pin-hinge tin still has fragments of Prince Albert paint on the front. Prince Albert tobacco was first introduced to the smoking market in August 1907, after the manufacturing process was patented on July 30, 1907 (Tilley 1972:616-617).

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Other cans include a Spam-type meat can, a 300 by 202 can, a 315 by 412 can, and several flattened cans. The date for the 300 by 202

can is not known. The 315 by 412 can (No. 2-1/2) was manufactured in 1916 and 1975 (Kirkpatrick and Duran 1981:Table 7). This size of can often contained fruits and vegetables (Kirkpatrick and Duran 1981:172).

The bottle is clear glass with a Keystone maker's mark on the base. The bottle, measuring approximately 3 in. high, is rectangular in shape with a thread screw metal cap. It still contains oily, sticky-looking residue. The paper label is gone, and no embossing is present on the bottle to identify the contents. Fragments of another clear glass bottle is probably a Kerr canning jar. The base has the Sand Springs, Oklahoma, maker's mark of the Kerr Glass Company (1912-present).

North of the structure is recent trash, including Oscura Peak directions signs, pieces of rubber inner tubes, oil cans, and other trash from military activities.

The site was probably occupied on a seasonal basis or for a very short period of time, based on the paucity of artifacts. The site may have been a seasonal (probably summer) camp for herders who grazed sheep and other livestock. Grazing sheep at higher elevations during the hot summer months is a common practice among the Navajo and other Southwest groups; this practice allowed other seasonal grazing areas to recuperate for use during colder months.

The site is difficult to date because of the lack of artifacts, especially diagnostic artifacts, and the lack of variability among artifact types. The presence of pre-1948 style tobacco tins suggests the site was occupied before 1948 or shortly thereafter. The Oscar Mayer can with the 1949 date may be a later intrusion. None of the other cans have paint, also supporting a recent date of deposition for cans with paper labels.

The structural remains are probably associated with the tank and corrals located to the northeast. The site has the potential to provide data on utilization of high elevations by sheep, goat, horse, and cattle herders. The potential includes seasonal-occupation and subsistence-related data.

(The association of a small, usually one room rock or log residential structure and a corral/tank complex is a typical pattern in this area of the Ocuras, as well as in the San Andres Mts. to the south. Most of these sites are associated with goat, rather than, sheep herding. A second common feature, identified by former residents of the San Andres, is a side-by-side vertical log corral, used for containing and breaking wild horses. Most of this occupation begins around the turn-of-the-century, immediately following a period of unsuccessful uplands cattle ranching. The Moya house, a two room log cabin with several tanks and corral complexes, one mile southeast, may be associated with this site.

Local occupation began in the 1880's. Ozanne, three miles northwest, was a stage station during the first decade of the 20th century, associated with historic mining in Bruton and Mine Canyons

just to the west, and with Estey City, along the southern end of the Oscuras. Ozanne, with a large rock house and associated corrals and wells, was a post office from 1906 to 1909, and "Known in the 1880's as a stopping place between Carrizozo to San Antonio" (Pearce 1965 "New Mexico Place Names" UNM Press).).

HUMAN SYSTEMS RESEARCH
WSMR HISTORIC RANCH INVENTORY
LANDSCAPE SETTING
DESCRIPTION AND EVALUATION

INVENTORY NAME: Selso Mortinez Ranch (LA 71166)

SETTING BOUNDARIES: GENERAL METHOD OF BOUNDARY DEFINITION:
Immediate vicinity of historic structures

DESCRIPTION OF SETTING BOUNDARIES:

This location has two major components: 1) a stone house foundation, and
a corral complex and earth-bermed water tank.

Outlying fences occur in the open valleys to the south and west

ELEVATION RANGE: 7120 FT. TO 7151 FT.

ASPECT: east OVERALL SLOPE: 8 - 15%

LANDFORMS REPRESENTED: ARROYO/WASH; VALLEY BOTTOM; HILL SLOPE

ECOLOGICAL ZONE: WOODLAND

NATIVE TREE SPECIES: Pinon; Juniper

DOMINANT SHRUB SPECIES: Scrub oak; broadleaf yucca; cholla; fourwing
saltbush; winterfat; wild roses; wolfberry

VEGETATION FORMATION: Great Basin Conifer Woodland (122.4 Brown & Lowe 1980)

SCS SOIL ASSOCIATIONS: Shale Rock Land (on-site)
Deama-Rock outcrop complex (vicinity)

LOCAL SOURCES OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: STONE; GRAVEL; FENCEPOSTS; WATER

SPATIAL PATTERNING: INFORMAL; ACCRETIONAL; FOCUSED; CLUSTERED

MAJOR FOCUS OF PATTERN: WATER SOURCE
SECONDARY FOCUS: TRAVEL ROUTE

LAND USE: RESIDENTIAL; PASTORAL

ACTIVITIES: PASTURING; STOCK GATHERING

LAND DIVISION ELEMENTS: FENCES; SECONDARY ROADS

VEGETATION PATTERNS: PASTURES

LANDSCAPING ELEMENTS: none evident

NATURAL DRAINAGES: SURFICIAL; SEASONAL
The earth berm water tank captures the headwaters of Bruton Canyon

DRAINAGE FEATURES: ARTIFICIAL TANK

ARM SURVEY NO. _____

HUMAN SYSTEMS RESEARCH
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE HISTORIC RANCH SURVEY
STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION

INVENTORY NAME: Selso Mortinez Ranch LA 71166 STRUCTURE NUMBER: 1 - Residence

ELEVATION: 7151 FT. UTM ZONE 13 EASTING: 3-77850 NORTHING: 37-34340
SW 1/4, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP 6S, RANGE 6E, NMPM.

TYPE OF STRUCTURE/COMPONENTS: RESIDENTIAL

DESCRIPTION: The Selso Mortinez house consists of a one room stone house foundation at the edge of a small upland valley in the Oscura Mts. The house may be the remains of a jacal structure, or substantial masonry has been removed for reuse at another site. The foundation is made from dry-laid native limestone blocks, extending to 1.5 feet above the surface. Masonry material fallen along the walls would have extended wall height to about 3 feet. Two forked juniper logs were corner posts; two longer posts may have been roof cross beams. One door was located in the east wall. Scattered materials on site indicate a corrugated tin roof and a stove pipe.

A trash scatter west of the structure includes tobacco tins, lard pails, sanitary seal cans and 20th cent. bottles. Recent trash from modern Missile Range activities is scattered throughout the area.

CONDITION: POOR; RUINS; UNALTERED; ORIGINAL SITE

ACTIVE THREATS/IMPACTS: LOOTING; due to proximity to modern road

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: FIELD STONE; LOGS; SAWN LUMBER; GALV. TIN

STRUCTURE SIZE (FEET):

OVERALL STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS: 20 X 23
TOTAL SHELTERED SPACE: 460 SQ. FT. (est.)
ASSOCIATED ENCLOSED SPACE: none

Local occupation in this part of the Oscura Mountains probably began in the 1880's. Ozanne, three miles northwest, was a stage station during the first decade of the 20th century, and a post office from 1906 to 1909, associated with historic mining in Bruton and Mine Canyons just to the west, and with Estey City, along the southern end of the Oscuras. Ozanne was "Known in the 1880's as a stopping place between Carrizozo to San Antonio" (Pearce 1965 "New Mexico Place Names" UNM Press).

ARM SURVEY NO. _____

HUMAN SYSTEMS RESEARCH
WHITE SANDS MISSILE RANGE HISTORIC RANCH SURVEY
STRUCTURAL DESCRIPTION

INVENTORY NAME: Selso Mortinez Ranch LA 71166 STRUCTURE NUMBER: 2

ELEVATION: 7130 FT. UTM ZONE 13 EASTING: 3-77920 NORTHING: 37-34450
S 1/2, NW 1/4, NW 1/4, SECTION 3, TOWNSHIP ~~6S~~₇, RANGE 6E, NMPM.

TYPE OF STRUCTURE/COMPONENTS: STOCK PEN/CORRAL COMPLEX; WATER STORAGE TANK

DESCRIPTION: A two pen corral complex and earth berm water tank located across a modern gravel road (Range Road 9 & 331) from the stone foundation residence. The corrals include a rounded, vertical Juniper post horse pen, a horizontal 2x12 board and post corral, and a loading chute. An earth berm dams the Bruton Canyon arroyo, forming a water storage tank. A small dry laid rock retaining wall stabilizes the entering drainage. A hand-hewn hollowed log water trough lies just nearby. Several three strand barbed wire fence lines intersect at the corrals and tank. A modern wildlife rainfall catch tank and trough have been constructed north of the corrals.

CONDITION: FAIR; DETERIORATED; UNALTERED; ORIGINAL SITE

ACTIVE THREATS/IMPACTS: VANDALISM; WEATHERING - proximity to modern road

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS: EARTH; FIELD STONE; LOGS; SAWN TIMBER; SAWN LUMBER;
WIRE

STRUCTURE SIZE (FEET): VERTICAL POST (HORSE) PEN
OVERALL STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS: @ 43 x 50 ft.
ASSOCIATED ENCLOSED SPACE: @ 2100 sq. ft.

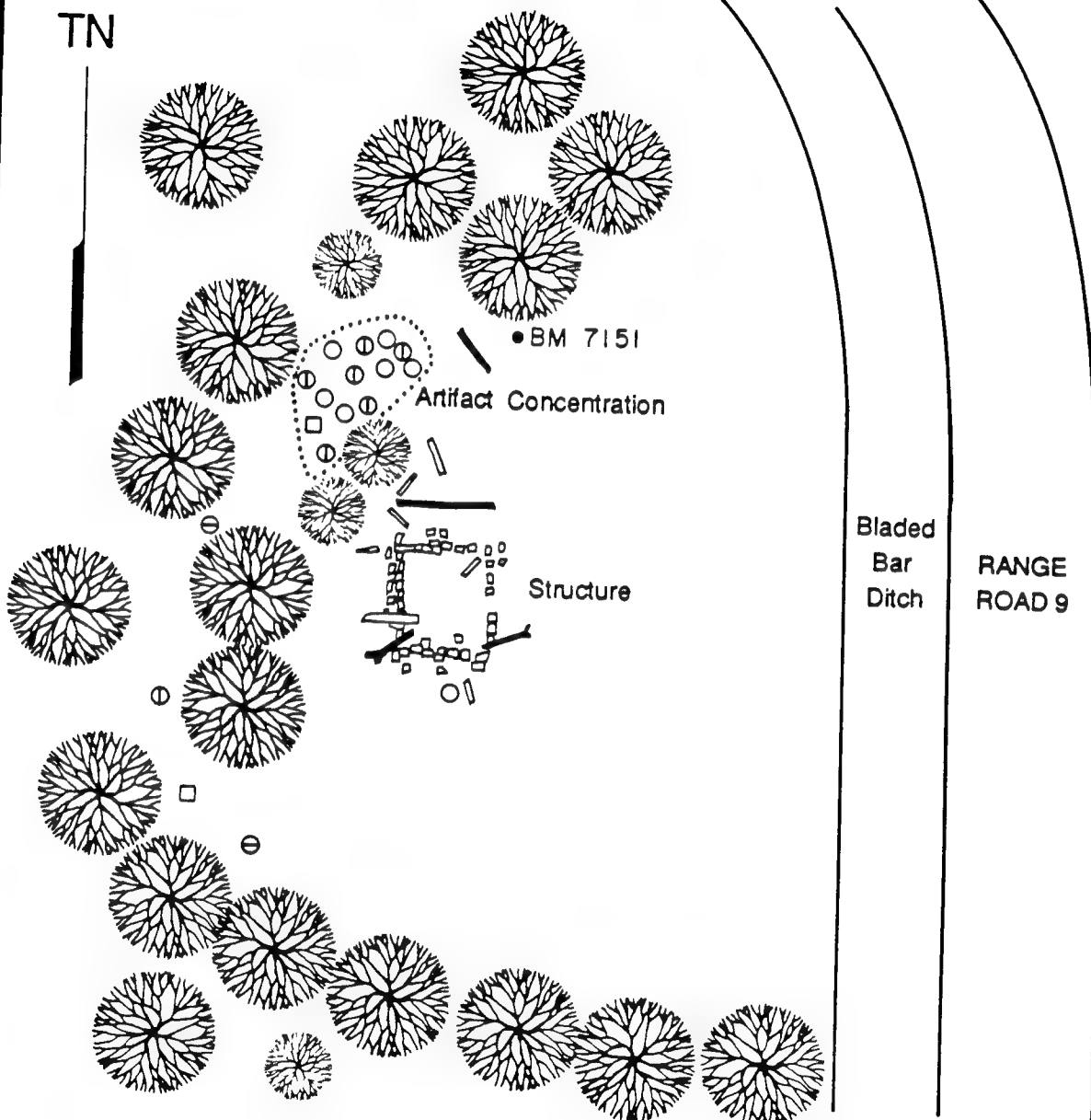
STRUCTURE SIZE (FEET): BOARD AND POST CORRAL
OVERALL STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS: @ 26 x 40 ft.
ASSOCIATED ENCLOSED SPACE: @ 1000 sq. ft.

STRUCTURE SIZE (FEET): EARTH BERM WATER TANK (berm @ 180 x 45 feet)
OVERALL STRUCTURAL DIMENSIONS: @ 65 x 100 ft.
ASSOCIATED ENCLOSED SPACE: @ 6500 sq. ft.

ARM SURVEY NO. _____



To Selso Martinez Tank ↗



0 10
Meters

LA 71166
HSR 8856-1

- Tree
- Rock
- Bottle
- Lumber
- Food Can
- Lard Pail
- Tobacco Tin
- Timbers

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA NO.: 75763
SITE NAME:
OTHER INST. No.: HSR 8926-3
I.O.: No
UTM: ZONE: 13 E 381000 N 3671260
LEGAL DESC. T 13S, R 7E, SEC. 22
NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF THE NE 1/4
UNPLATTED: No
GRANT: No
OWNER & ADDRESS: WSMR, New Mexico
*MAP REFERENCE: Lumley Lake, New Mexico
DATE: 1982
SCALE: 1:24,000 - 7.5 min
COUNTY: Otero
STATE: New Mexico
NEAREST NAMED DRAINAGE: Three Rivers
LOCATIONAL DESC. & RECOGNIZED LANDMARKS: Located 2.6 mi north of
EC50 Site (WSMR), and 2.65 mi south of NE50 Site (WSMR) along
Range Road 17.
SITE TYPE: Lithic, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatter
SITE SIZE: LENGTH 30 m north/south WIDTH 120 east/west
ELEVATION (FT): 4,060
TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (LOCATION & ACCESS): Located in a semi active
coppice dune field and can be accessed by Range Road 17 (WSMR).
TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING: Dune field
SLOPE: Less than 2 degrees
ASPECT: East 90 degrees
EXPOSURE: 180 degrees - view blocked to north and south by dune
ridges
LOCAL VEGETATION: Overstory: narrow-leaf yucca, mesquite, four-wing
saltbush, ephedra; Understory: pricklypear and grama
ECOLOGICAL ZONE: Desertscrub
SOIL TYPE: Gravelly, sandy, and alkali gypsum
LOCAL OUTCROPS: No local outcrops
NATURE AND DEPTH OF FILL: Aeolian sand and pea-size gravels with
cultural material less than 1 m deep.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATUS: No known previous work. Present work
includes recording site, mapping it, and recording a sample
of the artifacts.
NATIONAL AND/OR STATE REGISTER STATUS: Insufficiently evaluated,
potential unknown
CONDITION OF SITE: Grazed, eroded, mechanical disturbance, and
Range Road 17 cuts through center of site.
MITIGATION/RECOMMENDATION: Avoid
SURVEYED FOR: FLIR Camera Locations, WSMR
RECORD FORM: Survey Forms, Sketch Map
LOC. OF FORMS, MAPS, PHOTOS: Human Systems Research/WSMR
SURFACE AND/OR SUBSURFACE COLLECTIONS: Yes
STRATEGY: Random collection during survey
LOCATION OF COLLECTED ARTIFACTS: Human Systems Research
PREVIOUS COLLECTIONS: Unknown

WHEN: Unknown
REPOSITORY: Unknown
IS THERE ANOTHER SITE CLOSE BY? Yes
LA OR FIELD IDENTIF. NO.: HSR 8926-2
MAXIMUM ARTIFACT DENSITY: CLD = 5 artifacts per m sq for west part
CLD = 3 artifacts per m sq for east part
ESTIMATED TOTAL ARTIFACTS: Less than 100
TIME DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS: None observed
NO. OF TEMPORAL COMPONENTS 1
TEMPORAL COMPONENT (1)
FEATURES: Lithics, ground stone, and fire-cracked scatter
CULTURE: Unknown
PERIOD: Unknown
PHASE: Unknown
SITE FUNCTION: Resource procurement, temporary camp
BEST DATE: Unknown
METHOD OF DATE: No date given
PUBLISHED REFERENCE
DATE: 1989
INSTITUTION: Human Systems Research, Inc., Tularosa
AUTHOR AND TITLE: Cody Browning - A Cultural Resource Survey for
Nineteen Camera Locations on White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico
FIELD RECORDER: Cody Browning, Mark Sechrist
DATE: 11/14/89
LAB RECORDER:
DATE:
REMARKS:

Site LA 75763 (HSR 8926-3) is a low-density flake, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatter (measuring 30 m north-south by 120 m east-west) located in a semiactive coppice dune field along Range Road 17 (WSMR). The north-south range road cuts the site into two parts (Figure 6). The site is situated between two dune ridges in a blowout environment characterized by such plants as narrow-leaf yucca, mesquite, four-wing saltbush, and Mormon tea. Two distinct areas of cultural material exist, characterized by dispersed scatters of fire-cracked rock and chipped stone--one on each side of Range Road 17 (WSMR). The concentration on the east side of Range Road 17 has the most articulated scatter of fire-cracked rock on the site. Fire-cracked rock throughout the site consists mainly of vesicular basalt, rhyolite porphyry, and tabular sandstone. Chipped stone artifacts represent all stages of lithic reduction. Six ground stone artifacts were noted on the site: one quartzite unifacial mano fragment, one sandstone unifacial slab metate fragment, one unifacial indeterminate rhyolite fragment, one unifacial quartzite slab metate fragment, one burnt sandstone unifacial fragment of indeterminate form, and one quartzite bifacial mano fragment.

Formal tools include one San Andres dark chert biface midsection (collected, see Figure 4b), one thick basalt biface midsection, and two retouched, expedient flakes. Lithic source material consists of light and dark sedimentary cherts, limestone, quartzite, and undifferentiated cherts. No staining was associated with any of the fire-cracked rock scatters. However, the site has good potential to yield subsurface artifacts and ethnobotanical remains. At least 50 cm

of fill is detectable in the blowouts.

In-depth artifact analysis was performed using two circular sample areas placed in fire-cracked rock scatters within the site. One sample area, with a radius of 7 m and a calculated area of 153.86 sq m, was placed in a fire-cracked rock concentration on the west side of Range Road 17, along the western margin of the site. A second circular sample area was placed in a fire-cracked rock concentration east of Range Road 17; this sample area had a radius of 5 m and a calculated area of 78.5 sq m. Both areas yielded average CLDs of 0.11 artifacts per sq m. Fire-cracked rock was not included in the CLD calculations.

Sample Area 1, located west of road, produced 14 pieces of debitage, 2 biface fragments, and 1 burnt ground stone fragment. Sample Area 2 produced only seven pieces of debitage and two ground stone fragments, one of which was also burnt. All lithic debitage was combined into a single population for statistical analysis (Appendix D). Cross-tabulation of lithic debitage shows that this assemblage is relatively free of cortex (66.7%) and is mostly made up of whole flakes (57.1%). This suggests that decortification of lithic source materials were probably done elsewhere or that source materials with very little cortex were being carried into the site area. Only one utilized flake and two biface fragments were recorded in over 232 sq m of the site. This may suggest that the resources being procured at the site did not need to be detached with a formal tool before being processed.

Processing of vegetal resources is suggested for the site function by the numerous ground stone fragments present. Two burnt specimens in the ground stone assemblage suggest that vegetal resources may have been parched or roasted at the site.

Based on the sample areas and on other artifacts from Site LA 75763, this site represents a short-term occupational site of unknown cultural affiliation.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA NO.: LA 75764
SITE NAME:
OTHER INST. No.: HSR 8926-4
I.O.: No
UTM: ZONE: 13 E 380790 N 3675180
LEGAL DESC. T 13S, R 7E, SEC. 3
NW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4
NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4
NW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4
SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4
SE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE SE 1/4
UNPLATTED: No
GRANT: No
OWNER & ADDRESS: WSMR, NM
*MAP REFERENCE: Lumley Lake NE
DATE: 1982
SCALE: 1:24,000 - 7.5 min
COUNTY: Otero
STATE: New Mexico
NEAREST NAMED DRAINAGE: Three Rivers
LOCATIONAL DESC. & RECOGNIZED LANDMARKS: Located on and around the
NE 50 Installation (WSMR) along Range Road 17
SITE TYPE: Lithic, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatter
SITE SIZE: LENGTH 305 m north/south WIDTH 640 m east/west
ELEVATION (FT): 4,120
TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (LOCATION & ACCESS): Located in a semi active
coppice dune field along the edge of Range Road 17; accessible
from Range Roads 17 or 9
TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING: Blowout, dune field
SLOPE: Less than 2 degrees
ASPECT: Northeast - 45 degrees
EXPOSURE: open, 360 degrees
LOCAL VEGETATION: Mesquite, four-wing saltbush, narrow-leaf yucca;
understory: a few prickly-pear cactus, gramma, and annual forbs
ECOLOGICAL ZONE: Desertscrub
SOIL TYPE: Gravelly, sandy, and some alkaline gypsum soils
LOCAL OUTCROPS: No local outcrops
NATURE AND DEPTH OF FILL: Aeolian sand with pea sized gravels;
cultural material less than 1 m deep
ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATUS: No known previous work. Present work includes
recording site, mapping it, and recording a sample of artifacts.
NATIONAL AND/OR STATE REGISTER STATUS: Insufficiently evaluated,
potential unknown.
CONDITION OF SITE: Grazed, eroded, mechanical disturbance, and
heavy disturbance from the construction of NE 50 and Range Road
17; several borrow pits for fill material throughout the site
MITIGATION/RECOMMENDATION: Avoid
SURVEYED FOR: FLIR Camera Locations, WSMR
RECORD FORM: Survey Form, Sketch Map
LOC. OF FORMS, MAPS, PHOTOS: Human Systems Research, Inc.
SURFACE AND/OR SUBSURFACE COLLECTIONS: Yes

STRATEGY: Random site collections of projectile points
 LOCATION OF COLLECTED ARTIFACTS: Human Systems Research, Inc./ WSMR
 PREVIOUS COLLECTIONS: Unknown
 WHEN: Unknown
 REPOSITORY: Unknown
 IS THERE ANOTHER SITE CLOSE BY? Yes
 LA OR FIELD IDENTIF. NO.: HSR 8926-2; HSR 8926-3
 ARTIFACT DENSITY: CLD = 7 artifacts per sq m
 TOTAL ESTIMATED ARTIFACTS: 100s
 TIME DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS: A corner-notched projectile point and a
 Paleoindian base
 NO. OF TEMPORAL COMPONENTS: 1
 TEMPORAL COMPONENT (1)
 FEATURES: Flake, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatter
 CULTURE: Archaic
 PERIOD: Late
 PHASE: Unknown
 SITE FUNCTION: Short-term camp, resource procurement
 BEST DATE: 1,500 B.C.-A.D. 400
 METHOD OF DATE: Projectile point styles
 PUBLISHED REFERENCE
 DATE: 1989
 INSTITUTION: Human Systems Research, Inc., Tularosa
 AUTHOR AND TITLE: Cody Browning - A Cultural Resource Survey for
 Nineteen Camera Locations on White Sands Missile Range, New Mexico
 FIELD RECORDER: Cody Browning, Mark Sechrist
 DATE: 11/17/89
 LAB RECORDER: Cody Browning
 DATE: 11/22/89
 REMARKS:

Site LA 75764 (HSR 8926-4) is a large, low-density flake, ground stone, and fire-cracked rock scatter located in a semiactive coppice dune field encompassing the area around and immediately adjacent to the NE 50 Installation (WSMR). This site has been heavily impacted by the construction of this installation and by use of a borrow pit (Figure 7). Vegetation within the site consists of mesquite, four-wing saltbush, and narrow-leaf yucca. This very large site extends at least to the bend in the road on the west. North, south, and east boundaries are vague, defined by even lower densities of artifacts. Detailed site recording was limited to a 10-acre track being used for a camera location.

This site is characterized by dispersed scatters of lithic and ground stone artifacts and fire-cracked rock. Lithic artifacts and lithic source materials are diverse. Lithic debitage consists of all stages of reduction (i.e., primary, secondary, and tertiary flakes), although few cores were observed. Debitage tended to be highly reduced on the site. The materials are highly varied, consisting of multicolored cherts, chalcedony, and quartzite. Ground stone noted on the site consisted of unifacial and bifacial one-hand manos and slab metates. Source material for ground stone consist of tabular sandstone and quartzites. Three projectile point fragments were noted on the site. One is a Late Paleoindian or Early Archaic point base (Belen or Eden, collected, see Figure 4c), a point with corner

notching and a convex base, and one with a corner notching and a straight stem and base (collected, see Figure 4d). The provenience of the Late Paleoindian/Early Archaic point is somewhat suspect in that it was located in a mechanically disturbed area. The base and lateral edges of the point are ground, and the base resembles the Eden or Belen styles as discussed by Judge (1973). It may have been curated or left as an isolated occurrence in the site area prior to reuse by Archaic peoples.

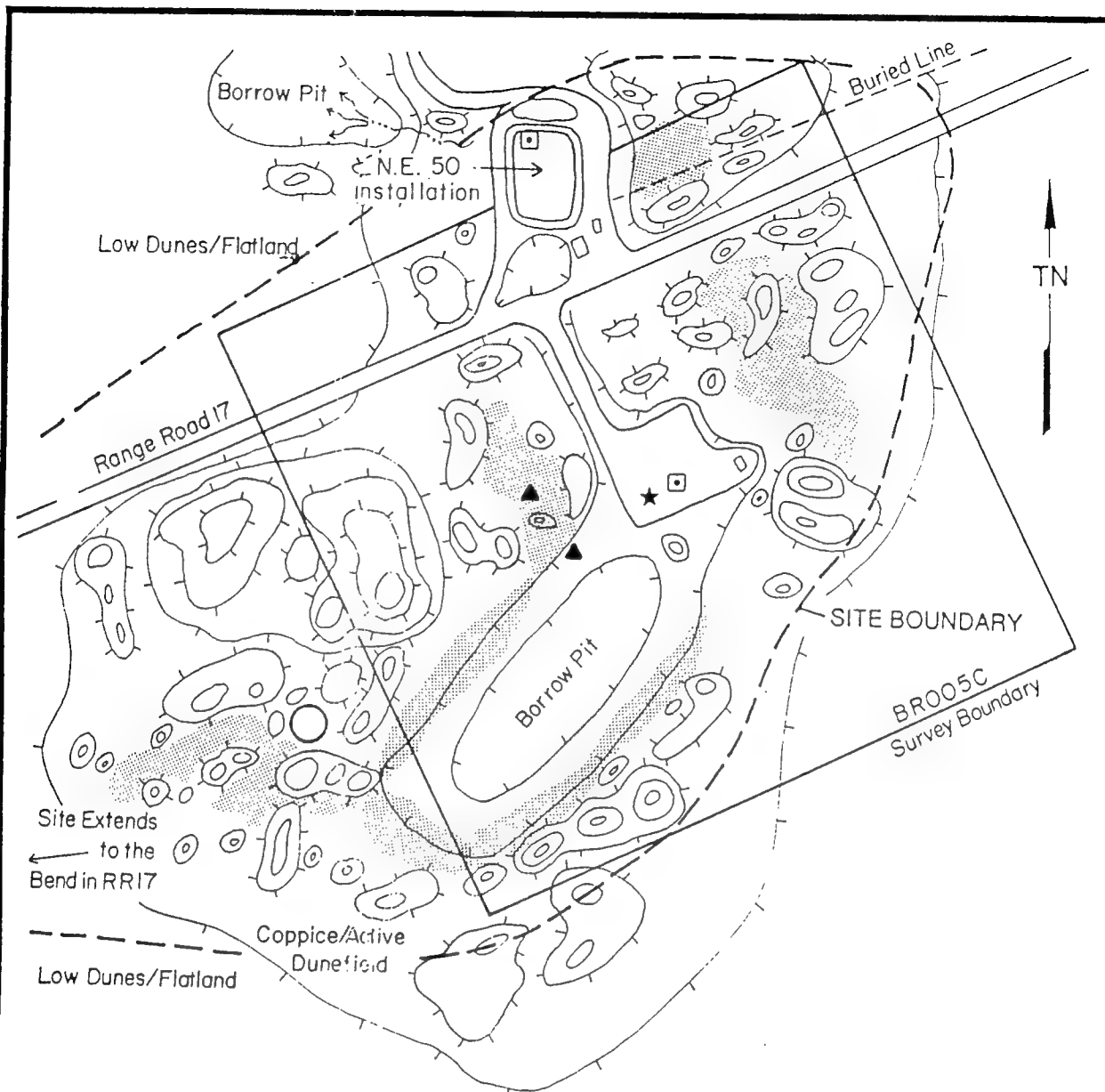
Fire-cracked rock scatters consist of vesicular basalt and burned sandstone fragments. No staining or charcoal is evident within any of the scatters. Some potential exists for buried artifacts or features. The more stable blowouts may have at least 50 cm of subsurface strata containing cultural deposits.

Detailed artifact analysis was conducted for this site within a circular sample area with a radius of 10 m and a calculated area of 314 sq m. This sample area was located within a fire-cracked scatter just west of the west boundary of the survey unit. Thirty-one pieces of lithic debitage were analyzed in the sample area, along with 5 ground stone fragments and a corner-notched projectile point base, for a CLD of .12 artifacts per sq m.

Chipped stone cross-tabulations are presented in Appendix D. Only two pieces of debitage were utilized in this assemblage, while two pieces of debitage had been heat-treated either as an accidental occurrence or as an attempt to attain more workable lithic materials. All analyzed pieces of ground stone were slab metate fragments, and all had been burned and fire cracked. It is most likely that the projectile point base, which is convex in shape is from a corner-notched, expanded-stem projectile point.

A variety of small animal (rabbit or rodent) bones were observed throughout the sample area. All bone fragments were burned or charred, suggesting that this portion of the site may have been used as a food preparation and roasting area.

In summary, Site LA 75764 appears to be a single-component Late Archaic procurement site. The temporal affiliation is based on projectile point styles and the nonceramic nature of the artifact assemblage. The site has a good potential to yield subsurface botanical and faunal remains.



- Radar Pad
- ▲ Projectile Point
- ★ BRO05-C Datum
- Dogleash Sample Area
- Artifact Concentration
- ⊕ Mesquite/Coppice Dunes

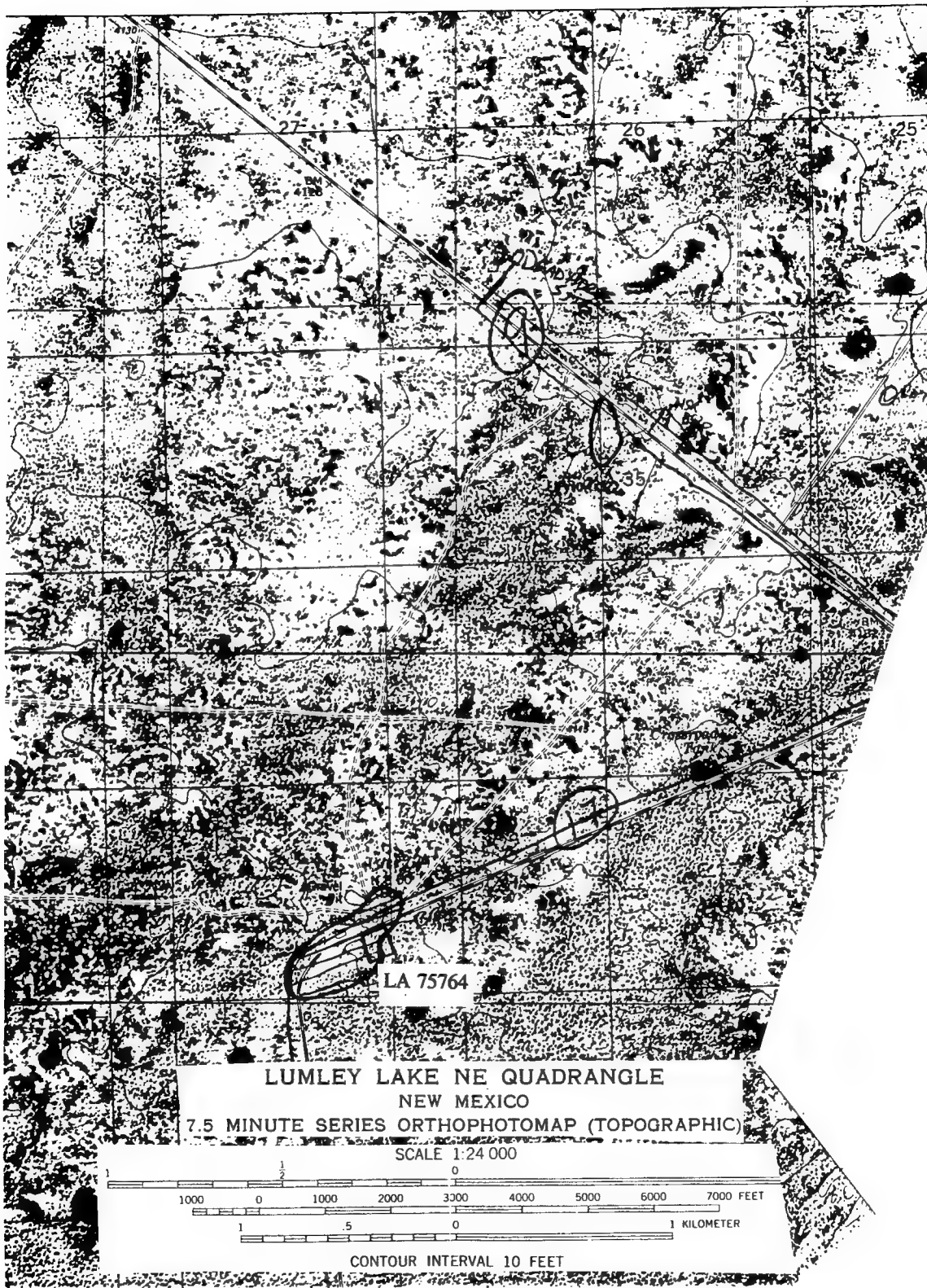
LA 75764

HSR 8926-4

Field Map: M. Sechrist 11/17/89

0 50 Meters

D.M.D.



LA/Field No. 7723

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

Provenience 1 & 2

LA No. _____ Site Name _____ Other Inst. # HSR 3715-1 I.O. _____

MMM Proj. # _____ UTM: Zone 13 E P 1: 379350 N 3732990
P 2: 379485 3732840

Legal Desc. T 7 ~~NWS~~ R 6 E ~~MX~~ Sec. 11

NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4

Unplatted _____ Grant _____ Owner & Address White Sands Missile Range

*Map Reference: Oscura Peak Quad. Date: 1982 Scale: 1:24,000

County Socorro State NM Nearest Named Drainage Unnamed

Locational Desc.: Recognized Landmarks Mesa Tank is located approximately
.5 mile to the southeast on Range Road 9.

P 2: Lithic and ceramic scatter
Site Type: P 1: Lithic scatter, ground stone fragments
P 1: extends .3 mi to the southeast
Site Size: Length P1: 17.5m N/S Width: 17 m E/W Elevation (# of Feet) 6930
P 2: 71 m E/W by 66 m N/S, extends .1 mi to southeast and .2 m to northwest
Topographic Setting (Location & Access): This site is located between the

Oscura Range and the Chupedera Mesa. It is accessed by Range Road 9.

<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash	<input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/	<input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat
<input type="checkbox"/> base of cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> valley bottom	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> bench	<input type="checkbox"/> hill top	<input type="checkbox"/> ridge
<input type="checkbox"/> blowout	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hill slope	<input type="checkbox"/> saddle
<input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim	<input type="checkbox"/> low rise	<input type="checkbox"/> base talus slope
<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> mesa	<input type="checkbox"/> terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mountain	other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> constricted cyn	<input type="checkbox"/> mt. front/foothill	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> dune	<input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor	_____

Local Vegetation pinyon, one-seeded juniper, prickly pear cactus, oak brush

P 2: also has ephedra, Yucca baccata, and locoweed

Ecological Zone: forest _____ woodland ☒ scrubland ☒ grassland _____
desertscrub _____ marshland _____ other (specify) _____

*Form must be accompanied by photocopy portion of USGS map showing T.,
R., scale and quad name.

il Type: rocky ☒ gravelly ☒ sandy ☐ clayey ☐ other ☐

cal Outcrops: sandstone ☐ shale ☐ limestone ☒ basalt ☐ tuff ☐
her (specify) ☐

ture and Depth of Fill: surface

ch. Status: Amount and Type of Work Past and Present No previous

archaeological work appears in the available records. At present the site has
been recorded, mapped, and plotted on the USGS

ational and/or State Register Status:

- ☐ On State Register
- ☐ On National and State Register
- ☐ Recommended for National by State, on State Register
- ☐ Recommended for National and State Register
- ☐ In District, National and State
- ☐ In District, National
- ☐ In District, State
- ☐ Recommended and rejected
- ☒ Insufficiently evaluated, potential unknown
- ☐ Not nominated

ondition of Site: intact ☐ grazed ☐ eroded ☒ mech. disturbance ☒
andalized ☐ other ☐

itigation: avoid ☒ monitor ☐ test ☒ excavate ☐ not required ☐

urveyed for WSMR FAADS II Project

record Form: Surv. Forms ☒ Excav. Forms ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Photos ☐

Loc. of Forms, Maps, Photos HSR Tularosa, NM

Surface and/or Subsurface Collections: yes ☒ no ☐ Strategy ☐

P 2: random collection of diagnostics

Location of Collected Artifacts HSR Tularosa, NM

Previous Collections? N/A When ☐ Repository ☐

Is there another site close by? Yes LA or Field Identif.# HSR 8715-1 P2

Artifact Density: 0, 10's, 100's, 1000's.

Time Diagnostic Artifacts:

- P 1: none
- P 2: San Clemente Glaze ware

No. of Temporal Components 1

(Earliest to Latest)

Temporal Component (1)

Features Lithic scatter, ground stone fragments

Culture possibly Archaic Period Unknown Phase _____

Site Function: Tool Production/ Best Date pre A.D. 1
possible food processing

Method of Date: lack of ceramics

Temporal Component (2)

Features ceramic and flaked lithic debitage scatter

Culture Anasazi? Period P III-IV Phase Glaze A

Site Function Special use camp Best Date A.D. 1350-1450

Method of Date San Clemente Glaze ware ceramics

Temporal Component (3)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____

Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Additional Temporal Components

Date 1989

Author and Title Shields/Archaeological Survey of Non Line-of-site/Fiber Optics
Guided Missile System Project, White Sands Missile Range, Socorro
County, New Mexico

Remarks: _____

Site HSR 9715-1 is a low-density (.5 artifacts/sq m) flaked lithic artifact and ceramic site located on both sides of Range Road 9 on the pinyon-covered hillsides. The site is nearly .5 mi long. The soil is gravelly with Abo formation quartzite outcrops, and the terrain slopes to the south. Vegetation on the site, at an elevation of 2,090 to 2,112 m (6860-6930 ft), is pinyon, one-seed juniper, prickly pear, oak brush, Mormon tea, and Yucca baccata.

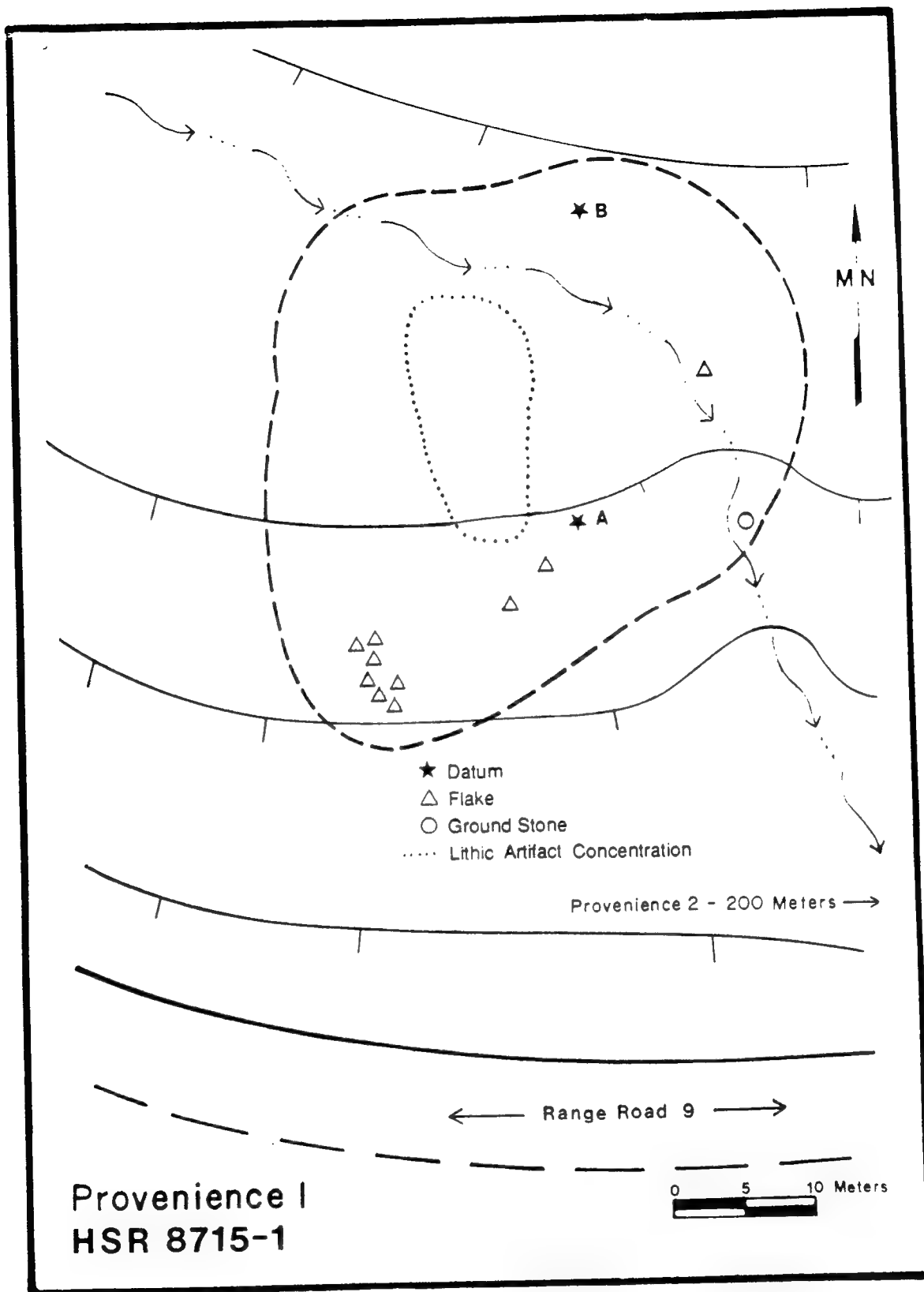
The site extends over a large area and was recorded in two proveniences. Provenience 1, to the north, was mapped as covering 298 sq m (Figure 4). The provenience encompasses a scatter of flaked lithic debris and ground stone fragments. Provenience 2 covers 4,686 sq m and also encompasses flaked lithic debris (Figure 5). In Provenience 2, San Clemente Glaze ware sherds, dating to A.D. 1350-1450, were recovered. A possible biface fragment and a possible projectile point fragment, neither of which possess datable, diagnostic attributes, were found on the site.

The flaked lithic material was predominantly large flakes of local materials. In addition to the biface, the projectile point fragment, and the sherds, nine flakes were collected.

The site is important because, to date, no sherds of this time period have been found in the survey area. They possibly document a seasonal use of the area later than previously indicated by other surveys.

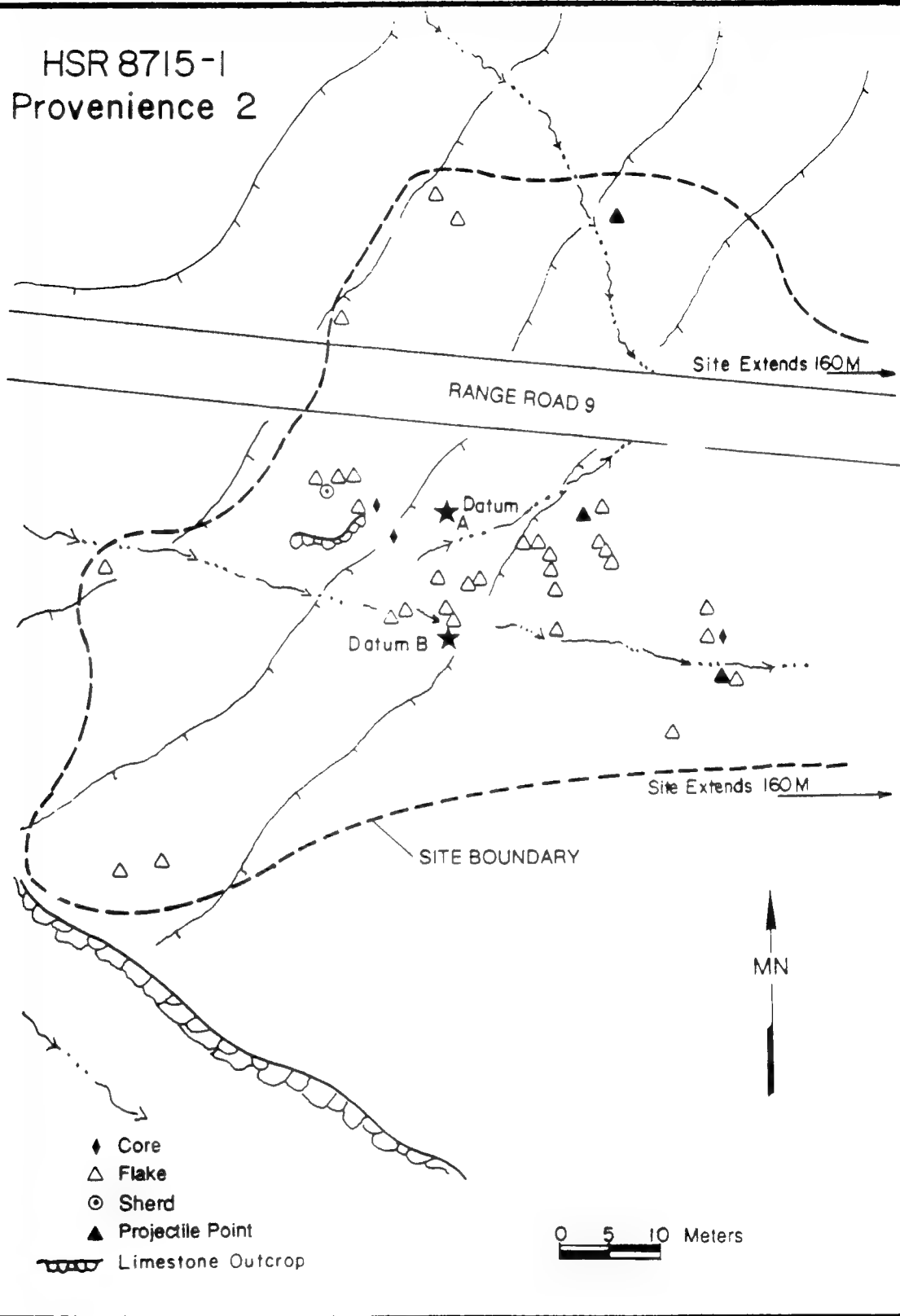
Field Recorder Gerri Smith Date 7/20/87

Lab Recorder Gerri Smith Date 7/23/87



Site HSR 8715-1, Provenience 1, a lithic and ground stone artifact scatter.

HSR 8715-1
Provenience 2



Site HSR 8715-1, Provenience 2, a lithic and ceramic artifact scatter.

LA/Field No. _____

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA No. 77923 Site Name _____ Other Inst. # 8715-1 I.O. _____
Provenience 1 & 2
HSR

MMN Proj. # _____ UTM: Zone 13 E P 1: 379350 N 3732990
P 2: 379485 3732840

Legal Desc. T 7 ~~N~~S R 6 E ~~N~~X Sec. 11

NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4 of the NW 1/4

Unplatted _____ Grant _____ Owner & Address White Sands Missile Range

*Map Reference: Oscura Peak Quad. Date: 1982 Scale: 1:24,000

County Socorro State NM Nearest Named Drainage Unnamed

Locational Desc.: Recognized Landmarks Mesa Tank is located approximately

.5 mile to the southeast on Range Road 9.

P 2: Lithic and ceramic scatter

Site Type: P 1: Lithic scatter, ground stone fragments

P 1: extends .3 mi to the southeast

Site Size: Length P1: 17.5m N/S Width 17m E/W Elevation (# of Feet) 6930

P 2: 71m E/W by 66m N/S, extends .1 mi to southeast and .2 m to northwest

Topographic Setting (Location & Access): This site is located between the

Oscura Range and the Chupedera Mesa. It is accessed by Range Road 9.

<input type="checkbox"/> arroyo/wash	<input type="checkbox"/> flood plain/	<input type="checkbox"/> plain/flat
<input type="checkbox"/> base of cliff	<input type="checkbox"/> valley bottom	<input type="checkbox"/> playa
<input type="checkbox"/> bench	<input type="checkbox"/> hill top	<input type="checkbox"/> ridge
<input type="checkbox"/> blowout	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> hill slope	<input type="checkbox"/> saddle
<input type="checkbox"/> canyon rim	<input type="checkbox"/> low rise	<input type="checkbox"/> base talus slope
<input type="checkbox"/> cave	<input type="checkbox"/> mesa	<input type="checkbox"/> terrace
<input type="checkbox"/> cliff/scarp	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> mountain	other (specify) _____
<input type="checkbox"/> constricted cyn	<input type="checkbox"/> mt. front/foothill	_____
<input type="checkbox"/> dune	<input type="checkbox"/> open canyon floor	_____

Local Vegetation None See Notes None See Notes None See Notes

P 2: also has ephedra, Yucca baccata, and locoweed

Ecological Zone: forest _____ woodland ☒ scrubland ☒ grassland _____

desertscrub _____ marshland _____ other (specify) _____

*Form must be accompanied by photocopy portion of USGS map showing T., R., scale and quad name.

Soil Type: rocky ☒ gravelly ☒ sandy ☐ clayey ☐ other ☐

Local Outcrops: sandstone ☐ shale ☐ limestone ^{P 2:} ☒ basalt ☐ tuff ☐
other (specify) ☐

Nature and Depth of Fill: surface

Arch. Status: Amount and Type of Work Past and Present No previous
archaeological work appears in the available records. At present the site has
been recorded, mapped, and plotted on the USGS

National and/or State Register Status:

- ☐ On State Register
- ☐ On National and State Register
- ☐ Recommended for National by State, on State Register
- ☐ Recommended for National and State Register
- ☐ In District, National and State
- ☐ In District, National
- ☐ In District, State
- ☐ Recommended and rejected
- ☒ Insufficiently evaluated, potential unknown
- ☐ Not nominated

Condition of Site: intact ☐ grazed ☐ eroded ^{P 1:} ☒ mech. disturbance ☒
vandalized ☐ other ☐

Mitigation: ☐ avoid ☒ monitor ☐ test ☒ excavate ☐ not required ☐

Surveyed for WSMR FAADs II Project

Record Form: Surv. Forms ☒ Excav. Forms ☐ Sketch Map ☒ Photos ☐

Loc. of Forms, Maps, Photos HSR Tularosa, NM

Surface and/or Subsurface Collections: yes ☒ no ☐ Strategy ☐

P 2: random collection of diagnostics

Location of Collected Artifacts HSR Tularosa, NM

Previous Collections? N/A When ☐ Repository ☐

Is there another site close by? Yes LA or Field Identif. # HSR 8715-1 P2

Artifact Density: 0, 10's, 100's, 1000's.

Time Diagnostic Artifacts:

P 1: none

P 2: San Clemente Glaze ware

LA/Field No. _____
HSR 8715-1No. of Temporal Components 1

(Earliest to Latest)

Temporal Component (1)

Features Lithic scatter, ground stone fragmentsCulture possibly Archaic Period Unknown Phase _____Site Function: Tool Production/ Best Date pre A.D. 1
possible food processingMethod of Date: lack of ceramics

Temporal Component (2)

Features ceramic and flaked lithic debitage scatterCulture Anasazi? Period P III-IV Phase Glaze ASite Function Special use camp Best Date A.D. 1350-1450Method of Date San Clemente Glaze ware ceramics

Temporal Component (3)

Features _____

Culture _____ Period _____

Phase _____

Site Function _____ Best Date _____

Method of Date _____

Additional Temporal Components

Published Reference:

Date 1989Institution Human Systems Research, TularosaAuthor and Title Shields/Archaeological Survey of Non Line-of-site/Fiber Optics
Guided Missile System Project, White Sands Missile Range, Socorro
County, New Mexico

Remarks: _____

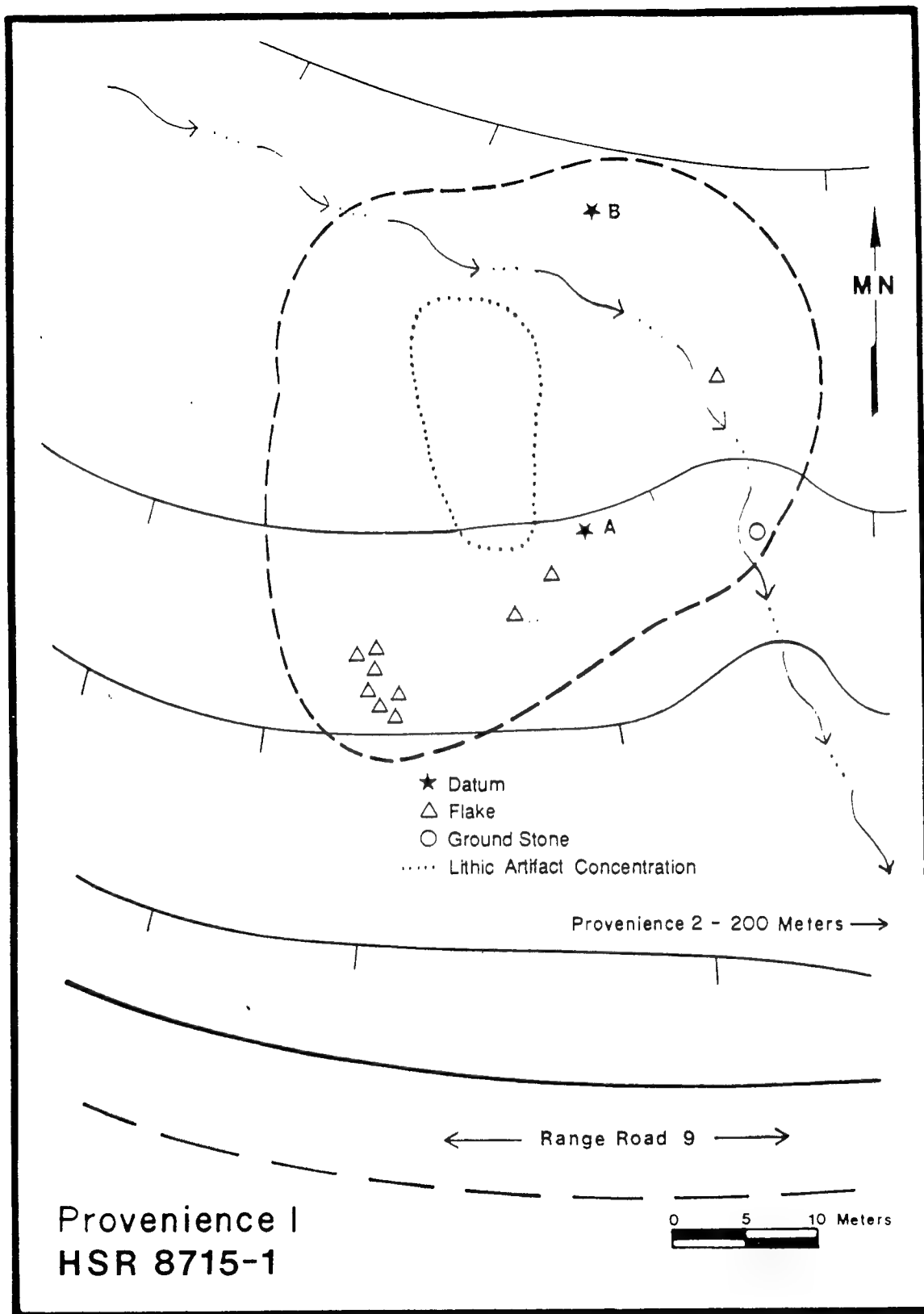
Site HSR 8715-1 is a low-density (.5 artifacts/sq m) flaked lithic artifact and ceramic site located on both sides of Range Road 9 on the pinyon-covered hillsides. The site is nearly .5 mi long. The soil is gravelly with Abo formation quartzite outcrops, and the terrain slopes to the south. Vegetation on the site, at an elevation of 2,090 to 2,112 m (6860-6930 ft), is pinyon, one-seed juniper, prickly pear, oak brush, Mormon tea, and Yucca baccata.

The site extends over a large area and was recorded in two proveniences. Provenience 1, to the north, was mapped as covering 298 sq m (Figure 4). The provenience encompasses a scatter of flaked lithic debris and ground stone fragments. Provenience 2 covers 4,686 sq m and also encompasses flaked lithic debris (Figure 5). In Provenience 2, San Clemente Glaze ware sherds, dating to A.D. 1350-1450, were recovered. A possible biface fragment and a possible projectile point fragment, neither of which possess datable, diagnostic attributes, were found on the site.

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Field Recorder Gerri Smith Date 7/20/87Lab Recorder Gerri Smith Date 7/23/87



Site HSR 8715-1, Provenience 1, a lithic and ground stone artifact scatter.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY, MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY FORM

LA NO.: 88020

SITE NAME:

OTHER INST. No.: HSR 9133 L-19-1

I.O.: No

UTM: ZONE: 13 A 393300 3705020
 B 394480 3705320
 C 394480 3704800

LEGAL DESC. T 9 S R 8 E

E 1/2 OF THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 SEC. 31

N 1/2 OF THE SE 1/4
NW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4 SEC. 32

S 1/2 OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE NW 1/4

W 1/2 OF THE NE 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4

N 1/2 OF THE SW 1/4 OF THE SW 1/4

UNPLATTED: No

GRANT: No

OWNER & ADDRESS: WSMR, White Sands Missile Range, NM

*MAP REFERENCE: Three Rivers NW

DATE: 1981

SCALE: 7.5

COUNTY: Lincoln

STATE: New Mexico

NEAREST NAMED DRAINAGE: Bull Gap

LOCATIONAL DESC. & RECOGNIZED LANDMARKS: LA 88020 is located east of the lava flow (Malpais) south of Range Road 312, which connects Oscuro Range Camp and Highway 54. Sierra Blanca is to the east and the Oscuro Mountains are to the northwest.

SITE TYPE: The site is a late Archaic/early Formative lithic scatter and historic trash dump.

SITE SIZE: LENGTH 1300 m east-west WIDTH 500 m north-south

ELEVATION (FT): 4500

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING (LOCATION & ACCESS): The site is on a low rise east of the Malpais and just south of a drainage. Access to the site is from Range Road 312, which connects Oscuro Range Camp and Highway 54, on a low rise on both sides of the road south off Range Road 312.

TOPOGRAPHIC SETTING: Low rise

SLOPE: 1%

ASPECT: 85 degrees

EXPOSURE: Open

LOCAL VEGETATION: Creosotebush and mesquite are the dominate shrubs with yucca and four-wing saltbush as an overstory. The understory consists of cacti, range grasses, and forbs such as pepperweed, paperflower, and desert marigold.

ECOLOGICAL ZONE: desert scrub

SOIL TYPE: Sandy gravelly loam

LOCAL OUTCROPS: The lava flow is west of the site. Local outcrops on the site include limestone and siltstone.

NATURE AND DEPTH OF FILL: The sandy silty soil is .25 m deep with pea- to fist-size gravels. Cultural deposits appear to be surficial. No artifacts were found in drainage cuts or road cuts.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL STATUS: No previous work know. Present work includes drawing a site map, completing a LA form, site evaluation form, supplementary site form, and analyzing 42 artifacts (1% of the artifacts on the site) from two transects (5-by-5-m and 5-by-10-m).

NATIONAL AND/OR STATE REGISTER STATUS: Insufficiently evaluated,

potential unknown.
 CONDITION OF SITE: natural erosion from water run-off
 MITIGATION/RECOMMENDATION: Avoid
 SURVEYED FOR: WSMR
 RECORD FORM: SURVEY FORM, SKETCH MAP
 LOC. OF FORMS, MAPS, PHOTOS: Human Systems Research, Inc.
 SURFACE AND/OR SUBSURFACE COLLECTIONS: YES
 STRATEGY: Archaic projectile points and schist bar
 LOCATION OF COLLECTED ARTIFACTS: Human Systems Research, Inc.
 PREVIOUS COLLECTIONS: Unknown
 WHEN: Unknown
 REPOSITORY: Unknown
 IS THERE ANOTHER SITE CLOSE BY? Yes
 LA OR FIELD NO.: LA 88021
 MAXIMUM ARTIFACT DENSITY: 10 per square meter from analysis transect
 ESTIMATED TOTAL ARTIFACTS: 4,000
 TIME DIAGNOSTIC ARTIFACTS: Projectile point (HSR 9133-L-19-1-2) chert
 late Archaic/early Formative lanceolate leaf form with convex
 base.
 NO. OF TEMPORAL COMPONENTS 2
 TEMPORAL COMPONENT (1)
 FEATURES: Lithic scatter
 CULTURE: Archaic
 PERIOD: Unknown
 PHASE: Unknown
 SITE FUNCTION: Plant and animal procurement and processing area
 BEST DATE: 5000 B.C. to 400 A.D.
 METHOD OF DATE: Projectile point HSR 9133-L-19-1-2
 TEMPORAL COMPONENT (2)
 FEATURES: Historic trash
 CULTURE: Anglo/Euro-American
 PERIOD: WWII-Present
 PHASE: Farming/ranching
 SITE FUNCTION: Trash dump
 BEST DATE: 1945-present
 METHOD OF DATE: Jergen's lotion bottles, cans, and lard buckets
 PUBLISHED REFERENCE
 DATE: 1992
 INSTITUTION: Human Systems Research, Inc., Tularosa
 AUTHOR AND TITLE: Helen B. Shields and Peter Eidenbach/The FAADS EIS Study,
 Archaeological Survey of Twelve Areas on the Northern Portion of White
 Sands Missile Range, Lincoln and Socorro Counties, New Mexico
 FIELD RECORDER: Helen Shields
 DATE: January 31, 1992
 LAB RECORDER: Helen Shields
 DATE: March 17, 1992
 REMARKS:

Site LA 88020 (HSR 9133, L-19-1) consists of two temporal components,
 with an Archaic lithic scatter and two historic trash dumps (Figure 7).
 The site is located on a low rise east of the Malpais lava flow that
 dominates the northern portion of White Sands Missile Range. The site,
 which measures 1300 m east-west by 500 m north-south, is situated on both
 sides of Range Road 312. Sierra Blanca is to the east. Beyond the lava
 flow to the west are the Oscura Mountains.

Sandy gravelly soil on the site supports a desert scrub environment.
 Creosotebush, mesquite, four-wing saltbush, broom snakeweed, and yucca make
 up the overstory. The lower vegetation includes dropseed grasses, skeleton
 weed, pepperweed, desert marigold, and prickly pear cactus.

A major drainage on the northern edge flows west to a low, wide, extremely grassy area at the foot of the lava flow. There is a wider, less-well-defined drainage on the southern boundary of the site that also empties into the grassy area.

The Archaic component is a low- to medium-density (1 artifact per sq m) lithic scatter. It includes lithics, possible roasting pits, two projectile points, and a schist bar. No ceramics, structures, or distinct hearths (other than possible roasting pits) were found.

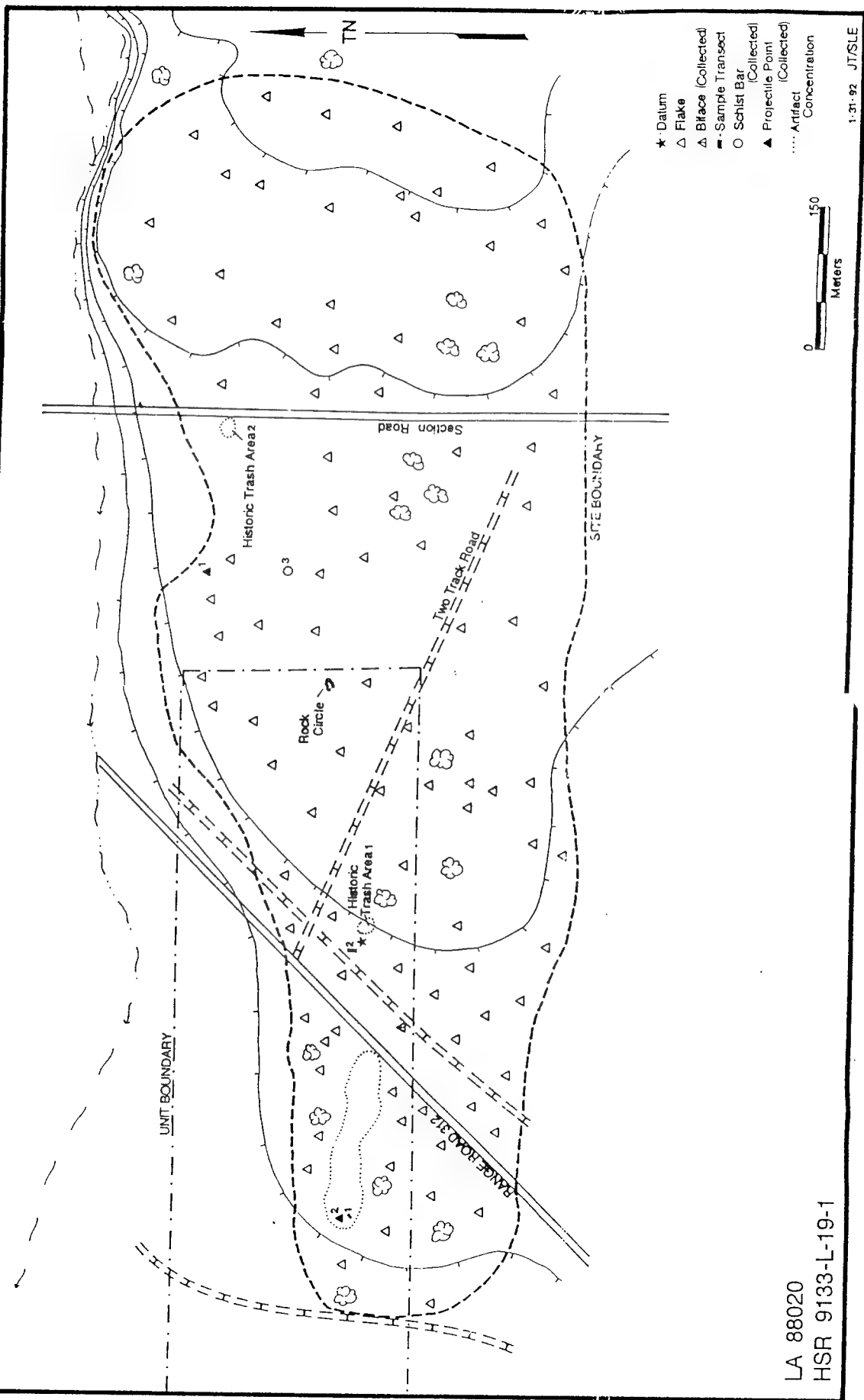
Lithics found are predominantly chert. Various other materials include limestone, chalcedony, siltstone, and quartzite. All stages of lithic reduction were observed; however, a large number of cortical flakes (approximately 150) were found. Large primary flakes and secondary and small tertiary flakes were recorded. One-fourth of the lithics analyzed exhibit utilization. Two transects yielded a total of 42 artifacts. Transect 1, west of the road, is 5 by 5 m in size and contains 22 artifacts. Transect 2 is 5 by 10 m in size and contains 20 artifacts.

Three formal tools were collected. The first collection, LA 88020, Coll. 1, is a projectile point midsection made of white chalcedony with black specks. It exhibits finely serrated edges and parallel flakes from one side of the point to the other. The point is 29 mm long, 32 mm wide, and 4 mm thick. Collection 2 is a Late Archaic, solid gray chert lanceolate leaf projectile point. It is 21 mm long, 15 mm wide, and 4 mm thick. The third collection, LA 88020, Coll. 3, is a bar of gray schist with black streaks. Other lithic tools found, but not collected, include bifaces, scrapers, and utilized flakes.

One distinct limestone and basalt circle (5 by 7 m) with a slight mound of caliche in the middle suggests a roasting pit. Other not-so-distinct rings were also noted.

The historic component consists of two trash dumps. They contain various cans, Milk of Magnesia bottles, Mentholatum bottles, Jergen's lotion bottles, clay pot fragments, paint cans, automobile parts, barbed wire, a turpentine bottle, and lard buckets. Trash Dump 1 is located 90 m east of Range Road 312. Trash Dump 2 is west of the section road on the eastern portion of the site. The trash appears to be from the 1940s and 1950s.

Although roads through the site have created some erosion, the site appears to be intact. The site has the potential to yield functional and temporal data. The possible roasting pits may have charcoal for dating. The lithic assemblage could add functional information.



LA 88020
HSR 9133-L-19-1

Site LA 88020

1-31-92 JTS/LE

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY SITE RECORD

1. IDENTIFICATION & OWNERSHIP

1

LA Number: 104.274

☐ Site Update?

Site Name(s): Holloman Air Force Base Missile Test Stands Site

Other Site Numbers:

HAR-041

Agency Assigning Number:

Holloman Air Force Base

Current Site Owner(s): Holloman Air Force Base

2. RECORDING INFORMATION

NMCRIS Activity Number: 46374

Field Site Number: HAR-041 Site Marker?: ☐ no ☒ yes (specify ID#): HAR-041

Recorder(s): C.W., M.A., R.J.T.S., and J. B. Sanders

Agency: Human Systems Research, Inc. Recording Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): 25/FEB/1994

Site Accessibility (choose one): ☒ accessible ☐ buried ☐ flooded ☐ urbanized ☐ not accessible

*restricted access-located on Holloman Air Force Base

Surface Visibility (% visible; choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☒ 26-50% ☐ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Remarks: Multiple road traces; heavy gravels present around all activities areas.

Recording Activities:

☒ sketch mapping

☒ instrument mapping (e.g., plane table mapping)

☒ surface collection (controlled or uncontrolled)

☒ in-field artifact analysis

☐ photography

☐ shovel or trowel tests; probes

☐ test excavation (for NR Eligibility, determination of effect)

☐ excavation (data recovery)

☐ other activities: _____

Description of Analysis or Excavation Activities:

Performed a Class 3 intensive survey within the Missile Test Stands (MTS) Site. Performed a transit map of MTS and sketch maps of some of the architectural features. Prehistoric isolated occurrences were recorded in the field using the HSR Combined Isolate and Lithic Analysis Form. Historic artifacts not associated with the site were inventoried.

Photographic Documentation: No photographs were taken.

Surface Collection (choose one):

☐ no surface collections

☐ uncontrolled surface collections

☒ collections of specific items

☐ controlled surface collection (sample:<100%)

☐ controlled surface collections (complete:100%)

☐ other collection method: _____

Surface Collection Methods:

One gray chert complete projectile point (Collection #1JBL) and a Borden's milk bottle (Collection #2JBL) were collected.

Records Inventory:

☒ site location map

☒ sketch map(s)

☒ instrument map(s)

☐ excavation, collection, analysis records

☐ photos, slides, & associated records

☒ other records: HSR Supplementary Site Summary Form, an HSR

Combined Isolate and Lithic Analysis Form and an inventory list

Repository for Original Site Records: Holloman Air Force Base Environmental Flight

Repository for Collected Artifacts: Holloman Air Force Base Environmental Flight

3. CONDITION

2

Archeological Status: ☒ surface collection ☐ test excavation ☐ partial excavation ☐ complete excavationDisturbance Sources: ☒ wind erosion ☒ water erosion ☐ bioturbation ☐ vandalism ☒ construction/land development
☐ other source: _____Vandalism: ☐ defaced glyphs ☒ damaged/defaced architecture ☐ surface disturbance ☐ manual excavation
☐ mechanical excavation ☐ other vandalism: _____Percentage of Site Intact (choose one): ☐ 0% ☐ 1-25% ☐ 26-50% ☒ 51-75% ☐ 76-99% ☐ 100%

Observations on Site Condition:

Wooden structures observed in their original locations are all collapsed. Remaining concrete structures vary in type but all display material deterioration. Activity pads show greater deterioration. Wooden posts and poles are found both upright and in downed positions. Metal posts, where observed, remain upright. Activity debris is minimal. North and west edges of the site have deep arroyos and all contain notable amounts of refuse from rocket and missile testing activities. Three expended rockets were also found. There is the possibility of a buried structure 290' southeast of BH 1142.

4. RECOMMENDATIONSNational Register Eligibility (choose one): ☒ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not sureApplicable Criteria: ☒ criterion a ☒ criterion b ☒ criterion c ☒ criterion d

Basis for Recommendation:

The Missile Test Stands Site is of major Cold War significance and was the site of the USAF rocketry and missile research. Further research potential is high. Analyses could be made on the architecture and other features that were observed on the site. The site could yield data on early Air Force history and early development of rockets and missiles.

*Assessment of Project Impact: N/A: Section 110 Inventory

**Treatment Recommendations: _____

*recorder's OPINION only - this is NOT an official determination of NR eligibility
these data items

**performing agency: consult with sponsoring agency before completing

5. SHPO CONSULTATIONS (SHPO use only)SHPO Determination (choose one): ☐ eligible ☐ not eligible ☐ not determinedApplicable Criteria: ☐ criterion a ☐ criterion b ☐ criterion c ☐ criterion d

HPD staff: _____ Date (dd-mmm-yyyy): _____ HPD Log No.: _____

Register Status: ☐ listed on National Register ☐ listed on State Register ☐ formal determination of eligibility

State Register No.: _____

Remarks: _____

LA Number: 104,274Field Number HAR-041

6. LOCATION

3

Source Graphics:

☒ USGS 7.5' topographic maps ☐ rectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ other topographic maps (Scale: _____) ☐ unrectified aerial photos (Scale: _____)
☐ GPS Unit ☐ other source: _____

UTM Coordinates (center of site): Zone: 13 : Three UTM coordinates are provided:

Easting: 3-95-080 Northing: 36-40-140
Easting: 3-94-520 Northing: 36-38-840
Easting: 3-95-440 Northing: 36-38-840

Nearest Named Drainage (name, dist. & dir.): Lost River is located 1450 meters northwest of the site datum.Nearest Numbered Road (name, dist. & dir.): White Sands Range Road 9 runs north-south through the site.
☐ in highway right-of-way

Directions to Site:

The site is in the Tularosa Basin, west of the Sacramento Mountains. It is about 1.3 miles north of "King I" on Range Road 9 and due east 1700 feet to datum. The site datum is accessible by road and trail within 230 feet.

Town (if in city limits): _____ State: N.M. County: Otero

USGS Quadrangle Name and Date:

Lost River 1982
Malone Draw 1981

Quadrangle Code:

32106 - H2
32106 - H1

PLSS Reference:

PLSS Meridian Unplatted	Township	Range	Section	1/4 Sections	Protracted
_____ <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>16 N(S)</u>	<u>8 (E)W</u>	<u>28</u>	<u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____ <input type="checkbox"/>	<u>16 N(S)</u>	<u>8 (E)W</u>	<u>33</u>	<u>-</u> <u>-</u> <u>-</u>	<input type="checkbox"/>

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Site Dimensions: 1356m N/S X 957m E/W Basis for Dimensions (choose one): ☐ estimated ☒ measured
max.length max.widthSite Area: 1,297,692 sq m Basis for Area (choose one): ☒ estimated ☐ measured Elevation: 4085 feetSite Boundaries Complete? (choose one): ☒ yes ☐ no (explain): _____Basis for Site Boundaries: ☒ distribution of archeological features & artifacts ☐ modern features or ground disturbance
☐ topographic features ☐ property lines ☒ other criteria: Archival researchDepositional/Erosional Environment: ☐ alluvial ☒ aeolian ☐ colluvial ☐ residual ☐ not applicable
☐ other process: _____Stratigraphy & Depth of Archeological Deposits (choose one): ☐ unknown/not determined ☐ no subsurface deposits present
☒ subsurface deposits present ☐ stratified subsurface deposits presentEstimated Depth of Deposits: Up to 1 meter in secondary refuse areas along the south bank of Lost River, 10cm out of
arroyos.Basis for Determinations: ☐ estimated ☐ shovel or trowel tests ☐ core or auger tests ☐ excavations
☒ road or arroyo cuts ☐ rodent burrows ☐ other observations: _____

7. PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION (cont.)

4

Observations on Subsurface Archeological Deposits:

None likely except within refuse dump areas in arroyos on the south side of Lost River. These areas contain up to 1 meter in height of discarded refuse from the missile and rocket testing activities. Prehistoric artifacts occur on the surface only and occur as isolated artifacts within the Missile Test Stands Site.

Nearest Water Source (choose one): ☐ spring/seep ☐ perennial stream/river ☒ intermittent stream/arroyo
☐ perennial lake ☐ intermittent lake/playa ☐ other source: _____ Distance from Site: 0.442 km

Local Vegetation (list observed plants in decreasing order of dominance):

Overstory: _____ : mesquite _____

Understory: Salt cedar, sand sagebrush, prickly pear, all thorn, four-wing saltbush, Mormon tea,
cholla, and Christmas cactus, creosote bush.

Vegetation Community (choose one or two): ☐ forest ☐ woodland ☐ scrubland ☐ grassland ☒ desert scrubland
☐ marshland/riparian/meadow ☐ other community: _____

Topographic Location: ☐ Bench ☐ Dune ☐ Mesa/Butte ☐ Ridge
☐ Alluvial Fan ☐ Blow-Out ☐ Flood Plain/Valley ☐ Mountain ☐ Rockshelter
☐ Arroyo/Wash ☐ Canyon Rim ☐ Hill Slope ☐ Mountain Front/Foothill ☐ Saddle
☐ Badlands ☐ Cave ☐ Hill Top ☐ Open Canyon Floor ☐ Talus Slope
☐ Base of Cliff ☐ Cliff/Scarp/Bluff ☐ Lava Flow (Malpais) ☐ Plain/Flat ☐ Terrace
☐ Base of Talus Slope ☐ Constricted Canyon ☐ Low Rise ☐ Playa
☒ Other location: Basin

Observations on Site Setting:

The utilized area has minimal relief. The site occurs on the south side of Lost River which is 10 meters deep and ~200 meters wide. This allowed greater "Air Space" at the terminal end of the launch track.

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA

Assemblage Content:

Lithics:

☒ lithic debitage
☐ chipped-stone tools
☒ diagnostic projectile points
☐ non-local lithic materials
☐ stone tool manufacturing items
☐ ground stone tools

Prehistoric Ceramics:

☐ whole ceramic vessel
☒ diagnostic ceramics
☐ other prehistoric ceramics

Historic Artifacts:

☒ diagnostic glass artifacts
☒ other glass artifacts
☒ diagnostic metal artifacts
☒ other metal artifacts
☐ whole ceramic vessel

☒ diagnostic ceramics

☒ other historic ceramics

Other Artifacts and Materials:

☐ bone tools
☐ faunal remains
☐ macrobotanical remains
☒ architectural stone
☐ burned adobe
☐ fire-cracked rock/burned caliche

☒ other items: Wood and concrete in whole or partial form-relating to COLD WAR experimental activities.

LA Number: 104,274Field Number HAR-041

8. ASSEMBLAGE DATA (cont.)

5

Assemblage Size (all components):

lithics (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 10s	<input type="checkbox"/> 100s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,000s	<input type="checkbox"/> >10,000	counts (if <100): <u>12</u>
prehistoric ceramics (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1s	<input type="checkbox"/> 10s	<input type="checkbox"/> 100s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,000s	<input type="checkbox"/> >10,000	counts (if <100): <u>1</u>
historic artifacts (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1s	<input type="checkbox"/> 10s	<input type="checkbox"/> 100s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,000s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >10,000	counts (if <100): _____
total assemblage size (choose one):	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 1s	<input type="checkbox"/> 10s	<input type="checkbox"/> 100s	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,000s	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> >10,000	counts (if <100): _____

Dating Potential: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☒ other methods: Engineering/historic records

Assemblage Remarks:

Most of the artifacts occur as secondary refuse areas in arroyos north of the main site area. The artifacts mainly consist of objects related to rocket launch research and missile development. A few prehistoric artifacts were observed on the site and they were considered to be isolated occurrences. These prehistoric artifacts consist of 11 flakes, one projectile point, and one Chupadero sherd. The projectile point was collected (Collection #1 JBL). Also, a Borden's milk bottle (Collection #2 JBL) was collected.

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS

Number of Defined Components: 1

Component #1 (earliest)

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐ Paleoindian ☐ Archaic ☐ Anasazi ☐ Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐ Mogollon
☐ Casas Grandes ☐ Hohokam ☐ Plains Village ☐ Plains Nomad ☐ Navajo ☐ Apache ☐ Ute ☐ Pueblo
☐ Hispanic ☒ Anglo/Euro-American ☐ Unknown affiliation ☐ other affiliation: _____Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐ not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☒ based on associated chronometric data or historic records ☐ based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐ based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: Cold War
Latest Period: _____Begin Date: 1947 End Date: 1950'sDating Status: ☐ radiocarbon ☐ dendrochronology ☐ archeomagnetism ☐ obsidian hydration
☐ relative dating methods ☒ other methods: Archives and oral communication

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations:

Archival research: 1945-1950's rocket and missile development site for the United States Air Force as observed by missile launch pads and track ways, structures associated with missile testing activities, and research of records resulting in the identification of the missile testing area and testing programs.

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐ Simple Feature(s) ☐ Artifact Scatter ☐ Artifact Scatter with Features
☐ Single Residence ☐ Multiple Residence ☐ Residential Complex/Community ☐ Industrial
☒ Military ☐ Ranching/Agricultural ☐ Transportation/Communication
☐ other type: _____

Remarks:

Sloped rocket launch pad and support building for the JB-2 Loon rocket launching were observed. Also observed were structures related to other missile research development programs such as GAPA (Ground to Air Pilotless Aircraft) and NATIV (North American Test Instrument Vehicle). The site is an important aspect of the early U.S.A.F. history.

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

9. CULTURAL/TEMPORAL AFFILIATIONS (cont.)

6

Component #2

Cultural Affiliation (choose one): ☐Paleoindian ☐Archaic ☐Anasazi ☐Mixed Mogollon and Anasazi ☐Mogollon
☐Casas Grandes ☐Hohokam ☐Plains Village ☐Plains Nomad ☐Navajo ☐Apache ☐Ute ☐Pueblo
☐Hispanic ☐Anglo/Euro-American ☐Unknown affiliation ☐other affiliation: _____

Basis for Temporal Affiliations (choose one): ☐not applicable (temporal affiliations unknown)
☐based on associated chronometric data or historic records ☐based on associated diagnostic artifact or feature types
☐based on analytically derived assemblage data or the recorder's archeological experience

Period of Occupation (leave Begin/End Date blank to use default occupation dates):

Earliest Period: _____

Begin Date: _____ End Date: _____

Latest Period: _____

Dating Status: ☐radiocarbon ☐dendrochronology ☐archeomagnetism ☐obsidian hydration
☐relative dating methods ☐other methods: _____

Observations on Cultural/Temporal Affiliations:

Site/Component Type (choose one): ☐Simple Feature(s) ☐Artifact Scatter ☐Artifact Scatter with Features
☐Single Residence ☐Multiple Residence ☐Residential Complex/Community ☐Industrial
☐Military ☐Ranching/Agricultural ☐Transportation/Communication
☐other type: _____

Remarks: _____

Associated Phase/Complex Names: _____

10. FEATURE DATA

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	**Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Notes
--------------	------------------	-----------------	-------------------------------	-------------------

See attached I.O. Table for features
encountered during survey

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

10. FEATURE DATA (cont.)

7

Feature Type	*Reliable ID?	No. Observed	** Assoc. Component Nos.	Feature ID, Note
--------------	---------------	--------------	--------------------------	------------------

*enter "?" for uncertain identifications ** enter zero for unknown component associations

Feature Remarks:

During the survey of this site, several features related to missile and rocket testing and development projects were identified. These are listed on the I.O. sheet (attached). A more detailed map of the site was constructed and during the mapping additional features were identified. Over 150 features were identified within the complex. Some of the features include structures as small as 4" x 4" communication posts (?) and 1' x 1' concrete pads with protruding angle irons to concrete pads up to 100' square and a launch ramp 400' long. Three standing block houses remain. The launch ramp is slightly eroded but is otherwise in good condition. Other features observed include conduits, troughs and trough boxes, wooden poles, caged electric pithouse and possible buried structures. There were several features on the site that could not be identified. Further research is needed for such identification. Further research on the site (i.e., Legacy Project) may result in the discovery of additional features.

11. REFERENCES

Written Sources of Information (skip this item if a LA Project/Activity Record has been completed; use American Antiquity style citations): O'Leary, Beth

1994 *The High Speed Test Track Quantity Distance Zone and the Missile Test Stands Area Cultural Resource Survey, Holloman Air Force Base, Otero County, New Mexico.* Human Systems Research Report No. 9349C. HAFB 94-004.

Other Sources of Information:

House, George M.

n.d. *JB-2 Loon.* International Space Hall of Fame, Alamogordo, New Mexico.

O'Hara, James (Contributor)

1988 *The Border Star 85 Survey: Toward an Archaeology of Landscapes.* Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico.

Plains Historical Society

1984 *Projectile Points: Types Found in Texas and Surrounding Region.* Canyon, Texas.

Turner, Ellen Sue and Thomas Hester

1985 *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians.* Texas Monthly Press, Austin, Texas.

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION

8

LA 104,274 (Holloman Air Force Base Missile Test Stands Site; HAR-041)

The HAFB Missile Test Stands Site, located north of the main cantonment and runway complex at Holloman AFB, NM, is an early USAF guided missile launch complex associated with the beginnings of missile and space technology. Initial development in the area began in 1947 with construction of an observation blockhouse and launch pad for the Boeing GAPA, or Ground to Air Pilotless Aircraft, first launched 23 July 1947. A second test stand and blockhouse were built just northeast of the GAPA site immediately thereafter for launch of the North American Aviation NATTV, North American Test Instrument Vehicle, launched the following year. NATTV was launched on a rail from within a 182 ft tilted tower. An inclined earthen ramp supporting a 392 ft. dual rail track was constructed immediately west of the NATTV site in 1947-1948 for launch of the JB-2 Loon, a reverse-engineered copy of the JB-1 (JET Bomb) or V-1 built by the Germans during WWII. Construction of another launch pad and blockhouse for the Aerojet Aerobee research rocket was begun in 1948 southwest of GAPA. Aerobee was first launched 2 December 1949. Since that time numerous test stands, launch pads, observation posts and supporting facilities have been constructed in the vicinity, most of which remain to be identified and dated.

The Missile Test Stands Site (MTS) is probably associated with the construction, begun in 1950, of the first 3550 ft. Test Track across the Lost River arroyo, just over a mile to the west. The area may also have been the site of the early Snark (America's first intercontinental guided missile) and Matador test launches (ca. 1947-1949).

The MTS Site (321 acres) is located on the south bank of Lost River, east of Lost River Lake. It is situated on a flat-to-gentle, southwest-sloping plain. Vegetation consists of Desert Scrubland species, especially four-wing saltbush. Soils are stabilized gypsum and fine-grained, red clay silts (Yesum-Holloman Association) along Lost River drainage, which drains to the southwest-west. Water erosion is minimal over the MTS Site. However, it is more prominent near the launching pad and in localized areas at the head of a lateral arroyo that drains into Lost River. Surface visibility on the site is 26-50%.

Maximum surface artifact density is rated *dense*; site depth is *deep*; surface area is *immense*; surface integrity is *deteriorating*; stratigraphy is *probable*; depositional context is *active*; degree of preservation is *organic*; lithic material diversity is *absent*; lithic tool diversity is *absent*; ceramic diversity is *absent*; site rarity is *unique*; no datable hearths are evident; and archival information, glass and metal are the types of diagnostic artifacts and datable materials. (Italicized terms are defined in Eidenbach [1991]).

The site is characterized as a dispersed collection of missile launch pads and other features related to a series of missile testing and development programs conducted from ca. 1945 to 1950's. Over 150 features were identified during instrument mapping of the site. These include missile launch pads, camera mount pads, observation decks, three standing concrete block houses, an inclined launch pad with berm and tracks, water control structures, numerous concrete pads, and other smaller features. In addition, secondary refuse areas are located along the south bank of Lost River. Several features noted on the site could not be accurately identified. Additional features may exist on the site. Further archival and field research of this site is planned as part of the "Legacy Project". Such research, undoubtedly will result in uncovering more features and artifacts and provide for the opportunity to accurately identify some of the structures, features and artifacts on the site.

There were a few prehistoric isolated occurrences noted on the site. These consist of eleven flakes, one projectile point, and one Chupadero sherd. The projectile point was collected (Collection #1JBL) and it was identified as a Lerma-like point (O'Hara 1988; Plains Historical Society 1984; Turner and Hester 1985). One other collection was made. It consisted of one Borden's milk bottle which had a date of 1947 embossed on the bottle's base (Collection #2JBL).

12. NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION (continued)

9

LA 104,274 (Holloman Air Force Base Missile Test Stands Site; HAR-041)

The site has suffered from later developments such as a water tower which is located near the center of the complex, modern two-track roads, and power distribution lines. Three concrete block houses are still standing but the remaining structures consist of simply concrete pads with no standing walls. The launch pad has begun to erode and settle, and has adversely affected some areas of the launch pad, especially on the higher north end. Present impacts to the site are a result of continued military use of the area.

The HAFB Missile Test Stands Site is of major Cold War significance. Research potential is high. The site is significant for interpretation of early Air Force history and early development of rockets or missiles. Additional work is being planned (archival, field research, and oral histories) as part of the Legacy Project which will greatly enhance our knowledge of this site.

13. SITE RECORD ATTACHMENTS

☒ site location map (required) ☒ sketch map or site plan (required) ☐ continuation forms
☒ other materials (itemize): HSR Supplementary Site Summary Form and a list of isolated occurrences.

Features on the Missile Test Stands Area Site.

No.	Description	No.	Description
Provenience A		Provenience B	
38	JB-2 Loon Launch ramp with apron, BH, and stair cases	7	Rocket fins (possible buried rocket)
39	ELE. Control and valve box	18	Two hole privy with cement slab
40	Pad	76	BOEING ramp
41	Three pad?	77	Concrete pad
42	Wooden sluice	78	Conduit
43	Three poles	79	Collapsed structure
44	Concrete pad	80	Electrical trace
45	Tower	81	Nail in cut off pole
46	Electrical Cage	82	Eight concrete footings
47	Structure	83	Ramp
48	Concrete pad	84	Twin pole structure
49	Elec. trough	85	Trough (through ramp)
50	Angular pad	86	Pad (?)
51	Pad	87	Concrete pad
52	Pad	88	Metal up-right
53	Phantom trough	89	Concrete pad
54	Three trough boxes and trough	90	Metal up-right
55	Block house and trough boxes	91	2 x 2 Tower footings
56	Pad	92	Cable Hut 1
57	NAA/NATIV pad	93	Two poles
58	Metal up-right	94	Block house
59	Concrete box	95	Concrete pad (?)
60	Electrical trough and metal up-right	96	Old electrical cage
61	Gate valve box	97	Two metal posts
62	Concrete footings, angle pole iron up-rights	98	Cemented wooden posts
63	Two poles	99	Camera stand and observation deck
64	Three poles	100	New electrical cage
65	Concrete pad	101	Pole
66	Concrete pad	102	Concrete pad
67	Electrical trace	103	Electrical post
68	Wing wall	104	Unknown
69	AC box	105	Pole
70	Block house (?) with stairs	106	Buried rocket
71	Tin shed and pad	107	Concrete pad
72	Pad	108	Wooden post
73	Power bank, old elec. cage	109	Concrete pad
74	Concrete pad	110	Conduit banks
75	Building foundation and trough	111	Privy walls?, wooden?
		112	Concrete pad
		113	Communication post and concrete pad

Features on the Missile Test Stands Area Site (cont.).

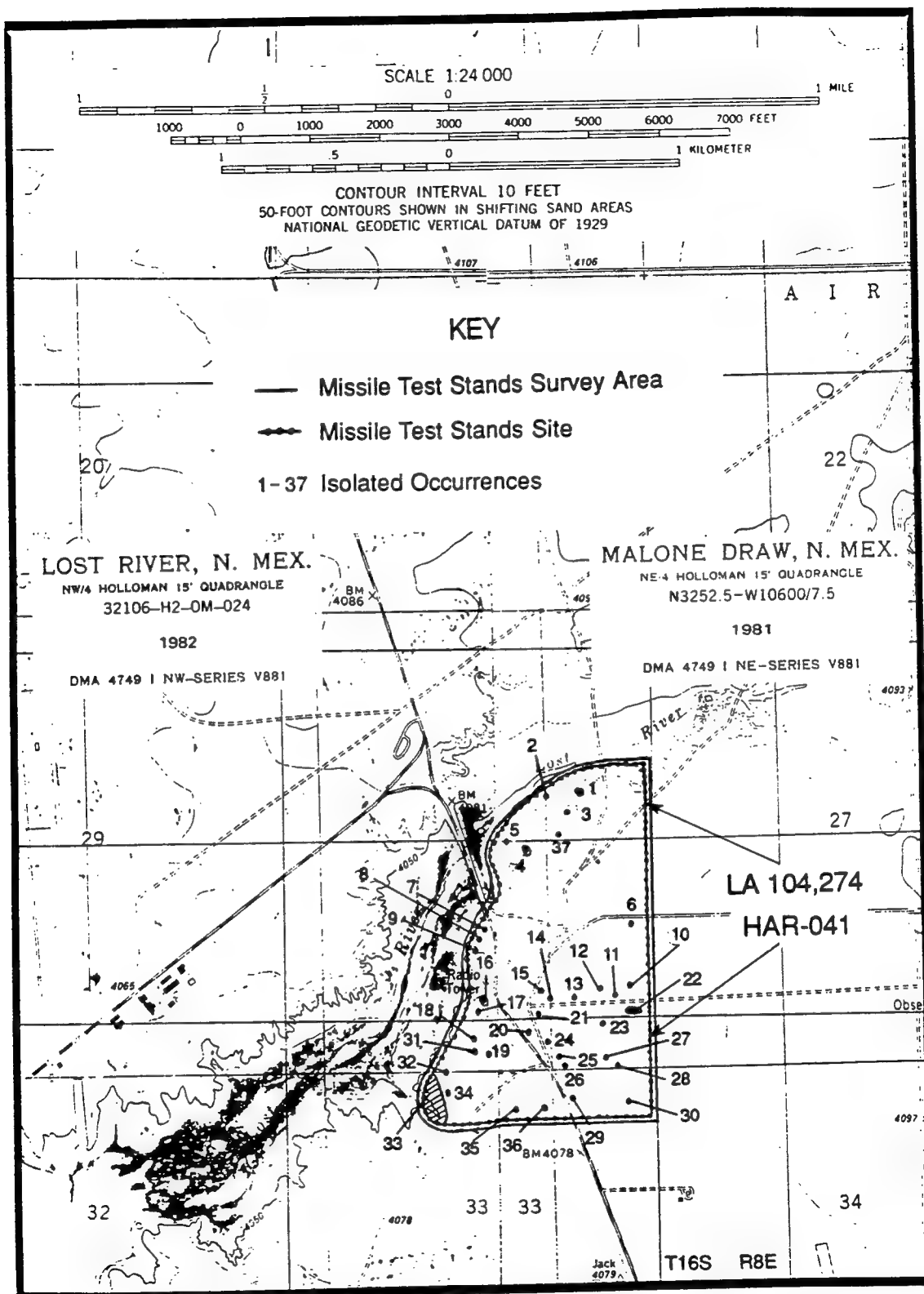
No.	Description	No.	Description
Provenience C		Provenience D	
114	Concrete pad	138	Concrete pad
115	Three poles	139	Three posts
116	Two concrete pads	140	Collapsed structure
117	"Bomb B"	141	Wooden stanchions
118	Unknown	142	Collapsed wooden structure
119	Pad with Arc	143	Pole
120	Well 144	Pad	
121	Pad 145	Abandoned power line	122 Pad 146
Post			
123	BC on pad	147	Communication posts
124	1958 BC	148	Concrete pad
125	Concrete culvert	149	Pole
126	Concrete pad	150	Wooden post
127	Concrete culvert	151	Wooden post
128	Caged elec. pithouse	152	Metal post
129	Concrete MH	153	Wooden post
130	Pad	154	Unknown pad
131	Concrete pad	155	Wooden post
132	Trough boxes and trough		
133	Block house		
134	Gate valve box		
135	Pad		
136	Possible buried structure		
137	Metal up-right		

MISSILE TEST STANDS SITE ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

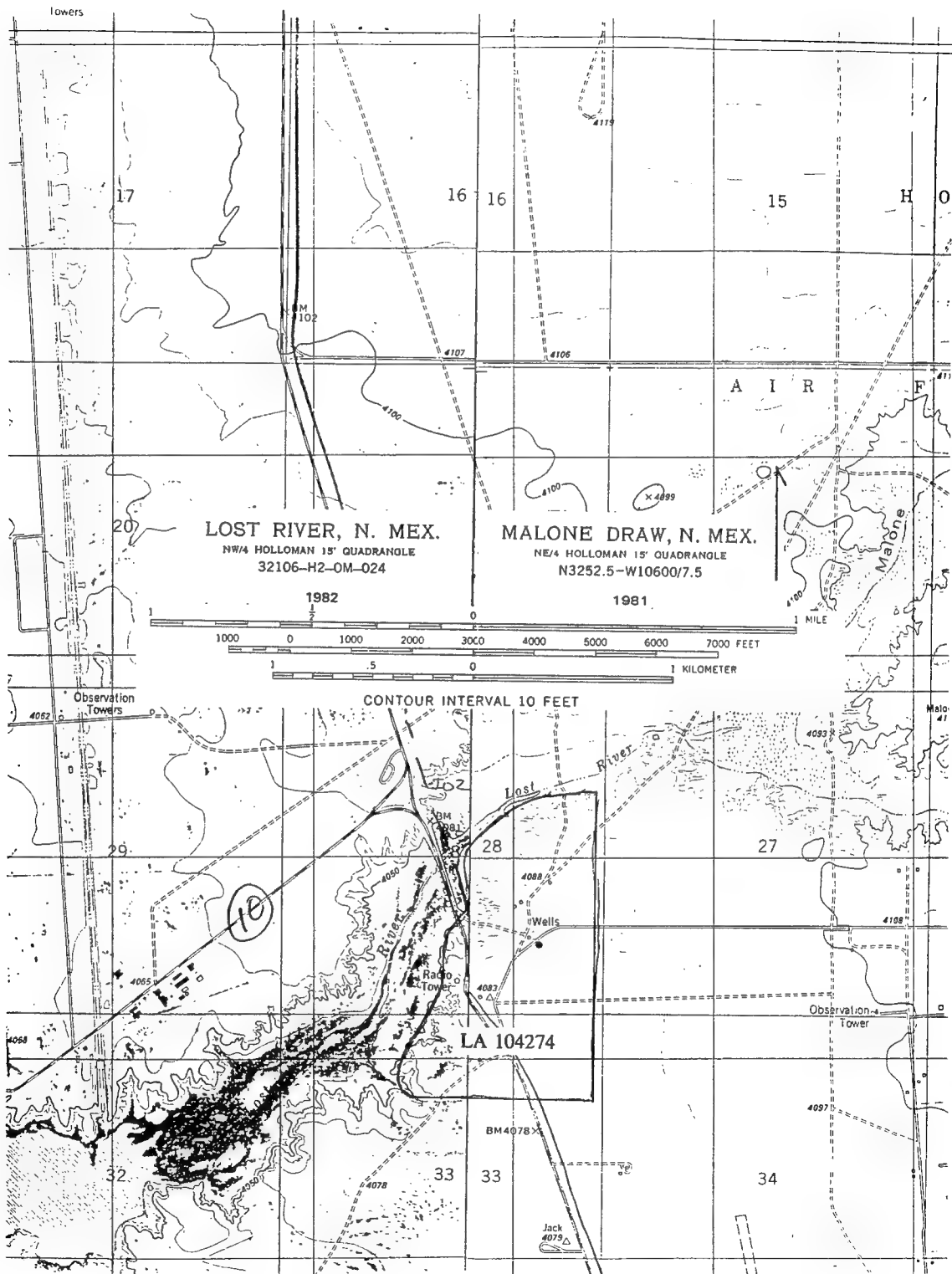
OBS. #	OBSERVATION DESCRIPTION	NORTHING	EASTING
1	Dump (SW Corner)	3640180	395120
	Dump (NE Corner)	3640220	395140
2	Rocket Nozzle ?	3640210	394990
3	Cement Pad & Camera Mount	3640100	395110
4	Dump (SW Corner)	3639880	394870
	Dump (NE Corner)	3639960	394910
5	Rocket Booster (V-1 ?)	3640000	394780
6	Projectile Point (Collected)	3639630	395380
7	Rocket Fins (Possible Buried Rocket)	3639600	394660
8	Chupedero Sherd	3639580	394620
9	Flake	3639520	394600
10	Concrete Pillar	3639360	395350
11	Camera Mount ?	3639090	395300
12	Concrete Pillar	3639350	395250
13	Bomb Casing	3639310	395110
14	1Gal. "For Your Protection"	3639330	395000
15	Engine Nacelle	3639350	394920
16	Dump w/ Borden's Milk Bottle (SW)	3639280	394660
	(Collected)		
	Dump w/ " " " (NE)	3639340	394700
17	Flake	3639260	394650
18	Two Hole Privy w/ Cement Slab	3639160	394630
19	Cement Slab	3639080	394710
20	Cement Slab	3639210	394860
21	Generator Pad ? w/ Elec. Backboard	3639250	394920
22	Braced Posts (SW End)	3639240	395300
	" " (NE End)	3639260	395400
23	Railed Camera Pad	3639200	395150

MISSILE TEST STANDS SITE ISOLATED OCCURRENCES

OBS. #	OBSERVATION DESCRIPTION	NORTHING	EASTING
24	Motor Rotor	3639120	394970
25	Pillar w/ Electric Junction	3639030	395020
26	Pad w/ Camera Mount ?	3639000	395040
27	Underground Cable Terminus	3639070	395240
28	Concrete Pillar	3639030	395250
29	Fence - Barbed Wire around Sight Pole	3638860	395090
30	Concrete Pad w/ Geodetic Control	3638820	395300
31	Water Structure - "64 Horst"	3639090	394640
32	Camera Mount	3639060	394510
33	Dump (SW Corner)	3638770	394360
	Dump (NE Corner)	3638990	394520
34	Railed Camera Mount	3638940	394530
35	Rocket Base w/ Nacelle	3638790	394810
36	Camera Mount Pad	3638820	394950
37	Chert, Limestone, Chalcedoney, and Petrified Wood Flakes (9)	3640040	395050



Missile Test Stands Area with Location of HAR-041 (LA 104,274)
Test Stands Site.



APPENDIX F
DATASET FROM TWO-MILE-WIDE STUDY CORRIDOR

Sites Located within Two-mile-wide Study Corridor (ARMS)

Site Number	Quad Map	Temporal Affiliation	Project Number
79336	Lumley Lake NE	M. Archaic	9015A-2
		Dona Ana	
79340		Historic	
75762		El Paso	9015A-6
		Unknown	8926-2
39148	Lumley Lake NW	U.Mogollon	WS252
53809		U.Archaic	8543-3
53808		U.Archaic	8543-2
		U.Mogollon	
		Historic	
53810		Unknown	8543-4
53811		Unknown	8543-5
57166	Lake Lucero SE	U.Archaic	8529-5
57167		Mesilla	8529-6
57168		U.Mogollon	8529-7
57169		Mesilla	8529-8
57170		U.Mogollon	8529-9
57171		Historic	8529-10
22268		Mesilla	BH610 Cammili
22269		U.Mogollon	BH611 "
52362		Paleo	8502-1
66405		U.Archaic	8541-9
53643	Lake Lucero NE	U.Archaic	8538-7
71269	Wrye Peak SW	Anasazi PIII	8802-1
76102		Unknown	8945-1
76442		Unknown	8944-3
76446		Unknown	8944-7
76450		L.Archaic	8944-11
79353		Unknown	9015B-7
79354		L.Archaic	9015B-8
		Anasazi PII	
		Historic	
79355		L.Archaic	9015B-9
		L. Pithouse	
79356	Wrye Peak SW	M.Archaic	9015B-10
		L. Archaic	
		Historic	

Site Number	Quad Map	Temporal Affiliation	Project Number
79357		L.Archaic	9015B-11
79358		Anasazi PII	9015B-12
82104		M.Archaic	9015C-2
89587		L.Archaic	9015B-14
89588		Unknown	9015B-15
89589		L.Archaic	9015B-16
89590		Anasazi PII	9015B-17
		Historic	
89591		L.Archaic	9015B-18
50182	Oscura Peak	M.Archaic	8503-16
50184		Historic	8503-18
50185		Unknown	8503-19
50186		Historic	8503-20
50194		Unknown	8503-28
50209		Historic	8503-43
50210		L.Archaic	8503-44
72446		Unknown	8906-1
76471		L.Archaic	8854-4
		U.Mogollon	
		Historic	
76472		Unknown	8854-5
77924		U.Archaic	8715-2
		Mesilla	
78748		M.Archaic	8650-65
		L. Archaic	
60685		Historic	8650-2
60686		Historic	8650-3
60723		L.Archaic	8650-40
		U.Mogollon	
		Historic	
60732		Unknown	8650-49
		Historic	
60733	Oscura Peak	L.Archaic	8650-50
		U.Mogollon	
60738		U.Mogollon	8650-55
55845	Oscura	Unknown	NM-06-2151
13501	Three Rivers SW	Unknown	502-18
13502		Unknown	502-19
13499	Three Rivers	Unknown	502-16
13500		Unknown	502-17
13525		E.Pueblo	502-43
13526		Unknown	502-44

Site Number	Quad Map	Temporal Affiliation	Project Number
13516	Tularosa Peak	Unknown	502-34 HSR
67591		L. Archaic	366-007 OCA
67585		Unknown	366-001 OCA
67586		Historic	366-002 OCA
67592		El Paso	366-008 OCA
75258		Mesilla	UNM 1988
82943		Historic	9046-1
13515	Bitter Creek	Unknown	BLM 030-236
75766		U. Archaic	8926-6
		Mesilla	
82944		El Paso	
		Mesilla	9046-2
16216	White Sands	El Paso	NMSU225
16217		Mesilla	NMSU226
51235		U. Archaic	8420-14
51236		U. Archaic	8420-15
51237		E. Pueblo	8420-16
51238		U. Archaic	8420-17
51239		E. Pueblo	8420-18
51240		E. Pueblo	8420-19
51241		E. Pueblo	8420-20
51242		E. Pueblo	8420-21
51243		Unknown	8420-22
66418		U. Archaic	8701-1
		Mesilla	
82658		E. Archaic	9039-9
100604		Unknown	9321-1
100605		Mesilla	9321-2
100606		Unknown	9321-3
30194	White Sands NE	Unknown	D 194
30195		U. Archaic	D 195
		El Paso	
30196		Mesilla	D 196
51244		Unknown	8420-23
51245		Unknown	8420-24
51246		E. Pueblo	8420-25
51247		E. Pueblo	8420-26
51248		Unknown	8420-27
51249		E. Pueblo	8420-28
51250		E. Pueblo	8420-29
51251		E. Pueblo	8420-30
51252		U. Archaic	8420-31
51253		E. Pueblo	8420-32
51254		E. Pueblo	8420-33
51255		Unknown	8420-34

Site Number	Quad Map	Temporal Affiliation	Project Number
51256		E.Pueblo	8420-35
51257		Unknown	8420-36
51258		U.Mogollon	8420-37
51259		E.Pueblo	8420-38
51260		E.Pueblo	8420-39
51261		E.Pueblo	8420-40
51262		U.Archaic	8420-41
51263		E.Pueblo	8420-42
51264		U.Archaic	8420-43
51265		U.Archaic	8420-44
51266		E.Pueblo	8420-45
51267		U.Mogollon	8420-46
51268		U.Archaic	8420-47
52147		Unknown	8632-1
52148		Unknown	8632-2
52149		Unknown	8632-3
53766		U.Archaic	8240-57
57162		U.Mogollon	8529-1
57163		U.Mogollon	8529-2
57164		E.Pueblo	8529-3
57165		U.Mogollon	8529-4
61781		U.Mogollon	8624-1
66397		U.Archaic	8541-2
66398		U.Archaic	8541-3
66399		U.Archaic	8541-4
66400		Mesilla	8541-5
66404		U.Archaic	8541-8
66406		Dona Ana	8541-10
70296		U.Mogollon	8734-4
70297		L.Archaic	8734-5
70298		U.Archaic	8734-6
70299		U.Mogollon	8734-7
70300		U.Archaic	8734-8
71259		U.Mogollon	8839-1
82656		Unknown	9039-7
82657		Mesilla	9039-8
51269	Cerro de la Campana	L.Pithouse	8420-48
51270		Unknown	8420-49
51271		Unknown	8420-50
51272		Unknown	8420-51
51330		M.Archaic	8420-55
55265		U.Archaic Historic	3 not spec
55267		U.Archaic	5 not spec
55271		U.Archaic	9 not spec

Site Number	Quad Map	Temporal Affiliation	Project Number
55289 60663		Historic Paleo L.Archaic	27 not spec OCA:334:1
85464	Cerro de La Campana SE	E.Archaic M.Archaic	9128-1
76443	Trinity Site	L.Archaic	8944-4
50190 16270 58875	Garden Spring Canyon Mound Springs	Historic U.Archaic Mesilla	8503-24 NMSU Q15 1977 8524-26
60694	Bull Gap SW	Paleo E.Archaic L.Archaic	8650-11
60695 60696		Unknown Paleo M.Archaic U.Mogollon	8650-12 8650-13
60697 60699		U.Mogollon L.Archaic Mesilla	8650-14 8650-16
60700 60702 60706 60707 60709 60720		Historic Historic Unknown Unknown Unknown Paleo L.Archaic	8650-17 8650-19 8650-23 8650-24 8650-26 8650-37
60725 60730		L.Archaic L.Archaic U.Mogollon Historic	8650-42 8650-47
60731 60734 60735 60736		Historic Unknown L.Archaic L.Archaic Historic	8650-48 8650-51 8650-52 8650-53
60737 60739 101118 101119 101123		L.Archaic Unknown L.Archaic E.Pithouse E.Archaic L.Archaic	8650-54 8650-56 8650-58 8650-59 8650-63
50181 58933	Red Canyon	Historic Unknown	8503-15 WSNM

Site Number	Quad Map	Temporal Affiliation	Project Number
60693		Unknown	8650-10
101124		Unknown	8650-64
19200	Foster Lake	Mesilla	Camilli 1980
30626		Unknown	BLM 030-2987
30627		Mesilla	BLM 030-2988
30758		U.Mogollon	BLM 030-3004
30759		U.Archaic	BLM 030-3005
		E.Pueblo	NMSU 804
		Historic	
32904		U.Archaic	NMSU 1035
		U.Mogollon	
99446	Garton Lake	U.Archaic	BLM030-5176 GMI

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